The New-York Times.

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THE PORT JERVIS FLOOD.

MOST DESTRUCTIVE EVER KNOWN IN THE DELAWARE VALLEY.

THE ALARM-WHISTLE IN THE MORNING—RAPID RISING OF THE RIVER—THE SCENE IN THE STREETS OF PORT JERVIS—GERMANTOWN OVERFLOWED—THE RAILROAD BRIDGES DESTROYED—AFTER THE FLOOD—THE DAMAGE TO PROPERTY—TOTAL LOSSES ESTIMATED AT $400,000.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

This morning about 5:50 o'clock the alarm-whistle of the Erie shops awoke the people of this village. It was the signal that had been agreed upon to notify them of the approach of the ice-flood in the Delaware. Soon the streets were filled by people hurrying to the Barrett bridge at the foot of Pike street. The great gorge was still there, and had risen but slightly. At this time it was announced that the flood had reached Pond Eddy, twelve miles above this place, and that it would reach Port Jervis in about two hours. Mr. Chanute, engineer of the Erie Railway, who had remained on watch all night, early this morning notified the President of the village of the approach of the flood, and advised the removal of all the inhabitants of the threatened district, which included all that part lying south of the railroad track and below Pike street. They were accordingly notified, and those who had not already removed did so. About 6:30 a dispatch engine, with a few officials, proceeded up the Erie Road to observe the condition of the river. They returned about 7 o'clock, and stated that the ice was within about ten or twelve feet of Delaware Bridge No. 2, a large iron structure, which was erected at a cost of $100,000. The river now commenced rising rapidly, and about 7:30 o'clock the raceway leading from the canal and running parallel with Pike street was filled with back-water, and commenced overflowing that part of the town that was submerged when the gorge first formed; but owing to the notice which had been given, the people were prepared for the flood. A large number of men were stationed on the bridge at the time, and hearing that the streets were being flooded in their rear, made a rush for more elevated places, and were compelled to wade through water reaching to their knees. Soon King street was converted into a river, the water reaching from near the Delaware House to the Barrett Bridge, a distance of 600 or 700 feet. In the meantime the ice had been forcing its way down the Delaware, and in some places reached a height of from ten to fifteen feet above the river banks, lifting the flooring of the Barrett Bridge.

Delaware Bridge No. 2, composed of five spans over the river and one over the canal, was situated about three miles west of Port Jervis, and was one of the finest structures on the Erie Railway. The ice at that point steadily rose, and soon reached the bottom of the bridge, which was about twenty-five feet above low-water mark. Rising higher and higher, and gaining headway, the ice lifted three spans off the piers, and they were carried off down the river.

GERMANTOWN OVERFLOWED.

The ice and water were now forcing their way through the gorge, and, reaching a point a short distance above Germantown, they found the entire channel from Simm's Cliff to that point, a distance of a mile and a half, a solid wall of ice. An immense dam was soon formed, and the water commenced overflowing its banks. Germantown, so-called, is a part of Port Jervis, and consists of about 200 houses, with between 1,500 and 2,000 inhabitants. An engine coming from the Delaware Bridge sounded the alarm, and all the inhabitants escaped uninjured. The water now forced its way over the bank of the river, a short distance above the bridge, to a large tract of ground owned by the Erie Railway Company. This consisted of some thirty-five acres, and was surrounded by a double line of tracks, which were filled with cars except just where the water was forcing its way over the bank. The inclosure forms a sort of basin, from two to ten feet deep. The water carried huge cakes of ice over the outer line of tracks into this basin, and flowing over the track pursued its way toward the extensive shops of the Erie Railway Company, covering their floors with three or four inches of water. The people in the business part of the town north of the railroad, and below the raceway now became frightened, and a great many fled to the upper part of the village, while others stationed themselves on the housetops.

BREAKING OF THE DAM.

The water had all this while been forcing its way to the great dam at Simm's Clip, and many anxious eyes were turned in that direction. About 8:30 a long narrow strip of water was discovered a short distance above the channel which had been made by the Erie engineers, and the cry, "It's started! it's started!" was heard from all sides. The ice floated off in the made channel, at first slowly, but, gaining headway, soon disappeared. Then another section cut loose and then another, and soon it was evident that the dam was broken and the whole gorge in motion. Now all eyes were turned to the Barret bridge, almost every one looking for its instant destruction; but the upheaved mass seemed to settle as it approached, and passed by, leaving it, for the time, unharmed.

The people forgot that the Delaware bridge was approaching Port Jervis on top of the ice, and while congratulations upon the safety of Barret bridge were yet passing from one to another, some one cried out, "There comes the iron bridge!" and sure enough, not a quarter of a mile away, was seen two sections of Delaware bridge No. 2 floating rapidly toward the now doomed suspension bridge. It had toppled over, and now lay on its side, but was yet sufficiently high to do great damage. On it came, and scarcely five minutes had elapsed from its first appearance until it struck the bridge.

The spans had become separated, one coming down on the New-York side of the river and slightly ahead, and the other on the Pennsylvania side. The iron mass struck the flooring of the bridge at 9:55, and, forcing it ahead, broke it from the upper cable. The lower cable remained firm and carried over the middle and New-York towers. A few seconds later the Pennsylvania span was also struck, and the further tower shared the fate of the others. This left the three upper towers standing intact, the cable swinging in the wind. The falling of the tower caused the cable to float down the stream, and a small house standing just below the bridge, on the New-York side, was completely demolished. When the bridge was struck by the moving mass of iron it swayed backward and forward a few times, a loud crashing was heard, and the river moved on as before. That part of the iron bridge on the Pennsylvania side disappeared beneath the ice about half a mile below Pike street, near the turn in the river, while the other part remained on top of the ice until lost in the windings of the stream.

THE WATERS SUBSIDING.

Now that the waters had found an outlet, they began to subside in all parts of the village, and all the danger to dwellings, &c., was passed. The waters that had been coursing over King street disappeared, and the people flocked to view the ruins of the bridge. They found in the place of the ice-gorge a rapidly-flowing river. The ice on either side formed perpendicular walls, and here and there a small island of ice could be seen rising as high as the gorge had been. The people now began to return to their homes, and by noon the great danger was looked upon as a thing of the past. The losses in this section are quite large. The heaviest individual losses being the Erie Railway Company and the Barrett Bridge Company. The loss to the Erie Railway by the destruction of their bridge will be about $80,000. Travel will be interrupted for two weeks at least, Mr. Chanute saying that it will be that length of time before a temporary structure can be erected. For the present a ferry will be put in operation a few rods above, where the bridge stood. Work will be pushed forward night and day. The Barrett Bridge Company's loss is some $15,000. About 100 workmen living in Matamoras and employed by the Erie Company are shut off from their homes, as they came to their work before the bridge was destroyed.

The water, which overflowed the raceway running parallel with Pike street, filled all the cellars along it, destroying much property. A three-story brick house, owned by L. S. Rosencranse, had its cellar filled, and a large quantity of flour which was stored in it was destroyed. The water also worked on the soft ground on which the house is built, and caused it to settle some six inches, and it is thought that the front wall will have to be taken down. Loss, about $3,000.

AFTER THE FLOOD.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDED—FALL OF THE RIVER AS SUDDEN AS THE RISE—MARKS OF THE FRESHET IN THE TOWN.

From Another Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

The excitement of the day has subsided and the town is quiet again; losses and incidents have been discussed and the immediate scene of the disaster looks almost deserted—a light here and there shining from a window being the only sign of life visible where the flood was running a few hours ago. The river runs smoothly enough now, and carries down only small pieces of ice. Its fall was as sudden as the rise this morning. That part of the village which has suffered the most damage was entirely deserted at the time the flood came through, the warning having been ample and timely, and there are, therefore, no traces of loss of life, but suggestions of what the damage might have been are to be seen in huge blocks of ice, three and four feet thick, lying in the streets, one such, weighing not less than two tons, your correspondent saw lying against the wall of a frail wooden house that stands unhurt; another leans against a fence, within two feet of an old-fashioned chicken-coop, which also escaped damage. The cable of the suspension bridge, which carried away a part of John Kirk's house, passed over a street lamp which stands between the bridge and the house with its glass unshattered. That there was no loss of life seems marvelous. The promptness of the warning and the previous preparation of the people are undoubtedly the only reasons for the escape from many serious casualties.

THE DAMAGE TO THE ERIE COMPANY'S PROPERTY—LOSS ON PRIVATE PROPERTY SET AT $100,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., March 17.—Careful inquiry and investigation prove the damage done to have been largely exaggerated. Mr. E. S. Bowen, General Superintendent of the Erie Railway, says that the damage done to the company's property here was confined to the bridge, and that does not exceed $75,000. The floors of the machine shops were flooded and a part of the track was submerged, but no injury was done beyond the temporary inconvenience experienced. The bridge was a magnificent structure, said to be one of the finest on the road, and was built about two years ago at a total cost of $103,000. It was a truss bridge 900 feet long, consisting of three spans resting on abutments at each side of the river with two piers between, at a height of about twenty feet above the surface of the water at the usual stage. The two spans on the Pennsylvania side were carried away, leaving the piers standing and but slightly injured at the top. Before the bridge yielded to the pressure of the accumulation crushed ice from the surface of the descending mass was forced up through the cross ties until it had formed a solid mass fully ten feet deep in the body of the bridge. Mr. Bowen is confident that by Sunday a temporary structure will be finished so that the regular trains may be run. Mr. Frank Abbott, the Mayor of the city, says that the section of the town which was flooded lies between the railroad track and the river, and comprises some two hundred houses, occupied principally by mechanics and laboring men. A German Lutheran Church, a school-house, and a few small stores are also situated in the flooded district. Very few of the buildings were totally destroyed, and these were of the very poorest description. A few of the inmates of the submerged district returned to their homes after the water had subsided, but the greater number are distributed about the town among their neighbors and friends. The whole damage done to private property of every description, in the opinion of Mayor Abbott, will not exceed $100,000. The gas works, the Mayor said, had been flooded, but no material damage had been done, and gas was being furnished by the company as usual.

DAMAGE TO PROPERTY ON THE DELAWARE.

SCENES IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF PORT JERVIS—TREES, FENCES, AND HOUSES CARRIED AWAY BY THE FLOOD—GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LUMBER—THE RUSH OF THE WATERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PORT JERVIS, March 17.—The break-up in the river commenced on the west branch at Downsville yesterday afternoon. The first serious result was felt at Deposit, ninety-five miles west of here. Below that place, in a bend in the stream, five large rafts were lying, having been frozen in the ice last Fall. When the flood come yesterday from above Deposit they were forced by the moving ice in such a position across the stream that they formed a complete dam. This threw the water into the streets of Deposit. Many of the stores and houses were soon flooded four feet deep; several frame buildings were moved from their foundations, and the lower part of the place was deserted. The water rose rapidly, but the whole course of the river was changed by forcing a new channel, and the town saved. The river has always flowed about half a mile from the railroad, the fine farm of Mr. W. Devereaux lying between the two. This farm was cut in two by the change, bringing the residence of Mr. Devereaux between the old channel and the new. The farm is ruined. The barns and outhouses are still surrounded by water, and the horses and cattle cannot as yet be reached. At Hancock the water rose ten feet in a very few minutes. Three million feet of manufactured hemlock lumber belonging to the Waller Brothers, of Honesdale, Penn., were carried away. The ice jammed three miles below, and the ice was piled up nearly seventy feet high, filling nearly all space between the iron railroad bridge across the east branch. The dam of ice was half a mile wide. It lasted but a short time, and when it broke away took with it fences, trees, buildings, and everything in its path. The Erie track was inundated at Hancock, and not a telegraph pole was left standing between that place and Stockport. The embankment of the railway in that vicinity is at least seventy-five feet high, and the flood swept for miles down stream, within a few inches of the rails. Heavy blocks of ice were left lying across the eastward-bound track at Hancock. So rapid was the speed of the flood that a hand car propelled by four powerful men was unable to keep ahead of it far enough to give the alarm at points below before it was upon them. At Stockport a million feet of lumber belonging to the Kellom Brothers were swept from the banks. Fifteen rafts, containing 60,000 feet each, lying in the eddy at Equinunk, were crushed to atoms and carried away. The suspension bridge at Lordville narrowly escaped destruction. The pier of the long wooden bridge at Basket fell at the first touch of the flood, and the bridge was carried as far as Hankens, where it lodged, damming the ice badly and adding many thousand feet of lumber to that already lost.

The flood reached Cochecton at 12 o'clock last night. The residents of that place were prepared to see their bridge go down and the lower part of the village swept away. Hardly a house was occupied. The flood passed by safely, however, but dammed up on Hog Island, two miles above Narrowsburg, in a very short time. The water was rushing with great velocity back up the stream, and Cochecton was soon in part under water. It was 2 o'clock when the dam broke and bore down in a wave fifteen feet high toward Big Eddy. This eddy is, at Narrowsburg, nearly half a mile wide. Its entrance is a narrow pass, upon each shore of which is a rock twenty-five feet high, a wooden bridge stretching from one to the other. The ice in Big Eddy was four feet thick, and was yet solid. The flood forced its way through the narrows, but striking the unbroken ice in the eddy was checked. Soon followed a scene seldom witnessed. Failing to force a channel through the ice, and the pressure being so immense from above, the great cakes of broken ice commenced pushing themselves under the eddy ice. In a few seconds the water along the shore became violently agitated and began rising rapidly. When it had risen some four feet, the ice in the eddy was heaved up ten feet high. Instantly seams ran like lightning in all directions through the vast field, and with a noise like thunder. The whole body rose instantly full fifty feet higher and became a surging, dashing mass of moving ice. By the sudden rise a number of huge hickory trees standing on the New-York side were twisted and splintered and toppled over into the flood. The breaking up of the ice in Big Eddy completed the disintegration of the entire body in the river, which from that instant became filled from bank to bank with floating ice. Contrary to all expectation, the railroad bridge above West Hope was not disturbed, and the ice made its way on down the stream, increasing in volume at every mile. Five miles above that place its height had become so great that large cakes were thrown over the slope wall of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which is between thirty and forty feet high. The top of the wall was also carried away in many places. Two miles further down, the upper end of the great gorge at this place was reached early this morning. The fearful result of that journey of resistless forces has been told.

THE INTERRUPTION OF TRAVEL.

Train No. 4 going east on the Erie Railway was stopped at Lackawaxen this morning, on account of the destruction of the bridge at Port Jervis. The tow-path of the Delaware and Hudson Canal was then cleared of all obstructions from Port Jervis to Pond Eddy twelve miles. The passengers of No. 5 going West, were transferred in sleighs to that point, to which the Eastward bound train was also run from Lakawaxen, the passengers from that train reaching here. By the returning conveyances mails and baggage were also transferred.

ESTIMATE OF THE LOSSES.

The total loss of yesterday's flood here and above may be summed up as follows: Erie Railway bridge, $75,000; Barrett Bridge, $45,000; individual loss in Port Jervis, $60,000; Basket Bridge, $13,000; loss in lumber, $75,000; damage to property above, $20,000; total, $288,000. This does not include probable losses down the river, which will no doubt swell the above amount $100,000, making this the most disastrous flood ever known in the Delaware Valley.

TRAVEL ON THE ERIE RAILWAY.

The managers of the Erie Railway state that in consequence of the flood at Port Jervis they have made arrangements with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to run their through passenger and freight trains to the West via that road, from Bergen tunnel to Binghamton, from which point they will proceed to their destination on the Erie Road.

CONDITION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RIVERS.

THE FLOODS AT WILKESBARRE—GAS WORKS UNDER WATER AND THE CITY IN DARKNESS—OVERFLOW AT OTHER PLACES—DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 17.—The ice in the Susquehanna River became gorged for miles above here between 9 and 10 o'clock last night, and the back water flooded Pittston and caused a great amount of damage. The water was two feet higher than in 1865, and ran over yard fences and flooded houses in West Pittston. At 1:30 o'clock this morning the ice began to break and move past this city, but a gorge was formed at the island, a mile below, and the river raised five feet in ten minutes, and kept coming up until the ice touched the bridge. Then it stopped and remained stationary till daylight. Since then it has fallen over a foot. The cakes of ice are over four feet thick, and are piled up against the bridge, placing that structure in great danger. This morning the two wagon bridges at Pittston were carried away, the railroad bridge having gone early in the evening. The ice below the gorge at the island is not yet broken at all, and should the one above Wilkesbarre, which caused the submerging of West Pittston, give way first, the danger here would be great.

Late this evening the ice still remained stationary, and there had been no perceptible fall of the water since the afternoon. The cellars of the houses on River street are filled with water, and the gas works have a depth of several feet of water in them. The whole city is in darkness, candles and lamps furnishing the only light. Travel has been stopped between here and Kingston since last night, the flats being entirely submerged, and it being considered unsafe to cross the bridge. The three bridges which were swept away from Pittston are jammed in the gorge three miles above here. At Nanticoke dam, eight miles below here, the ice began to move to-day, and the river was cleared for a mile above that point; but from there to the island gorge at the lower end of Wilkesbarre, it is as solid as ever. The weather has been gradually growing colder, and everything will be frozen solid to-night. This undoubtedly prevented the bridge at this place from being carried away, and should a gentle thaw follow, the enormous mass of ice may go down without further damage; but, on the contrary, if the thaw be sudden, the devastation will be all the greater on account of the cold snap.

THE LATEST FROM WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., March 17—10:25 P. M.—The river is still stationary, and the weather growing colder. It is thought that the ice will hardly move further until the cold moderates. A portion of the city, through which the north branch of the canal runs, was flooded by the backwater finding its way into it. The banks of the canal were overflowed and many cellars filled, and some planing mills and other business places obliged to close up. The running of the water through that section has now stopped, owing to the freezing weather. The river at Pittston is clear of ice, but it remains very high, owing to the gorge above here. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg iron railroad bridge, which was swept away last night at Pittston, cost $120,000, and the two wooden wagon bridges cost nearly $50,000 each. The Lehigh Valley Railroad above and below Pittston is covered in many places with great blocks of ice, and no trains run above Wilkesbarre. As yet no lives have been lost, though some narrow escapes have been reported.

THE LACKAWANNA RIVER FROM SCRANTON TO WILKESBARRE—DAMAGE ABOUT ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

SCRANTON, Penn., March 17.—A good many of the stores and banks at Pittston were closed today, owing to the fact that bankers and merchants residing on the west side of the Susquehanna have been unable to cross the river since the bridges were swept away. Hundreds of acres along the river are flooded from Campbell's Ledge to Wilkesbarre, a distance of twelve miles, and the spectacle presented by the moving field of ice, with immense rugged bowlders of ice rising at intervals, is one of destruction and desolation. On each side of the river for miles a solid wall of ice glistened in the sunlight to-day. The remnants of the three bridges which have been swept away have been caught in an ice-gorge at Forty Fort, four miles below Pittston, and are telescoped one into the other. West Pittston stands between two floods, one of which broke through a ravine at the base of the mountains at 1 o'clock this morning, cutting off the flight of the inhabitants, who sought the mountains for safety. The loss by the flood and obstruction to railroad traffic will not fall short of $1,000,000. The bridge at Wilkesbarre cannot stand the pressure to-night. Already upward of $20,000 of stock for a new bridge at Pittston has been subscribed.

THE RIVER AT COLUMBIA.

COLUMBIA, Penn., March 17—The river is rising rapidly here. The ice is reported broken at Bainbridge, ten miles west of here, but is jammed again. The ice broke at Highspire at 7:30 P. M.

THE SITUATION AT WILLIAMSPORT.

WILLIAMSPORT, Penn., March 17.—The river at this place is falling slowly. The ice commenced moving twenty miles below here, but gorged again between Milton and Lewisburg. No trouble is anticipated. The North Branch is very high, and fears are entertained that the bridge at Northumberland may be damaged by the bridges which are coming down from above. About one-half of Sunbury is in danger of being flooded.

THE LEHIGH RIVER.

MAUCH CHUNK, Penn., March 17.—No danger is apprehended from the Lehigh River. The warm weather of the past few days has removed an immense quantity of ice, and the channel is now clear.

DESTRUCTION OF BRIDGES AT AND NEAR DANVILLE.

DANVILLE, Penn., March 17.—The bridge over the Susquehanna at this place has been carried away. The water is higher than in 1865, and is rising. There is an ice-gorge between here and Sunbury. Railroad connection has been cut off. The Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad bridge and two highway bridges at Pittston have been carried away. The bridge at Plymouth and Nanticoke are in great danger.

FLOODS AT OTHER PLACES.

ICE GORGES NEAR BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., March 17—8 P. M.—The ice gorge in the Susquehanna River at Hooper, eight miles west of Binghamton, is over four miles long and twenty to thirty feet high. The valley is overflowed, and the bridge at Union in great danger. The gorge at Great Bend is threatening the bridge there. At present the weather is cold, and the river falling.

THREATENED FLOODS IN DUTCHESS COUNTY, N. Y.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 17.—The waters of Wappinger's, Fishkill, Fallkill, and other creeks in Dutchess County are rising rapidly and the ice floes are commencing to move. The large trestle bridge of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad at Glenham is endangered.

THE ICE IN THE MOHAWK RIVER.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The ice in the Mohawk River west of here remains firm, with no immediate prospect of its breaking up. The weather to-night is very cold, with a strong west wind blowing.

ANOTHER KUKLUX OUTBREAK IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 17.—During the last two weeks several outrages by masked men have been reported from Todd County, Ky. Last week a man named Brothers made a confession implicating a number of men as being connected with the Kuklux organization. Warrants were issued for their arrest, and all are now in the County Jail except one, and officers are in pursuit of him. Some trouble was feared, and Gov. Leslie to-day sent a company of Militia from this city to Todd County. The Governor reiterates his determination to put a stop to this business.

MINNESOTA RAILROADS BLOCKED WITH SNOW.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—All the railroads leading to and from this city have been blocked with snow since Monday last. The telegraph is the only means of communication with the outside world. Snow plows are in active operation in all directions, and the wind having subsided it is hoped the delayed trains and mails will begin to arrive to-night or to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

THE HAWAIIAN TREATY IN THE SENATE.

SENATOR MORRILL, OF VERMONT, OPPOSED TO RATIFICATION—THE PACIFIC SLOPE SENATORS IN FAVOR OF IT—A VOTE TO BE TAKEN TO-DAY—THE EX-CONGRESSMEN NOMINATED FOR OFFICE—THE LOUISIANA SENATORSHIP.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Immediately after reading the journal to-day the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and continued in secret session until adjournment. The Hawaiian treaty was taken up and discussed. Senator Morrill, of Maine, spoke against and Senators Kelly and Mitchell for ratification. It was argued that in addition to the commercial advantages to be derived from the treaty it is required by a prudent regard for the protection and advancement of the national interests in the Western Pacific. The Sandwich Islands are on the pathway to China, and should they in the future pass into the possession of a European nation the political and commercial progress of the United States in that direction might be retarded or disturbed. The closest relations should be cultivated with the people of Hawaii, that the United States may be in a position to protect her interests should any change in the government of the islands hereafter be decided on by their people. It is urged for the treaty that the loss of revenue to the United States by its ratification would be too small to be worth a controversy, while we would be more than compensated for such loss by immediate commercial benefits and prospective political advantages. Senator Morrill charged that the treaty was in the interests of a crowd of American adventurers now resident in the Sandwich Islands. They have been striving for years to secure a reciprocity treaty for their own advantage, and have maintained a strong lobby here to accomplish it. It would be no advantage to the United States to possess those islands, and he was willing that any European nation should acquire them. He read statistics showing that in one hundred years the population of the islands had decreased from 400,000 to 52,000. No commercial advantages are to be derived from a nation showing such remarkable retrogression, and certainly no political advantages can be looked for. The debate to-day was earnest on both sides, the speeches of Senators Kelly and Mitchell having been prepared with much care. It was agreed that a vote shall be taken on ratification at 3 o'clock to-morrow. Senator Sherman is prepared to speak against the treaty. It is said the chances for ratification have improved, but those who ought to be best informed think the necessary two-thirds majority cannot be obtained. The vote may be close.

COMMISSIONER BAKER.

The change in the office of Commissioner of Pensions was in accordance with the wishes of Commissioner Baker, who has been for a long time in bad health, and prefers work that will keep him in the open air. He will find the employment of Surveyor General more to his liking.

THE POLITICAL HOSPITAL.

Ex-Congressman Lowe, who is to have the place made vacant by the transfer of Mr. Baker, is regarded as likely to make a very good officer, much better than some of the other departed Congressmen who have been "taken care of." Mr. Joseph Brooks, failing to obtain the Governorship of Arkansas, has accepted the Postmastership of Little Rock, which will keep him from starvation for another two years. Postmaster Pease still exercises his rights as an ex-Senator, and comes upon the floor almost daily. Maynadier and Breneman, two of the ten persons nominated last week as Army Paymasters, are still withheld by the Senate Military Committee, and the President has been requested to withdraw their names. C. Irving Wilson, the eighth Paymaster, was confirmed to-day. Gen. Kinsman, of Massachusetts, who was nominated for Judge of the Western District of Arkansas, is still withheld by the Judiciary Committee. Kinsman is known as a henchman of Gen. Butler. The Senate will probably adjourn without action on this nomination, the effect of which would be the same as a rejection, since he could not be afterward appointed by the President. There are a few other nominations which will be treated in the same way. A. H. Laflin was to-day renominated to be Naval Officer at New-York. He was confirmed on motion of Mr. Conkling without reference to a committee. There is an attempt making to secure the removal of First Controller Taylor. The movement is aided by, if it did not originate with, some of the baser sort of politicians whose efforts to get their hands into the Treasury have been thwarted by him. Some of the best men in the Senate favor his retention. He is quite sick and unable to be out. The pressure for appointments has seldom been greater than at the present time, when there are so many Congressional lame ducks to be provided for.

MR. PINCHBACK'S CASE.

The postponement of the Pinchback case till next December was another move of the Louisiana politicians on the checker-board of that State. The Conservative managers have been confident of their ability to elect a Senator in the new Legislature, and have of course exerted themselves to the utmost to have Pinchback defeated. There is little reason to believe that the Conservatives will secure a majority on joint ballot by the operation of the compromise, but some Republicans have been afraid of such a result. Of course, both parties want the Senator, and neither will be over scrupulous about the means employed. The consummation of the compromise may be retarded or prevented by the contest for Senator. At any rate the rejection of Pinchback would have precipitated a new political controversy which must have been detrimental to the interests of peace in Louisiana, no matter which party finally succeeded. If there is to be a new election, the power which is reserved to the Senate of admitting Pinchback will be a check upon the action of the Legislature, and would have an influence in restraining either party from corruption in the election, or from making a bad choice. It was with this view that some of those who were opposed to Pinchback voted to postpone. Pinchback himself is a kind of Mark Tayley, and is determined to be "jolly" under the most adverse fortunes. He says he is "the happiest nigger in the United States," and he appears to regard the postponement as almost equivalent to admission.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

ALABAMA CLAIMS COMMISSION.

In the Court of Commissioners of Alabama Claims, case No. 757, Benjamin C. Fessenden, complainant, against the United States, respondent, was concluded. The complainant, a seaman on board the Jacob Bell, destroyed by the Florida, Feb. 12, 1863, claims damages for clothing, nautical instruments, charts, curiosities, and personal goods, $400; for wages, $120, and interest from date of loss. Judgment was rendered for the full amount claimed. Case No. 771, A. B. Taylor, complainant, against the United States, respondent, was tried, and judgment rendered for the full amount claimed. The complainant claims $270 for merchandise destroyed on the Crown Point, by the Florida, on May 13, 1863, with interest from the date of loss. Gen. Sheldon, Assistant Attorney of the United States, in connection with the Court of Commissioners of the Alabama Claims, will have his office at New-Orleans. The loyalty of a Northern claimant is presumed, and therefore requires but little sustaining evidence, while, on the contrary, the disloyalty of a Southern claimant being presumed, he is required to give affirmative proof of his loyalty. The first call of the calendar was completed and the court adjourned.

ARRIVAL OF KING KALAKAUA AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

A dispatch to the Navy Department announces the arrival of the United States steam-ship Pensacola at the Sandwich Islands, with King Kalakaua. All well on board.

THE TREASURY.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were: Currency, $7,846,866; special deposits of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,330,000; coin, $77,961,604, including $22,836,000 in coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $380,714,900. The internal revenue receipts to-day were $152,507. The Customs receipts for the week ending March 13 were: At Boston, $269,144 65; at New-York, $2,200,252 95; Philadelphia, $156,312 33; Baltimore, $120,049 95; New-Orleans, (for the week ending March 6,) $54,913 67.

THE WASHINGTON KIDNAPPING.

Sarah Parker, alias Puss Oakley, was arraigned in the Police Court to-day on the charge of kidnapping the child of Mr. J. A. Beckwith, of Georgetown. She pleaded guilty, and was ordered to be committed for the action of the Grand Jury. Her bond was fixed at $2,000.

DEATH OF AN EX-SERGEANT AT ARMS OF THE SENATE.

Col. Dunning R. McNair died here last night in his seventy-eighth year. He was originally from Kentucky, and was Sergeant at Arms of the United States Senate for several years previous to 1861.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Just after the Senate went into executive session to-day the following resolution was submitted by Mr. Boutwell and laid over till to-morrow:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed to examine the several branches of the civil service, with a view to a reorganization of the several departments thereof, be authorized to sit during the recess of the Senate, to employ a stenographer, to administer oaths, and to send for persons and papers.

The resolution was submitted as public business, the doors being considered as constructively open.

THE BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The following gentlemen have been designated as visitors to the Naval Academy: Gen. E. O. C. Ord, United States Army; Prof. A. M. Gow, of Indiana; Prof. Francis Wayland, of Yale College; Prof. James, of Texas University; President A. D. White, of Cornell University; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, of Illinois; Prof. E. D. Carr, of California, and Col. W. E. Potter, of New-Jersey. It is customary to have three or four naval officers on the board, who will probably soon be appointed.

THE LOUISIANA RESOLUTION OF MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

The Senate will to-morrow determine whether they will take up and consider Senator Frelinghuysen's resolution approving of the action of the President in protecting Louisiana from domestic violence, and expressing the opinion that he should continue to recognize in that State the existing Government.

SOUTH CAROLINA FINANCES.

A VETO MESSAGE FROM GOV. CHAMBERLAIN IN WHICH HE TELLS SOME PLAIN TRUTHS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 17.—Great excitement was caused in the Legislature at Columbia today by a veto from Gov. Chamberlain of the bill to liquidate the floating debt of the State. The Governor says the response given by the Legislature to his efforts to enforce a policy of rigid economy has not met his expectations. The passage of the Legislative Appropriation act and an unlimited amount of questionable claims, and the failure to pass the bill to reduce salaries, have rendered it impossible for him to consent to add one dollar to the weight of taxation which now oppresses the people, and he would regard the approval of this bill as an act of unpardonable injustice to all those whose interests he is sworn to protect. The aggregate taxation is now without precedent, and without justification. A vast majority of the claims embraced in the bill are unpaid legislative certificates which have been made to cover vast frauds. These claims, as a whole, do not, in his opinion, constitute a valid obligation of the State, and the commission, as a whole, does not, he is reluctantly compelled to say, command his confidence for the work assigned to them, nor the confidence of the people. For these reasons he withholds his approval of the bill.

A long and angry debate followed the reading of the Message. Several prominent colored Representatives denounced the Governor bitterly. No vote was reached on the Message, but the indications are that the Conservatives, aided by reform Republicans, will be able to sustain the veto.

THE BRIGAND VASQUEZ.

HIS LIEUTENANT, CHAVEZ, THREATENS BLOODY VENGEANCE IF HE IS EXECUTED—GREAT FRIGHT OF THE LOS ANGELES PEOPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—The execution of the brigand Vasquez is fixed for Friday, 19th inst. San Jose advices from Los Angeles state that Chavez, the Lieutenant of Vasquez, has sent letters to prominent individuals in that city threatening bloody vengeance if Vasquez is executed. A petition was telegraphed to Gov. Pacheco yesterday from influential citizens of Los Angeles, including some of the party who captured Vasquez, asking a postponement of the execution. The Governor replied, declining to postpone the execution, saying that the danger from Chavez will be as great at the end of the delay as it is now.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 18—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lakes, with north-westerly winds, cold, clear, and partly cloudy weather. North-west winds, colder, generally clear weather, and rising barometer prevail in the Middle and Eastern States. North-west winds, high pressure, clear, colder weather in the South Atlantic States and in the Ohio Valley and Tennessee. Southerly winds, falling barometer, and partly cloudy weather from the Western Gulf coast to the Lower Missouri Valley. High pressure, north-west to north-east winds, cold, cloudy weather, and snow in the North-west. The rivers have risen at Keokuk, Memphis, Vicksburg, Cincinnati, and Louisville, and fallen at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

PROBABILITIES.

For the North-west and Lower Missouri Valley, high but falling barometer, cold, cloudy weather, and snow.

From the upper lakes to the Ohio Valley, high barometer, north-west to north-east winds, backing to south-east, cold, cloudy weather, with rain or snow.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, falling barometer, south-east winds, warmer, cloudy weather, followed by rain.

For the South Atlantic States, high pressure, cold, clear weather, with north-west winds.

For the lower lakes and Middle States, rising barometer, north-west winds, slightly warmer, clear or partly cloudy weather.

For New-England, rising barometer, north-west winds, colder, clear weather.

The rivers rise at Cincinnati, Louisville, Vicksburg, and New-Orleans, and fall at Pittsburg and St. Louis.

Cautionary signals continue on the Atlantic coast from Cape Hatteras to Eastport.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

FRANCE.

PROPOSED EXAMINATION OF BONAPARTIST PENSIONERS—THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY.

PARIS, March 17.—The Assembly to-day adopted a resolution providing for the appointment of a jury of physicians to inquire into the cases of Bonapartists enjoying pensions on account of infirmities alleged to have been contracted in the service of the State. The Left, upon the condition that a day be appointed for the dissolution of the Assembly, which shall be six months after the Easter recess, are inclined to agree to a proposal made by the Government that no more elections be ordered to fill vacancies in the present Assembly. The question of filling the vacant seats, which is thus made to involve the question of dissolution, will be brought up for debate almost immediately.

Many supplementary constitutional measures will be introduced in the Assembly after Easter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

HEAVY COMMERCIAL FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, March 17. — Messrs. Siordet & Co., general merchants, of No. 59 Mark lane, London, have suspended payment. Their liabilities are stated at $2,000,000. Their suspension was caused by the failure of John C. Im Thurn & Co. Other suspensions are said to be imminent.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND.

DUBLIN, March 17.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated with the usual ceremonies and festivities throughout Ireland. There was no disturbance.

SPAIN.

THE CARLIST WAR.

MADRID, March 17.—It is rumored that Gen. Elio has abandoned Don Carlos' cause.

Advices from the north state that nine battalions of Carlists made a night attack upon the town of Zudugaray, but were repulsed with great loss after a two hours' fight.

LOSSES OF THE CARLISTS AT ZUDUGARY.

MADRID, March 17.—The Carlists lost 200 men in their attack on Zudugary.

DON ALFONSO IN MUNICH.

MUNICH, March 18.—Don Alfonso and the Princess Blanca have arrived in this city en route to Styria.

EXTRADITION OF THE CARLIST DON ALFONSO FROM GERMANY DEMANDED.

BERLIN, March 17.—The *Post* of this city says Spain has demanded the extradition from German territory of Don Alfonso, brother of Don Carlos, charging him with offenses against the common law. Spain has extradition treaties with individual German States, but not with the Empire. The documents required in such cases, under her treaties with Bavaria and Hesse, have been lodged by Spain.

GERMANY AND THE CHURCH.

PETITIONS OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN PRUSSIA AGAINST PART OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL BILL.

BERLIN, March 17.—The Archbishop of Cologne, on behalf of the whole Roman Catholic Episcopate of Prussia, has sent a petition to the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, urging it not to pass that part of the Ecclesiastical bill which gives the people a share in the administration of local church property.

INDIA.

THE DIFFICULTY WITH THE KING OF BURMAH.

LONDON, March 18—6 A. M.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that difficulties have arisen between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah regarding boundaries and the latter's claim to sovereignty over several independent States. In spite of Lord Northbrook's proposal for a mixed commission for the settlement of the questions at issue, the King has occupied the disputed territory, and refuses to withdraw. The British authorities insist on a settlement by the means they have proposed, and troops are going to British Burmah.

BRAZIL.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

RIO JANEIRO, March 16.—An extraordinary session of the Brazilian Legislative Assembly, called for the purpose of considering the Budget and the disorder in the country, convened to-day. The speech from the throne was delivered by the Emperor in person.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP WON BY THE GUNNER.

LONDON, March 17.—The Lincolnshire Handicap, one of the most important and best supported of the Spring handicaps, was run to-day at the Lincoln Spring Meeting, which began yesterday. Out of 132 subscribers, 55 declared out, leaving 77 from which to choose the field. Of these 32 faced the starter. The Gunner, against whom thirty to one was laid before the start, won easily, Kaiser, at twenty to one, coming in second, and Madge Wildfire, with fifty to one against her, third. Thuringian Prince, half-brother to Prince Charlie, who had but once run in public, and then without distinguishing himself, was made favorite at two to one; but his backers came to grief, for the Prince was again defeated, his position being fifteenth in passing the winning-post. The following is a summary of the race:

THE LINCOLNSHIRE HANDICAP—1,000 sovereigns added to a sweepstakes of 20 sovereigns each; half forfeit; the winner of any race after Jan. 21 (at 10 A. M.) 7 pounds; of two, or one, value 200 sovereigns, 12 pounds extra; the second receives 50 sovereigns out of the stakes, and third saves stake; entrance 3 sovereigns; the only liability if forfeit was declared by Jan. 26; closed with 132 subscribers, of which 55 declared out; the new straight mile; 32 started:

Mr. Manor's ch. c. The Gunner, 4 years, by Crater, dam Double Shot, 84 pounds	1
Mr. Savile's b. h. Kaiser, 5 years, by Skirmisher, dam Regina, by King Tom, 120 pounds	2
Mr. Bowe's b. m. Madge Wildfire, 6 years, by Blair Athol, dam Old Orange Girl, 102 pounds	3
Mr. Joseph Dawson's ch. c. Thuringian Prince, 4 years, by Thormanby, dam Eastern Princess, 99 pounds	0

FIRST ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 17.—The first annual convention of the State Council of the Sovereigns of Industry was held here to-day. There was a large attendance, the order throughout the State being represented by its prominent men. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, H. R. Matteson, of New-York; Vice President, A. M. Wightman, of Horseheads; Secretary, P. L. Sanford, of Elmira; Treasurer, William N. Reed, of Brooklyn; Lecturer, James Biggerstaff, of Yonkers.

RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

THE WEST WISCONSIN RAILWAY.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHOWING—A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO REGULATE ITS AFFAIRS—THE PLAN RECOMMENDED.

The bondholders of the West Wisconsin Railway met in the office of the company at No. 74 Broadway, yesterday afternoon, and appointed the following committee to devise a plan which shall best subserve their interests: David Dows, L. De Cornau, and A. Crane. The committee will report at a future meeting.

The West Wisconsin Railway defaulted their November, 1873, and May and November, 1874, interest, being compelled thereto, it is alleged, by the operation of the Potter law, which enormously decreased their receipts. At the meeting yesterday a circular was handed around advising that the coupons be funded, and embodying the following statistics as the result of a recent investigation of the company's books:

Since its organization the company has issued $4,000,000 gold first mortgage land grant bonds, of which $3,815,500 are outstanding; $640,000 Southern Extension bonds, of which $370,000 are held as collateral security by floating debt creditors, and $2,500,000 seven per cent. gold consolidated bonds, of which $1,471,000 are held as collateral to the floating debt. The other debts of the company on Jan. 1, 1875, were:

Bills payable	$1,080,921 23

There are collaterals belonging to the company, held for these, as follows:

Southern extension bonds	$370,000 00	
Consolidated bonds	1,471,000 00	
And 200 cars.		
Custom-house bond, (with costs of suit,) estimated at		$75,000 00
Amount received from land contracts		133,000 00
Coupons due previous to June, 1874		4,746 94
Taxes on earnings in Wisconsin		29,337 73
Taxes on earnings in Minnesota		462 41
Jacob Humbird and others, secured by a conditional sale of 100 cars, 8 locomotives, and other property		271,627 35
Book accounts, operating balances, and balance due employes and for supplies		231,045 84
Totals		$1,826,141 50
Less amount due company from North Wisconsin Railway Company, secured by North Wisconsin Railway bonds		158,615 09
Leaving		$1,667,526 41
To the above must be added the last six months' interest due on bonded debt, estimated in currency to be		175,000 00
Balance		$1,842,526 41

The gross earnings, operating expenses, and net earnings each year since the road has been in operation are as follows:

	1871.	1872.	1873.
Earnings	$159,664 64	$403,202 10	$869,188 97
Operating expenses	74,699 11	259,059 86	591,974 90
Earnings applicable to interest and debt	84,965 53	144,142 24	277,214 09

	1874.	Total.
Earnings	$884,920 10	$2,316,975 83
Operating expenses	697,107 50	1,622,841 41
Earnings applicable to interest and debt	187,812 56	694,134 42

The earnings for the months of January and February of this year were $51,220 84 less than for the same months in 1874, but the diminution is largely attributable to the weather and low price of cereals raised in sections tributary to this road.

At the time the company entered upon the construction of the Southern Extension the Directors changed the line so as to run direct from Warren's (or Snow's) Mills to an intersection with the Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, at Camp Douglas, abandoned the portion of the road from Warren's Mills to Tomah, (a distance of about ten miles,) removed the track therefrom, and laid the same upon the changed line. At the ensuing session of the Legislature an act was passed requiring the company to relay, operate, and maintain as before the track from Warren's Mills to Tomah, and providing that, if it were not done on or before June 1, 1873, the charter, land grand, franchise, &c., should become forfeited and void. The act also directed the Attorney General, if the track was not relaid within the time, to bring an action in the Supreme Court against the company in the nature of a *quo warranto*, to enforce the forfeiture and annul the corporate existence. The action was brought, and the Supreme Court has recently decided that the change in the line and the removal of the track were without warrant of law, a violation of the charter, and a ground for total forfeiture of the franchise. The judgment of forfeiture has not been entered, but must be whenever the Attorney General shall so demand. From such judgment there is no appeal, but the managers of the road believe that the judgment will not be insisted upon by the State, at least for a considerable period, and it is hoped that within a year the company will be able to secure legislation legalizing the change in its line and directing the dismissal of the action.

The report deprecates a foreclosure for the reason that under the peculiar condition of the company's debts the interests of the holders of the three mortgages are separate in law and would require three foreclosures and three Receivers. Another reason is that a large number of settlers hold lands purchased under time contracts of 40, 80, and 160 acres each, which have not been released from the lien of the land grant mortgage. The sale of these bonds would cause irreparable mischief. Another is that, under a Receiver, the company would lose all the business of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company. Another is that the purchasers of the road under foreclosure would lose the benefit of the act exempting the company's lands from taxation until 1884, and this would incur an annual outlay of from $70,000 to $100,000. The plan of funding coupons is recommended as a practical way out of the present difficulties. It is estimated that the funding of nine coupons is necessary to this end; that about $110,000 per annum of the earnings would be required to pay the interest upon the funding bonds, which should mature at the date of maturity of the bonds the coupons of which they fund. With a continuation of its present connections and rigid economy in its operation it is believed the road will earn within the next four years $4,500,000, and that it can be operated for about 62 per cent. of its gross earnings, leaving during the period named $1,710,000 net earnings. Of this $440,000 would be applied to the payment of interest upon the funding bonds, leaving $1,270,000, which, with the available securities now held as collateral to the floating debt, will be applicable to the extinguishment of that debt, thus enabling the road thereafter to meet out of its earnings the interest upon so much of its bonded debt as shall not meanwhile have been retired by funds derived from the sale of lands.

THE POSITION OF THE RAILROAD WAR.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL, NEW-YORK CENTRAL, AND ERIE LINES ADHERE TO THE NEW SCHEDULE—CHEAP RATES A BENEFIT TO BUSINESS MEN.

The new phase of the great railroad war yesterday made little or no change in the relative positions of either of the contesting roads. The orders of the Pennsylvania Central, New-York Central, and Erie lines to their agents were positive to adhere to the new schedule, while the agents of the Baltimore and Ohio line were left free as the winds to undercut the opposition tariff to any extent. They acted accordingly with such surprising success that the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company were compelled to charter an extra vessel yesterday to carry the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad freight, their fleet being inadequate for the business that is accumulating upon them. The Erie, New-York Central, and Pennsylvania agents have but little to say in regard to the effect of the new schedule. They claim that it is too soon yet for any marked increase of business to show itself, but express themselves confident that such an increase must come. The Baltimore and Ohio agents, on the other hand, laugh at the attempts of the opposition to crush them, and say that they will be able to undercut anything the other lines may offer. They claim to be better able to hold out under decreased profits than their adversaries, by reason of more solid financial condition, and assert that they will fight to the bitter end. They tell some curious stories illustrative of the bitterness with which the war is waged by the Saratoga lines, or, as the Baltimore and Ohio people put it, of the desperate straits to which these roads are reduced. It is asserted that the Erie, Central, and Pennsylvania agents have employed men whose business it is to steal the trade marks of the firms shipping by the Old Dominion Steam-ship Company. These firms are then approached by agents of the combined lines, who endeavor to seduce their trade away from the Baltimore and Ohio Road. One of these men is said to have climbed upon the trucks carrying goods toward the steam-ship company's wharf and demanded to see the drivers' bills of lading. It is furthermore charged that employes of the Baltimore and Ohio Road have been offered $50 apiece for manifests of the cargoes of the Old Dominion steamers, so that the names of the shippers could be learned.

The benefit which business men are receiving from the cheap rates resulting from the war, will, it is said, be followed by a reaction which will probably be disastrous in its effects. This is explained in this way: A few weeks ago when jobbers in Chicago, Cincinnati, and other cities which are business satellites of the commercial Metropolis, laid in their Spring stock, the freight rates were such that it is now cheaper for a dealer in one of the adjacent towns to buy at first hands in New-York City, and have stuff shipped right through, than to purchase of the jobbers and pay the old freight and the new local freight. For instance, the freight on certain articles to Cincinnati two weeks ago was forty-one cents, and from Cincinnati to Dayton, twenty cents, making a total of sixty-one cents. The through freight to Dayton now is thirty-five cents. The consequence will be that the Dayton or other similarly situated merchants will buy direct from New-York, and the Cincinnati or other jobber, being unable to sell his goods, will be behindhand in his payments for them.

The discrimination of railroads in favor of Boston, complained of by the Produce Exchange, and referred to their Law Committee, is understood to be that Boston can ship goods via the Vermont Central and Grand Trunk Roads and the lake steamers to Chicago, insurance off, at about two-thirds the cost that New-York can send the same goods by the Erie, Central, or Pennsylvania lines.

PROPOSALS TO THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE CATHOLIC PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS SUGGEST A UNION WITH THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS—BOAT-RACES FOR THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—REPORT OF THE AGENTS OF TRUANCY.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon. All the members were present except Commissioners Seligman, Beardslee, and Kelly. The most important of the reports submitted were those of the City Superintendent and the Agents of Truancy.

The monthly report of the Superintendent of Schools stated that a number of schools had been visited and examined and found to be in a very satisfactory condition. A careful examination was made of the Evening High School, and its record showed that the largest number of pupils enrolled at any one time was 1,594, and the largest attendance 1,563. In the classes in arithmetic, bookkeeping, penmanship, drawing, and English the attendance was very large, amounting in the aggregate to 1,638; the aggregate attendance in all the distinctive high-school branches was only 300. In the department of modern languages, classes were examined—99 students in German, 64 in French, and 34 in Spanish; the largest attendance in these classes was 536. The character of instruction given in these branches the Superintendent reported to be excellent. The management of the school was commended.

The report of the Agents of Truancy showed that the total number of cases investigated was 534; of these, 393 were kept at home by sickness and other causes, leaving 141 cases of truants and non-attendants to be investigated; 114 had been placed at school by the agents. The report stated that the agents found it impossible to obtain the correct names and residences of the straying children. No satisfactory results could be expected with regard to this class of children until the census shall have been completed. The Superintendent of Truancy suggested the propriety of reopening the evening schools. Among other miscellaneous communications read was one relative to Roman Catholic parochial schools:

To the Honorable the Board of Education:

The undersigned, representatives and Trustees of the Catholic parochial schools in this City, respectfully request your honorable board to appoint a committee of its members to meet a similar committee from this body, to consider on what terms the said parochial schools may be admitted to the benefits of the common school system, subject to its laws as regards the course of instruction, the methods of discipline, and the general management in such manner as may be agreed upon. The undersigned, moreover, represent that they have approached this subject from the desire of having extended to the 30,000 children who now attend the parochial schools, and who are taught gratuitously, the benefits of the common or free school system. The undersigned would state that they represent more than fifty schools, most of which have large and commodious buildings erected for school purposes, provided with almost everything necessary for free schools, and capable of affording sufficient space for from 300 to 1,000 children each.

The undersigned believe that upon the right intelligence of the people depend, in a great measure, their safety and happiness, and, indeed, the prosperity of the country; and that, claiming to have these objects in view, they desire to find a common ground of action that will be mutually agreeable and beneficial. The undersigned would refer to the fact that a union somewhat similar to that here proposed exists in many parts of this State and in some other States, and that the results have been so satisfactory that Protestants and Catholics alike approve and support it. As the undersigned, and those whom they represent, have paid, and still pay, their full share of the taxes that go to the support of the common schools, they hope your honorable body will favorably consider this request, and take such action in respect thereto as may ultimately lead to greater harmony in a work of such vast importance as that of popular education.

NEW-YORK, March 15.

In behalf of the Trustees of Catholic Free Schools of the City of New-York:
William Quinn, Vicar General.
Jeremiah Develin, No. 52 West Thirty-ninth street.
J. W. McKinley, No. 315 East Fiftieth street.
James Lynch, No. 148 West Twenty-second street.
F. H. Churchill, No. 126 East Twenty-second street.
Peter Dolan, No. 202 West Twenty-fourth street.
Timothy O'Donohue, No. 80 University place.
Henry L. Hoguet, No. 48 West Twenty-eighth street.
James Olwell, No. 43 West Sixteenth street.
Louis J. White, No. 3 Howard street.
J. J. Campion, No. 20 East Tenth street.
J. R. Floyd, No. 14 Van Ness place.
E. J. O'Reilly, Pastor St. Mary's.
J. Moore, No. 270 East Broadway.
Arthur J. Donnelly, Pastor, No. 383 Ninth avenue.
Jeremiah Quinlan, No. 117 East Sixty-ninth street.
D. A. Merrick, S. J., Pastor St. F. Xavier's Church.

On motion of Commissioner Wetmore, this communication was referred to a special committee of seven, to which the Chairman of the Board was added. It is as follows: Commissioners Neilson, Wetmore, Kelly, Townsend, Vermilye, Farr, and Baker.

The following communication from Mr. Jarrett, of Booth's Theatre, was read:

No. 13 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875.

To the Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction:

GENTLEMEN: The system of physical culture of students in the higher institutions of learning adopted by the respective Faculties of the same, and so generally popular by means of collegiate regattas, has so favorably impressed me that I have determined to inaugurate it here for the benefit of the lads of the grammar schools of our City, provided my effort receives the encouragement of your official sanction and your subsequent kindly assistance. The necessary labor in seconding the offering herein contained might, I respectfully suggest, be made that of a special committee of conference, by whom, with me, the details of the proposed regatta could be arranged. My desire would be met by the selection of about twelve competing boats, each to be rowed by four boys, pupils of the grammar schools of the City of New-York, these contests to take place during the approaching Summer vacation, on a water adjacent to the Metropolis, and under the guidance of such rules as may be made by the proposed committee. As an inducement to the boys for extra exertion beyond the pride of success, I will give to the winning crew, including the coxswain and also their guardian (to be nominated by the Conference Committee,) a first-class steamer passage to London, pay all their expenses during a brief stay in the British capital, and furnish them with return tickets.

I ask for an early consideration of my proposition in connection with its object, and beg the communication of your pleasure in a letter addressed to

Your obedient servant,
HENRY C. JARRETT.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Studies.

The discussion on the special order of business for the afternoon—article 30, Nautical School—was long and of little significance. The report of the Committee on Teachers relative to a violation of section 44 of the by-laws by Miss Margery Lucas and Miss H. J. McArthur, of the Male Department of Grammar School No. 53, was submitted. Miss Lucas was recommended to be fined fifteen days' pay for inflicting unprovoked corporal punishment on a pupil, and Miss McArthur was reprimanded for a similar fault.

The Committee on Sites and New Schools, to whom was referred the communication from the Trustees of the Nineteenth Ward, relative to purchasing a lot on the north side of Seventy-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues, reported that the site could be purchased for $6,000, and recommended that an appropriation be made for that purpose. The report was referred to the Finance Committee.

Commissioner Dowd called the board's attention to a paragraph in yesterday's TIMES, headed "The Members of the Board of Education Take a Carriage-ride." It related to a suit by G. W. Butt to recover hire for carriages used by the members of the board in making their tour of inspection. Many motions were made to contradict this statement, inasmuch as the present board had had nothing whatever to do with hiring the carriage in question. But it was finally resolved to leave the matter, where it now is, in the courts.

The board then adjourned.

THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The regular meeting of the Park Commissioners was held yesterday, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins in the chair. A map was adopted revising the original plan of Riverside Park by adding a bridle-path in connection with the drive, after the plan of Rotten Row, London. The examination of maps of proposed streets and avenues in the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards was deferred to the meeting of the board on Friday. Communications were received from the North Side Association and others urging the completion of the work of improving the upper portion of the Island, which were referred to the Executive Committee. A petition from Mr. C. Combs and other property owners asking that a triangular plot of ground at the intersection of One Hundred and Fifty-first street and Ninth avenue be cultivated as a public park, was also referred to the same committee.

THE LAW GOVERNING THE SALE OF HAY.

Yesterday the members of the Produce Exchange discovered for the first time that a bill introduced Feb. 19 had passed both houses of the Legislature, the provisions of which are, that it shall be unlawful for any person to sell a bale of hay of the weight of two hundred pounds which shall contain more than "twenty" pounds of wood, or a bale of less than the weight of two hundred pounds which shall contain more than ten pounds of wood. Nothing is said about stones or other material. It was to go into effect March 15. It will be remembered that so great had grown the evil of filling bales of hay with worthless material for the purpose of increasing the weight, that the attention of the Common Council was called to it a short time ago, and they passed an ordinance making the practice a misdemeanor. The new bill is believed by dealers to be an attempt on the part of country members to counteract this ordinance, as the bale-sticks around a bale of hay should not weigh more than five pounds. It was not known whether the Governor had signed the bill, but on the chance of his not having done so, Mr. Franklin Edson, the President of the Exchange, at once sent a telegram to him, asking him to withhold his signature until the members of the Exchange could be heard in opposition to it. This was followed by a letter protesting against the bill becoming a law, and demanding a hearing on the part of the Exchange, either personally through a delegation or by a formal written argument in opposition to the bill.

THE MALPRACTICE CASE.

THE DEATH OF MRS. CURTIS—HER STATEMENT—THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION—THE JURY.

Mrs. Annie Josephine Curtis, the soprano singer of the Church of the Atonement, died yesterday morning from the effects of malpractice. The facts in the case were fully published in THE TIMES of yesterday. Previous to her death she made the following ante-mortem statement: "A week ago yesterday I went to see Doctress Ihl; she had a silver-plated instrument and operated on me with it; she also gave me some medicine; Doctress Ihl lived at Third avenue and Forty-ninth street; the woman here present is the woman I went to see, and who operated on me; I am an awfully bad woman for telling on her; God will punish me; my husband's name is Tyler Curtis; he is in San Francisco; he has been there fifteen months; I went of my own accord from what I saw in the *Herald;* I met Mr. Gregory in the Church of the Atonement; he did not send me, and he did not know that I went; I have told the truth; if I were to go before my God this moment I would say the same; I am twenty-four years of age, and was born in California." In view of this statement on the part of the dying woman and of facts ascertained by the Police, it was decided by the Coroner to admit Mr. Gregory, the organist of the church, to bail in the sum of $1,000, it being considered that, whatever his relations with Mrs. Curtis might have been, he was wholly unaware of her having visited the woman Ihl, and had advised her not to take any such steps. Yesterday evening Deputy Coroner McWhinney made a post-mortem examination on the body of Mrs. Curtis, and found extensive laceration of the uterus, the result of an operation with instruments. Mme. Ihl was committed to the Tombs. The following jury was impaneled: Charles A. Wilcox, No. 658 Broadway; George C. Steirling, No. 686 Broadway; James R. Mack, No. 694 Broadway; E. R. Cartwright, No. 761 Broadway; I. Ahern, No. 771 Broadway; J. H. Herts, No. 806 Broadway; W. H. Sheehey, No. 803 Broadway; George R. Lockwood, No. 812 Broadway; A. J. Norman, No. 825 Broadway; M. Mahler, No. 849 Broadway; F. J. Sanborn, No. 18 Union square; August Leis, No. 164 Fourth avenue, and George Nagle, No. 149 Fourth avenue. The inquest in the case will be held to-morrow morning.

JOHNSON BROTHERS & CO.'S SPRING OPENING.

The firm of Johnson Brothers & Co., corner of Union square and University place, announce their Spring opening of millinery goods, laces, embroideries, French flowers and feathers, sash and trimming ribbons, dress silks and straw goods. Their assortment of hats and bonnets is perfectly charming and novel. Some of the latest fashions are remarkable, and very beautiful in design. The leading shape is styled "Regatta Hat." It is of French chip, and covered with material of a "seal-brown color." It has a wide flaring brim, with face trimming of flowers, either full-blown roses or mignonette. There is also another style of hat, which, having no generic appellation, can only be described as a decided novelty. According to Miss McShane, the modiste, it is of white French chip, with a full brim of violets, whose stems, appearing between the petals, offset the delicate hues with the deeper shade of green. The crown is surmounted by an ostrich pompon of blue with a full white rose in the centre, and around the middle of the hat's body is wound a black thread-net scarf, which passes over the shoulder of the lady beneath the chin, and is fastened above the ear by means of a hook concealed by a bunch of violets. A white rose over the left eye gives the head-dress a jaunty appearance, and the whole appears like a wreath of violets encircling the brow of the wearer. It is a beautiful coiffure for blondes. In bonnets this Spring, the shapes, as seen at Johnson's, are much larger round the crown and come lower over the hair than usual. The new shades for trimmings are ashes of rose and cardinal red in brocaded silk. They are very effective in combination. The other goods are equally elegant and are well worth examination.

THE AMATEUR RIFLE CLUB.

A special meeting of the Amateur Rifle Club was held at No. 7 West Thirteenth street, last evening, Col. Wingate, the President, in the chair. After the minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved, the President stated that the meeting had been called for the purpose of urging upon the members of the club the necessity for redoubling their efforts in selling tickets to the amateur dramatic entertainment to be given for the benefit of the "team." The President remarked that, with ordinary enterprise, the proceeds ought to amount to from $5,000 to $8,000. A communication was received from Gen. McMahon stating that he had disposed of tickets amounting to $2,800. Subscriptions were received from Messrs. Arnold, Constable & Co., $250; Judge John R. Brady, $100; and Patrick Meaghan, $25. On motion, the President appointed a committee, consisting of Capt. Fulton, Capt. Valentine, and Mr. Fairbanks, to frame such amendments to the by-laws as they may think necessary, with instructions to report their action at the next meeting. Capt. Valentine submitted proof-sheets of the report of the Amateur Rifle Club on the late international match, containing cuts of the targets; the Irish and American teams, &c., and announced that subscriptions had been received for 2,000 copies. Mr. Alford moved that as the number originally ordered was 500 copies, it now be increased to 5,000. The motion was carried. On motion of Col. Gildersleeve, the club decided to purchase a box at the Academy of Music to be used as a rendezvous of the members on the occasion of the dramatic entertainment. Capt. Fulton, in behalf of the committee appointed to select a uniform for the club, reported that the committee had selected a costume which would consist of a blue flannel blouse, plaited, with belt, and loose flannel trousers of the same material; the whole to cost $18. After some discussion on the feasibility of altering the present style of targets and marking, the meeting adjourned.

A SWEDISH STEAMER IN PORT.

The Swedish iron steamer Bjfrost, (Rainbow,) the first steamer of the kind which ever came from Gothenburg, in Sweden, is lying at the Columbia Stores, Brooklyn. She is built of the very best quality of Swedish charcoal-made iron, while her ribs and beams are of pure steel. She was built a year ago at Lindholmen, near Gothenburg, and is of 1,390 tons gross burden. She is brig-rigged, has five bulkheads and two decks. Her engines are of the compound type, of 150 horse power. Her furnaces only consume about fifteen tons of coal a day. She is provided with five life-boats, two of which are self-righting, and all of the most approved Swedish model. The crew numbers twenty-four persons, four of whom are women, who work under the orders of the chief steward. One of the women is employed in the cabin as a stewardess, and the others as cooks and assistant cooks. They and the sailors if seen talking together are liable to dismissal upon arriving in port, and the severest discipline in this respect is maintained. The Captain is a competent engineer, having passed his examination as Chief Engineer according to the Swedish maritime laws. The Bjfrost formerly plied between Liverpool and Gothenburg, and has made the passage in ninety-six hours. She belongs to the Sirthiod Association of Gothenburg, which has a fleet of steam-ships named principally after, he heroes of Swedish mythology. The Bjfrost is now loading 60,000 bushels of grain for Europe.

FAILURE OF A SUGAR HOUSE

Much excitement was created on Wall street yesterday afternoon by reports of the failure of the large sugar refining house of Aldama & Fuller, whose office is at No. 107 Wall street. On the first visit of THE TIMES reporter, the gentleman in charge of the office smiled when asked concerning the report, and said that that was the first he had heard of it. Subsequently, however, when the story was repeated on the authority of some of the largest banking houses, Mr. Fuller acknowledged that they had been obliged to suspend temporarily. They had pressing liabilities of $387,000 and only $249,000 cash to pay them with. Their total assets, he claims, are $590,000, and only a little time is needed to enable them to pay off everything in full and have a handsome surplus besides. They have received from their creditors extensions of two, four, and six months. None of their paper has gone to protest. Mr. Fuller says that the immediate cause of their failure was the building of a new sugar refinery on Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, which has cost $400,000, and to pay for which has crippled them.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

John La Farge, the artist, is at the Everett House.

Gen. Robert Lenox Banks, of Albany, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

Franklin B. Gowen, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, is at the Brevoort House.

Congressman John M. Davy, of Rochester, and Hon. Marshall B. Champlain, of Cuba, N. Y., are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Rev. Dr. W. C. Cattell, President of Lafayette College, and Henry A. Tilden, of New-Lebanon, N. Y., are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Congressmen H. H. Hathorn, of Saratoga, N. Y., and J. H. Burleigh, of Maine, and ex-Senator Reuben E. Fenton, of Jamestown, N. Y., are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

LAW REPORTS.

THE EMMA SILVER MINING COMPANY.

WHAT DEFENDANTS HAVE TO SAY AS TO THE ALLEGED $5,000,000 FRAUD—JUDGE DONOHUE ORDERS THE PLAINTIFF TO FILE SECURITY IN $5,000.

Judge Donohue, on motion on behalf of defendants, has made an order, in the suit brought by the Emma Silver Mining Company of London against Trenor W. Park, H. Henry Baxter, and William M. Stewart, of the United States, growing out of alleged frauds in relation to the productiveness of the mine and its subsequent sale, that plaintiff, being a foreign corporation, file security in $5,000 for costs of action if defeated. Accompanying the application an affidavit by H. H. Baxter, one of the defendants in the suit, was submitted to the Court, in which he says that he had read the complaint of the plaintiff, (already published,) and that each and every statement therein which imputes any fraud, conspiracy, or wrong in respect to the Emma Mine, or the sale thereof, or in respect of the matters contained in such complaint, is untrue of defendant's own knowledge, and, upon information and belief, deponent states that every statement in said complaint imputing any fraud or other wrong to the other defendants, or to either of them, is also untrue, and that defendant is advised of counsel that he has a complete and perfect defense to this action, and he intends to make such defense at the trial; that plaintiff is without property in the State, and the amount claimed to be recovered in the action is $5,000,000, the plaintiff alleging that it has been defrauded and injured to that amount by the false, fraudulent, and deceitful representations of defendants; that the plaintiff corporation was organized in London in November or December, 1871, and that the sale of the Emma Mine was made before Jan. 1, 1872; that he is informed and believes that all the officers of the plaintiff's company and its principal shareholders well knew all the facts attending such sale, and that there was no fraud therein, and that nearly a year after such sale the mine was examined by a committee of such officers and shareholders, who expressed their entire satisfaction therewith; that such original shareholders and officers have never made any claim of fraud against the defendants, but such claim is made and this suit is prosecuted by shareholders and officers who purchased their stock at a discount, and long after said sale was made; that he is advised by counsel and believes that it will be proper to take the testimony of a large number of such original shareholders and officers in the City of London, and elsewhere in England, upon commission to be used at the trial; that the number of such shareholders exceed 500, and that the testimony of enough of them should be taken to refute such charges of fraud conclusively. Deponent further says that the mine is located in the Territory of Utah; that its reputation, its product, and its appearance at the time of the sale were well known to a large number of persons in Utah, including many experts in mining and mineralogy, and that, in order to refute many of the charges in said complaint and establish their untruthfulness and absurdity, it will be proper to take the testimony of twenty or more witnesses in said Territory of Utah. Deponent further saith that he is informed and believes that it is the purpose of the plaintiff to take the testimony of one James E. Lyon in this case *de bene esse*, and this deponent is informed and believes that said Lyon has been engaged in originating and circulating charges against the defendants similar to those in said complaint for more than two years past; that he, Lyon, has printed and circulated numerous documents and articles for the purpose of promoting this action; that his examination will require the attendance of counsel on behalf of all the defendants, and this deponent, is advised cannot be properly completed in less than about a week, and that such examination will require the defendants to incur a very considerable expense.

J. G. McCullough, attorney for Trenor W. Park, and in the latter's absence, makes an affidavit, in which, on information and belief, he substantiates all that is set forth in the foregoing affidavit of Mr. Baxter.

There was also submitted to the court on the motion, a certain circular issued by the company in London, dated Dec. 25, 1874, signed by W. H. Tooke, Secretary, directed to the shareholders, and in which it says: "I am instructed by the Directors to inform you that the Chairman, Commissary General R. M. Gardiner, and the Solicitor, Mr. Albert Turner, have returned from America, and also remind you that the meeting of the 14th October last was adjourned in consequence of a petition for winding up the company having been filed, while the Chairman and Solicitor were away on the company's business. In the meantime the Directors think it advisable that every shareholder should be informed by circular of the proceedings taken in America during the Chairman's visit to that country. Under the advice of very eminent counsel in the United States—W. W. Macfarland and Charles O'Conor—founded upon most conclusive evidence, proceedings have been commenced in the State of New-York against Hon. Trenor W. Park, Senator W. M. Stewart, and Gen. H. H. Baxter, (the vendors,) for the recovery of the whole of the purchase money paid for the mine, on the ground that such money was obtained by fraud. The company are advised that these proceedings will be successful, and they are also informed that the defendants are substantial men, and well able to pay if the decision should be against them. A commission will shortly issue from the United States for the examination of witnesses in this country, under which all the original Directors and others connected with the formation of the company will be examined upon oath, so that all matters relating to the mine will be fully investigated. The Directors are now giving this subject their serious attention. The board refrain from publishing any fuller details at this particular time, as it might put information in the hands of parties against whom the corporation is now proceeding, or may have to proceed. With reference to the motion for the production of documents recently before the Lords Justices, the Directors think it right to say that there is no desire on their part to withhold any information which any shareholder is entitled to, and the following is a copy of a resolution on this subject, passed by the board on the 25th day of November, 1874: 'It was resolved that the Secretary be instructed that it is the wish of the board that he should give at his cross-examination every information in his power about the company, from its formation, and also concerning the present proceedings in America, but in producing documents he was to be guided by counsel.' Acting on this resolution the counsel of the company, upon their own responsibility, took the objection that was afterward disposed of by the Lords Justices. Mr. C. W. C. Hulton, who tendered his resignation as Director in conformity with the terms under which he accepted office, has been induced by his co-Directors to remain upon the board pending these proceedings. In conclusion, and under all these circumstances, the Directors hope that the shareholders will give them their hearty support in the prosecution of such proceedings as may be advised, and also in opposing the application for winding up the company, which, if granted, will, as they are advised, have the effect of stopping such action, and rendering nugatory all the labor and expense that have already been incurred in America."

To this is appended a letter of W. W. Macfarland, one of plaintiff's counsel in this country, dated Dec. 19, 1874, and addressed to Albert Turner, Esq., in which Mr. Macfarland gives his opinion as a lawyer, that at that time there had been obtained sufficient legal proof to sustain the charge of fraud against the defendants, and that he had no doubt a large verdict would eventually be obtained against them, but to accomplish this result, unity and harmony in the councils of the company, and firmness and perseverance in its policy, were very essential.

The motion was argued by Gen. Hubbard, and opposed by Mr. W. W. Macfarland.

THE RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

HOW WAS THE INTELLIGENCE OBTAINED?—THE SUIT OF JOHN J. KIERNAN AGAINST THE MANHATTAN QUOTATION COMPANY.

The suit of John J. Kiernan against the Manhattan Quotation Company and F. A. Abbott, involving a charge against the defendants of taking dispatches from the plaintiff's instrument without consent or compensation, came on for trial before Judge Van Brunt, in Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday. The plaintiff alleges in his complaint that, before an agreement to be hereafter referred to, the plaintiff and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company were engaged in the City of New-York in the business of collecting and distributing commercial and financial intelligence to persons engaged in mercantile and financial business in said City, and other parts of the United States, who subscribed and paid for the same, for the use of said subscribers in their business respectively; that plaintiff and said company had severally established a large a profitable business therein; that part of said business consisted in the collection and distribution to their respective subscribers of certain financial information or intelligence known in the mercantile and financial community as "domestic and foreign financial and commercial reports." Such information, plaintiff claims, was obtained at great expense, and by the use of agents, in foreign countries, in New-York, and throughout the United States, and transmitted by telegraph. Part of such business, known as "foreign financial intelligence," consisted of the collection and transmission to their respective subscribers of the daily prices of the British and French Government stocks or funds, and of United States bonds, and of railroad and other stocks in European markets, the rate of interest, and increase or decrease of specie of the Banks of England or France, and items of a financial character, or likely to affect the financial market here. By an agreement made on the 10th of January, 1872, the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company relinquished to plaintiff (Kiernan) the exclusive right to distribute such foreign financial intelligence to all persons in the City of New-York south of the line of Chambers street, for four years from the date of agreement, excepting only boards of trade, stock boards, reading rooms, and similar institutions, and for this privilege Brennan agreed to pay the company $5 per week for every instrument used by him, the minimum number of such instruments to be fifty; that Brennan was not to furnish such reports to any other company, to be sent out of the City or used in it, but, on the contrary, would furnish to the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company all information received by him, such information to be used by the company above Chambers street; that the messages received from abroad are in cipher, and, immediately after being translated, are telegraphed by a central instrument simultaneously to the offices of his subscribers below Chambers street in which he has instruments, the success of which depends on the news being sent in advance of all other means; that his payments to secure this information and transmit it exceed $2,500 per month, besides other large expenses, and his business and profits were increasing but for the acts of the defendants, of which he complains in this suit. Such acts, plaintiffs allege are that the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company, in September, 1872, commenced conveying and transmitting intelligence on foreign and domestic financial matters to subscribers, including persons doing business below Chambers street; that such company transmitted in the same manner and by means similar to plaintiff, the same information to plaintiffs' subscribers below Chambers, but sometimes, with slight immaterial verbal alterations, evidently made with the design of concealing the source or means from or by which such information was obtained by the defendants; that plaintiffs are informed that the defendants have never had any agent in England or France for the transmission of financial reports, and have received little if any such information from such countries by telegraphic cable, but that all such information or most of it is a mere repetition of information procured by plaintiffs and the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, at great expense, by telegraph from Europe after having been collected by their agents; that by some means unknown to plaintiffs, immediately after the receipt here of any foreign financial intelligence by plaintiffs, or by the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company, a knowledge of the contents thereof has been surreptitiously obtained by said defendant, the Manhattan Company, and by F. A. Abbott, its co-defendant, now in the company's employment. On this state of affairs plaintiffs claim to have suffered and to be still suffering great pecuniary loss, and ask to have defendants enjoined from their alleged unlawful act of surreptitiously obtaining from their instruments news which they transmit to their, [plaintiffs'] subscribers. Defendants, on their part, deny the charges made against them by the plaintiffs, and claim that they are carrying on a lawful and legitimate business, are obtaining the intelligence they furnish through lawful and legitimate channels, and have never obtained it from the instruments of the plaintiffs. On an application made some time since to Judge Barrett, the difficulty seemed to be to prove the fact of the identity of the dispatches of the two companies, and on that ground, a temporary injunction was denied. The same difficulty seems to present itself in the case now, but it is claimed on the part of plaintiffs that they can show that some of their dispatches were sent over the wires purposely erroneous, and that they were copied exactly by defendants, a fact which could not occur if defendants had got their information from a different source. The trial of the cause was barely entered upon yesterday, and will probably last a day or two. The plaintiffs are represented by Messrs. Buckham, Smales & Walker, and the defendants by Messrs. Stanley & Polhemus.

THE WARD WILL CASE.

TWO WILLS MADE BY MR. SAMUEL WARD'S SON—THE LAST ONE EXECUTED ON THE DAY HE DIED—CHARGES OF UNDUE INFLUENCE.

Samuel Ward, Jr., son of the Mr. "Sam" Ward whose testimony about the effect of good dinners in influencing Congressional legislation recently caused much attention, died in Paris Sept. 19, 1866. His father, unable, as claimed, to find that any will had been left by his son, took out letters of administration upon his son's estate, which was valued at about $40,000. Subsequently, two wills were found, one made by the son on July 29, 1865, and the other on the morning of the day when he died, the will being executed at 9 A. M. and the testator dying at 11 P. M. On the finding of these wills, Mr. Ward was enjoined from proceeding to administer upon the estate until the question of the validity of one or the other of the wills had been determined. A commission was issued to take testimony in Paris in reference to the execution of the wills, and yesterday the question came up before Surrogate Hutchings at to the sufficiency of the testimony in reference to the will of 1866 to warrant its admission to probate, it having been determined to pass upon this will first. Mr. Joseph H. Choate, in support of the will, put in evidence the testimony of Mme. Susette Grimes, grandmother of the testator, who was present when the will was executed. Her testimony was to the effect that the will was drawn with his knowledge and consent; that he signed it in her presence and that of three witnesses whose signatures are affixed to the document; that he was of sound mind and under no restraint when the will was executed, and that he read it through previous to signing it, and conversed rationally before and after its execution. The will, which was written in French, recited that the testator gave all his estate to his mother, Mrs. Medora Ward, and that he did not know his father, the words being, as read by counsel: "I give all I possess to my mother. I do not know my father." It appears that the mother of the testator was quite ill in Paris at the time of the death of her son, and that her mother [Mrs. Grimes] was aware that her daughter would leave her, in case the daughter died first, the bulk of her property. The testimony of the grandmother of the testator was all that Mr. Choate had to offer, saying that it had been found impossible to find the witnesses to the will, and that, in his opinion, this testimony was adequate to warrant the probating of the will.

Mr. William D. Hennin, counsel for Mr. Ward, objected to the sufficiency of the proof offered, and claimed that Mr. Ward had the right to have another commission issue, as he could, if given the opportunity, show such a state of facts as would necessarily break the will. It could be shown that the will had been obtained, not only by undue influence, but even by the use of force on the part of the testator's grandmother, who had a contingent interest in the will, and whose daughter was to directly benefit by it. The witnesses to the will were ignorant servants, whom it was desirable to find and closely cross-examine, and it had not been shown by opposing counsel that due diligence had been used to find these witnesses. The will was defective, in that it contained no declaration that it was the last will and testament of the testator, and this fact, in connection with the other circumstances of the case, rendered it proper that additional testimony should be procured before passing upon the main question of the validity of the will. Mrs. Medora Ward, the testator's mother and legatee, had died in May, 1867, leaving her estate in such form that her mother had it now under her control.

After a brief reply by Mr. Choate to the effect that it had been shown that every effort had been made to get the testimony of the witnesses to the will, and that the uncontradicted evidence of Mrs. Grimes, the testator's grandmother, was sufficient to authorize the admission of the will to probate, the Surrogate took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE HOLMES BREACH OF PROMISE.

THE DEFENDANT UNABLE TO ATTEND THE TRIAL—SINGULAR AFFIDAVIT IN HIS BEHALF—AN OFFICER, A NURSE, AND A PHYSICIAN WHO CANNOT BE FOUND.

The breach of promise suit of Miss May Chamberlayne against John Bute Holmes for $50,000, full particulars of which were given in THE TIMES last week, was up for trial yesterday in the Marine Court, before Judge Joachimsen. Mr. Samuel G. Courtney and Mr. D. A. Spellissey, of Spellissey, Gibbons & MacInerney, appeared for Miss Chamberlayne, and Gen. Chatfield and ex-Congressman Cary represented Mr. Holmes. The case was set down peremptorily for 3 o'clock, At that hour defendant's counsel made a motion for an adjournment, producing an affidavit of one Miss Sullivan, representing herself to be Mr. Holmes' housekeeper, to the effect that Holmes was sick and confined to his bed, and therefore unable to be present. They also introduced another affidavit, signed by George H. Graham, styling himself a Captain and Brevet Major in the United States Topographical Corps, on Gen. Philip H. Sheridan's staff, and residing at present at No. 173 Morris avenue, Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Graham coolly deposes that Miss Chamberlayne was "to him a wife, with all that the name implies," from May 17, 1872, until April 15, 1873; that in that time she had an operation performed upon her by Dr. S. M. Ainwelle, who has an office in Third avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Thirty-fourth streets, on the left hand side going up, and lives in Mount Vernon, Westchester County; and that the nurse was Mrs. Mary Devine, of No. 129 East One Hundred and Twentieth street. Mr. Graham also swears that he received several letters from the plaintiff's attorneys to the effect that they were willing to share with him in whatever they got from the defendant, provided he kept strict silence, and in which they admitted that they had altered Holmes' letter from "My dear May" to "My dear wife." To the affidavit is annexed the following telegram, which Graham swears he received:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1874.

To George H. Graham, Hopkins Hotel:

If silence is strictly maintained in J. B. Holmes' case you can share with Mrs. Williams and us.

S. G. & McI.

Mr. Courtney opposed the motion, arguing that Graham's affidavit, if true, was of no relevancy on the motion, and under the pleadings his proposed evidence could not be admitted. Mr. Courtney further said that it was very unlikely that any man holding the commission of a Brevet Major in the United States Army, is guilty of the conduct of which Graham accused himself, would come forward in a court of justice and testify against his accomplice in the manner in which he did.

Mr. Spellissey characterized the portion of Graham's affidavit alleging bribery against his firm as false, and offered to submit his client to any proper investigation at the hands of any reputable physician the court or counsel on the other side might choose to determine her chastity, a proposal which Mr. Holmes' counsel refused to accept.

The court ruled out the Graham affidavit, refusing to allow Gen. Chatfield to amend his pleadings so as to bring the evidence it contains into them, and set the trial of the cause down peremptorily for Monday morning, unless at that time satisfactory proof shall be furnished him of the defendant's illness.

Miss Chamberlayne's counsel indignantly deny that they ever wrote the letters or sent the telegram spoken of by Graham. They say that their client was only twelve years of age at the time Graham asserts she was his mistress. There is no Dr. Ainwelle and no nurse named Mary Devine in the Directory. There is no such name in the Army Register in any capacity as George H. Graham.

THE $17,500 ARMORY RENT SUIT.

Suit was brought some time since by Daniel Fallen to recover from the City $17,500 as five quarters' rent of a portion of Nilsson Hall, which had been used as an armory by the Sixth Regiment. The suit was defended on several grounds, including that of no proper application having come from the proper officers of the Militia to warrant the Supervisors in authorizing the leasing of the premises. As already reported in THE TIMES, when the cause was recently tried the decision was against the City, and in favor of the plaintiff, but subject to the opinion of the court at General Term. Yesterday the argument was heard before the latter court. It was claimed on behalf of the City that there was a badge of fraud attached to the lease, Fallen, the lessor, being the brother-in-law of Supervisor Joyce, and having purchased the property in question for $85,000 but a short time before the Board of Supervisors authorized the lease for armory purposes; also, as argued on the trial below, that the lease had not been lawfully authorized. On the part of Fallen it was argued that the question of fraud had not been submitted from the court below to the General Term, and if it had no fraud appeared in the case; as to the question of regularity in making the lease that, before the making it, application for an armory had been made by the Ninety-sixth Regiment, in pursuance of which the Supervisors acted, and that such action was valid, notwithstanding the Sixth instead of the Ninety-sixth Regiment subsequently occupied the premises. The court reserved its decision.

APPLYING THE TOUCHSTONE OF COMMON SENSE.

Henry Vanholland, a book-binder by trade, was and still is employed to repair the maps and rebind the records of the Register's office. His engagement was by a committee of the Board of Supervisors, and was at the rate of $5 per day for himself and such assistants as he might find it necessary to employ. He sued (by assignee) for pay at this rate, amounting to a little over $390, the Controller having refused to pay on the ground that the amount charged was exorbitant. The case came on for trial yesterday, in Supreme Court, Circuit, before Judge Lawrence and a jury, when the claimant was placed on the stand as a witness. He proved his engagement at the rate claimed by him; that the services had been rendered by him and his associates, and that the rate charged was fair and just compensation for the character of the work performed. To illustrate to the court and jury the utility of his work, Mr. Vanholland produced as exhibits in the case about a cart-load of maps and records—repaired and unrepaired—from the Register's office. The unrepaired books of record presented a sad state of dilapidation—binding torn to fragments, the leaves loose, falling out, and partially torn apart, the maps also being worn, ragged, and almost unintelligible. The repaired books and maps showed all this to have been changed, and that the plaintiff had given to both a new and, 'tis to be hoped, a long lease of life and usefulness. No testimony was offered on behalf of the City, and in a few words Mr. D. J. Dean, its legal representative, said he would submit to them whether, in their judgment, $5 per day was fair compensation for the services, or whether it was not excessive.

Ex-Judge Cardozo declined to say anything for plaintiff, and Judge Lawrence then charged the jury, saying the plaintiff had testified that the fair value of the work claimed for was $5 per day, and that testimony not being contradicted it was the duty of the jury to estimate the value of the work on that basis.

Mr. Dean asked the court to charge that the jury had a right to inquire into the reasonableness or probability of this estimate of value, notwithstanding it stood uncontradicted; in other words they had a right to apply the touch-stone of common sense to this case, and to decide it accordingly.

Judge Lawrence—I charge you, gentlemen of the jury, that you have a right to apply the touch-stone of common sense to this case, and decide it accordingly; the other portion of the request I decline to charge you.

It took but a moment for the jury to apply the touchstone, the result being a verdict in favor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed, with interest, in all $411 34.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Jones vs. Work.—I do not think affidavit of service sufficient:

In the matter of Sawyer.—I do not think there is authority, and make this order.

West vs. Phillips.—It seems to me this injunction is simply to enjoin the commission of a trespass, and cannot be granted.

McArthur vs. Pottberg.—Granted on payment of $10 costs.

Park vs. Emma Silver Mining Company.—Granted. Bond for costs in $5,000.

In the matter of Baus.—Motion granted allowing plaintiff to file supplemental complaint; 43 Barb., 616.

Elliott vs. New-York Cotton Exchange.—Denied.

Motions Denied.—Coulter vs. White; Stacy vs. Ris.

Graf vs. Rosenberg.—Motion denied; memorandum.

Motions Granted.—Currey vs. Currey; Young vs. Gardner. Memorandums.

Motions Granted.—In the matter of Browning; Murphy vs. Keyes; Coit vs. North Carolina Ore-dressing Company; Clayton vs. Clayton; Gallagher vs. Healey.

Straiton vs. Nitsch.—Memorandum.

Earle vs. Handilode.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Allen vs. New-Jersey Southern Railroad Company et al.—Order settled.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Holloway vs. Stevens.—Findings settled.

Adams et al. vs. Freeman et al.—Memorandum for counsel.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Chief Justice Monell.

Bond vs. McNiff et al.—Order of reference granted.

By Judge Curtis.

Boller vs. The Mayor, &c.—Default opened; cause set down for first Monday of April.

Brown vs. Sterling.—Motion for an additional allowance denied.

Harts vs. Nye.—Motion to vacate order of March 15 granted without costs to either party.

Stoltz vs. The Germania Fire Insurance Company.—Motion for the confirmation of the Referee's report, and for judgment and allowance granted.

Wright vs. The Equitable Life Assurance Company.—Motion to have all the issue tried by jury denied; costs of opposing to abide event.

By Judge Speir.

Sutro vs. Fargo, President, &c.—Motion for new trial on the minutes denied. See memorandum.

POLICE COURT NOTES.

On Tuesday, Officer Patrick T. Morris, of the Second Precinct, went into the lottery office of Philip Selli, No. 176 Broadway, and bought a lottery ticket for twenty-five cents. He then arrested Selli, and brought him before Justice Smith, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, who held him in $500 bail to appear for trial at the Court of General Sessions, Salomon L. Phillips, of No. 202 East Thirty-second street, becoming his surety.

George and Christina Noile were held at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, to answer the charge of having robbed George Thomas of his watch, at No. 132 Wooster street, on Tuesday evening.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
19—Sariol vs. Baiz, &c.
53—Deutsche Nat. Bank vs. Sonneborne, &c.
62—Cutting, Executor, vs. Stevens.
79—Parish vs. Snyder.
84—Erie Railway Co. vs. Gould.
88—Johnston vs. Kansas and Pacific R. R. Co.
102—Hart vs. Pettit, &c.
113—Goepp vs. Sterne, &c.
114—Blake vs. Inter. Life Ins. and Trust Co.
141—Huebner vs. Roosevelt.

Nos.
145—Bank of California vs. Collins, &c.
146—Matter of Slosson.
159—Madden vs. Huber.
169—Shanley vs. Burtis, &c.
180—De Forest vs. Farley, &c.
231—N. Y. Life Ins. and Trust Co. vs. McCunn, &c.
232—Lippman vs. Smith, &c.
254—Scheider vs. Salmon.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos.
139—White et al. vs. Fuller.
140½—Oberlander et al. vs. Rosswager, et al.
141½—Douglas vs. Douglas.
77—People ex rel. Youngblood vs. Board of Assessors of N. Y.
87—The People ex rel. Trowbridge, Adm'r, &c., vs. The Com'rs of Taxes, Asst's. &c.
95—Rockwell et al., Ex'rs, vs. Geary et al.
83—Hebrew Free School vs. The Mayor, &c.
141—Slatare, Jr., vs. Cushing.
142—American Nat. Bank vs. Westervelt, Jr., et al.

Nos.
143—Miller vs. National Steam-ship Co.
144—Speyer vs. Colgate et al.
96—— vs. ——.
145—Coulter vs. Board of Education of N. Y.
146—Dambmann vs. Schulting.
147—Place vs. Greenman.
74—Glover vs. The Mayor, &c.
148—Robinson vs. Chittenden et al.
149—Dows vs. Griswold.
150—Maryland Coal Co. vs. Edwards.
151—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Brunt, J.

Nos. Law and Fact.
61—Wilkin, Ex'r, vs. Cram.
156—Muller vs. Burchell et al.
219—Ryckman vs. Ryckman.
242—Lawrence vs. Pratt.
244—Ross et al. vs. Carr et al.
245—Angell vs. Erie R. R. Co. et al.
110—Pratt et al. vs. Fox et al.
54—Beach vs. Collis, Jr., et al.
99—Harte vs. De Witte.
330—Palmer et al. vs. Dixon et al.
159—Odell vs. Odell.
173—Lea et al. vs. Oakes et al.
215—Pitt vs. Vance.

Nos.
147—Kelly vs. Brumagin.
57—Spears et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
208—Wheeler vs. Doody et al.
126—Decker vs. Ingersoll et al.
21—Mitchell vs. Read.
207—Filly vs. Continental Life Ins. Co.
231—Brady vs. Van Loon et al.
170—Viele vs. Mead.
102—Miller et al. vs. Sledge et al.
154—Halstead vs. Seaman.
205—Bruner vs. Meigs, Jr., et al.
250—Willard vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
399—McMillan vs. Williams.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos.
2204½—O'Brien vs. Browning.
2348—Goebel vs. May.
1166—Francis vs. Murphy.
1238—Henderson vs. Burrows.
452½—Clark vs. Cockerill et al.
1176—Lawrence vs. Cecil.
1276—Donnelly vs. Frost.
1222—Beach vs. Wheeler et al.
330—Christal vs. Hart.
1236—Jardine et al. vs. The Rector, &c., of Church of Yonkers.
468—Reed et al. vs. Schmale.
1000—Levy vs. Metropolitan Ins. Co.
1000½—Levy vs. State Ins. Co. of Missouri.

Nos.
778—E. Sanches & Dals vs. Morris et al.
1246—Van Cleff vs. Paulding.
1364—Windsor vs. Derby.
1380—Recknagle et al. vs. vs. Byrne.
1382—Van Wallhoffen vs. Newcomb et al.
2256—Hamil vs. The Mayor, &c.
1526—Drew vs. The Mayor, &c.
2250—Donney vs. The Mayor, &c.
1362—Maher vs. The Mayor, &c.
1282—Dun et al. vs. Murphy.
1038—Kennedy vs. Leonard.
2251—Ford vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.
775—Dummer vs. King.
55—Hall vs. Wood et al.
77—St. Nich. Nat. Bank vs. Mer., M. F. & M. Ins. Co.
831—Emberson vs. Waddell.
917—Faris, Sur., &c., vs. Fargo, Pres't, &c.
823—Levi et al. vs. Morrisania S. B. Co.
929½—Shaw vs. Smilton et al.
1023—Oestrich et al. vs. Gilbert et al.
1751½—Doyle, Admx., &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.
1057—Wilkinson vs. Gill.
1079—Lord et al. vs. Smith.
1009—McCloskey vs. France.

Nos.
2565—Mayer vs. The Mayor, &c.
2429—Met. Gas Light Co. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1033—Koehler vs. Hibernia Ins. Co. of O.
1913—Sinclair et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
685—Wohr et al. vs. Feit.
241—De Luce vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.
443½—Nax et al. vs. Rice et al.
981—Cunningham vs. Martin et al.
1085—Aborn vs. Templeton.
1087—Kipp et al. vs. Eichler.
1089—Groesbeck vs. Williams.
1091—Woodworth et al. vs. N. H. S. Boat Co.
1093—Walther vs. Burns.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned for the Term.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, Ch. J.

Nos.
507½—Journeay vs. Tallman.
968—Harrison et al. vs. Lowrie.
943—Stewart et al. vs. Gunari.
1789—Whitman vs. Conner, Sheriff, &c.
821—Fiske vs. Allen.
699½—Hamilton vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co.
1245—National Trust Co. vs. Gleason.

Nos.
739—Carrington et al. vs. Ward.
899—Nettleton vs. Mathews.
581—Cohen vs. Dry Dock E. B. & B. R. R. Co.
991—Stripp vs. Cavanagh.
933—Landon vs. Bamberger.
945—Raphael vs. Gilbert.
949—Bowen vs. Westcott.
585—Stoker vs. British & N. A. R. M. S. P. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Freedman, J.

Nos.
1046—De Peyster vs. Murphy.
992—Franklin vs. Saunders et al.
754—Odell et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.
1168—Thurber et al. vs. Fay.
1178—Thurber et al. vs. Reynolds.
778—Fellows vs. Dickinson et al.
1008—Lorillard Ins. Co. vs. Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.

Nos.
1070—Gilbert vs. Sherman et al.
1022—Duffy vs. Brennan, Sheriff, &c.
868—Talcott vs. Belding.
792—City Ins. Co. of P. vs. N. Y. C. and H. R. Railroad Co.
1166—Astor vs. Husted.
1012—Bodine vs. Collins.
1184—Ludlow v. Boylan.
1198—Stanton vs. Strebecker.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Adjourned until Monday, April 5.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Robinson, J.

Nos.
2315—Dooley vs. The Mayor, &c.
1656—Hogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2150—Smith vs. The Mayor, &c.
2320½—Berrigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c.
2292—Byrne vs. The Mayor, &c.
2376—Deering vs. The Mayor, &c.
2477—Clark vs. The Mayor, &c.
2478—Same vs. Same.
2374—Lambert vs. The Mayor, &c.
2375—Houghtaling, Administratrix, vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos.
2502—Town vs. The Mayor, &c.
2503—Wogan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2504—Weber vs. The Mayor, &c.
1959—Keenan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2228—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c.
2488—Broach vs. The Mayor, &c.
2339—Lanigan vs. The Mayor, &c.
2324—Leamy vs. The Mayor, &c.
2397—Merkel vs. The Mayor, &c.
2433—Sage vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Adjourned for the term.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos.
1199—Smith et al. vs. Hamburger et al.
1835—Reed vs. Toplanyi.
1635—Shapter vs. De Ganno.
1761—Doscher et al. vs. Jacobi.
1770—Fisher vs. Green.
1787—Mayer et al. vs. Rosenthal.
1274—Hind et al. vs. Swoboda et al.

Nos.
2787—Merchant vs. De Wolf et al.
3165—Reiser vs. Hoffman et al.
3198—Morrissey vs. Cook.
3242—Adriana vs. Duff.
1862—Berck vs. Ehrick.
2863—Litterst vs. Leibich et al.
1864—Reynolds et al. vs. Ackerman.
1867—Hallgarten et al. vs. Kinsley et al.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.—PART II.

Held by Shea, J.

Nos.
1192—Heinberger vs. Joseph.
3208—Manufacturers' and Builders' Bank vs. Gayton, impleaded.
1591—Cramer vs. Wilch et al.
4148—Mahony vs. Osmond.
657—Goepp et al. vs. Hetzel.
1480—Romaine vs. Sniffen.
1594—Jonas vs. Goldstein.

Nos.
1595—Mayner vs. Cornish.
2720—Rubin vs. The Brewers' and Maltsters' Insurance Co.
1640—Crow vs. Scott.
1182—Gouge et al. vs. Banks.
2285—Witt vs. Shipman.
2592—Beatty vs. Woodward et al.
2593—Same vs. Same.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos.
648—MacGregor vs. Dolan.
67—Gaisnier vs. Hammetter.
3114—Fosdick vs. Wines.
3116—Fosdick vs. Dolan.
3117—Fosdick vs. Boyland et al.
3073—Bartlett vs. Barber.
3103—Conover et al. vs. Ward et al.

Nos.
2016—Boissard vs. Ryan, impl'd.
2017—Same vs. Same.
2311—Robinson vs. Biser.
2697—Ferniski vs. Cohn et al.
3175—Alexander vs. Cooperman.
3200—Cothren vs. Fuller.
3121—Cothren vs. Wice.
3286—Yung vs. Kock.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

The People vs. Thomas Bleakley, robbery.
The People vs. James Carr, robbery.
The People vs. Thomas Mooney, burglary.
The People vs. John Shay, mayhem.
The People vs. Patrick McManus, mayhem.
The People vs. John Downing, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. John Downing and John Periz, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Thomas Colby, felonious assault and battery.
The People vs. Sigismund Mendell, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Laughren, grand larceny.
The People vs. Michael Menity, grand larceny.
The People vs. Valentine Post, grand larceny.
The People vs. Mary Ambrose, grand larceny.
The People vs. John Aikens, grand larceny.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

John Kelly, burglary.
Thomas Smith, burglary.
Charles A. Blair, felonious assault and battery.
Daniel Earle, felonious assault and battery.
James Gilmartin, felonious assault and battery.
Lutham Mitchell, John Leonard, felonious assault and battery.
Richard Wronsky, forgery.
Charles Miller, grand larceny.
Timothy Shine, grand larceny.
Gibo Brown, grand larceny.
Jacob H. Stone, grand larceny.
Louisa Gline, petit larceny.
Edwin Kessler, Lizzie Toule, petit larceny.
Andrew Owens, petit larceny.
Patrick McDonald, assault and battery.
James Donovan, assault and battery.

THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS.

The Fire Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, organized a new engine company, No. 39, the membership of which was made up of transfers from other companies. Proposals for constructing four aeriel fire-ladders were opened, and the bid of Abbott, Downing & Co, $1,500 per ladder, was ordered to be transmitted to the Controller for approval of sureties. The number and grade of the officers and crew of the new fire-propeller, William F. Havemeyer, were fixed as follows: A Captain, one mate, one engineer, one assistant engineer, one pilot, one stoker, and four firemen. The entire crew, including the officers, will be obliged to subsist on board, at their own expense, and will be otherwise governed by the rules of the uniformed force on land.

SUFFOCATED BY COAL GAS.

On Tuesday evening Capt. George Collom, of the sloop Emma Gibbs, lying at the foot of Charles street, his brother David Collom, and Peter Johnson, a boatman residing at Gifford's Station, went to sleep in the forecastle of the sloop, which was heated by a small coal-stove. Yesterday morning David Collom was awakened by a suffocating sensation and jumping out of his berth saw his brother and John son lying on the floor of the cabin insensible. He gave the alarm and procured the assistance of officers of the Ninth Precinct. Johnson was found to have been suffocated by the coal gas, and Capt. Collum was found to be in a critical condition. An inquest will be held in the case by Coroner Eickhoff. Capt. Collum and his brother were removed to their home on Staten Island.

MR. BEECHER ON TRIAL.

MR. BEECHER'S FAMOUS MIDNIGHT VISIT TO MRS. TILTON.

WHAT A NURSE OBSERVED AND HEARD—SUSPENSION OF MR. HALLIDAY'S TESTIMONY—REV. JOHN L. GAY, OF INDIANA, REPORTS PORTIONS OF TILTON'S "HOME, SWEET HOME"—THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The evidence given yesterday was fairly varied, and toward the close of the day there were several amusing passages. In the morning it seemed as if there were to be another rehearsal of the familiar Plymouth Church transactions, but questions of expediency suggested the suspension of Mr. Halliday's testimony, and the evidence then branched off into other directions. Mr. Halliday's examination lasted less than half an hour, and then Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell was called to the stand, and was followed by Rev. John L. Gay, of Bloomington, Ind. The testimony of Mrs. Mitchell covered the periods of Mrs. Tilton's illness arising from her confinement, and Mr. Gay's evidence bore on the delivery of a lecture by Mr. Tilton at the Indiana State University in February, 1872. Concerning the presence or absence of any of the chief notabilities of the trial there is but little to chronicle. They come and go according as their inclinations or or business pursuits lead them, Mr. Tilton being the only one of them who is constantly in attendance. Mrs. Tilton has not yet resumed her place, but Miss Bessie Turner is now becoming a pretty regular attendant. She was present during a part of yesterday's proceedings, accompanied by Mrs. Shearman, and Mr. and Mrs. Beecher were for the greater portion of the day in their accustomed places. Mr. Stephen Pearl Andrews was one of the visitors.

Mr. Halliday's examination was resumed on a new topic, Mr. Sherman not wishing to pursue the inquiry as to the official action of Plymouth Church until the arrival of Mr. Evarts. Mr. Halliday's evidence, so far as it went, was relative to the interview with Mr. Tilton in 1872, at which Mr. George A. Bell was present. Witness represented Mr. Tilton as stating that the Woodhull scandal was without a shadow of truth, and that his wife was as pure as the light. The inquiry was being further pursued when the expediency of suspending his examination came in question. There was no objection, and Mr. Halliday left the stand.

Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell was then sworn. She had attended Mrs. Tilton when her children Paul and Ralph were born, and also during the period of Mrs. Tilton's illness arising from a miscarriage. She was somewhat inaccurate in giving dates to Mr. Evarts on direct examination, but the mistake was easily corrected, when it appeared that the periods of her attendance were from Dec. 17, 1867, to April 1, 1868; in June, 1869, and again in December, 1870. Mr. Tilton, she said, was absent from January until the middle of March. She became well acquainted with Mrs. Tilton, and observed her disposition as a wife and a mother. Her disposition, she said, was excellent in both these respects. She did not observe anything in regard to Mr. Beecher's calls during that time, and she stated that they did not appear to be of particular frequency. During her second attendance she saw Kate Carey there. Witness was then interrogated concerning Kate Carey's conduct, but the evidence was objected to, and the court ruled that it was inadmissible. The testimony then went forward in reference to calls of Mr. Beecher, and witness deposed that during the second attendance she did not see Mr. Beecher in the house, but she understood that he had called at the door, and had sent up a basket of flowers to the sick room. Witness was continually in Mrs. Tilton's room during that period. Witness was then examined in respect to her attendance during the sickness of Mrs. Tilton arising from miscarriage. Mrs. Tilton, she said, was very weak and feeble at that time, and her condition continued the same during the subsequent week. She recollected Mr. Tilton's coming to the house in the middle of the day during that period. He was very much agitated; said he had been discharged from the *Union*, and that he was a ruined man. Counsel asked what effect this conversation of Mr. Tilton produced upon Mrs. Tilton, but it was ruled that the witness could not be called upon to give that which was in its nature expert testimony. The observation of witness was then called for, and she said that Mrs. Tilton was nervous, restless, and excited. She had seen Mr. Moulton in the room communicating with the sick room two or three times during that period. He was accompanied by Mr. Tilton. Their conversations were carried on in the hearing of Mrs. Tilton, and were sometimes addressed to her. Witness requested them not to talk, mentioning the instructions which the doctor had given. Mrs. Tilton seemed to be very much troubled, nervous and restless, after these interviews. Witness frequently requested the gentlemen to go to the study, and sometimes they went and at other times did not. She further testified that on one occasion Mr. Tilton said he would read to Mrs. Tilton, even contrary to her remonstrance. She recollected Mr. Beecher's calling on the Friday evening of that week. Mrs. Tilton was in bed, partially supported by pillows. Mr. Beecher visited Mrs. Tilton in the sick room and witness went down stairs while Mr. Beecher was there. Witness recollected Mr. Tilton's return that night. She was sleeping with Mrs. Tilten when she was awakened by a buzzing sound. She found Mr. Tilton talking earnestly with his wife. Subsequently Mr. Tilton or Mrs. Tilton requested her to leave the room. Mr. Tilton then went out, and after she had partially dressed she went into the study, and Mr. Tilton went back to his wife's bedroom. He remained there about an hour, and witness, from the study heard Mr. Tilton's voice as if in anger, and Mrs. Tilton as it in entreaty. She also testified that subsequently, on her return to the bedroom, she found Mrs. Tilton weeping.

Mr. Fullerton cross-examined the witness, directing her attention more especially to the visit of Mr. Beecher. She was asked why she went down stairs when she admitted Mr. Beecher, and, Mr. Fullerton cross-examining her with great skill on this point, she stated that it was her custom when company arrived. The fact that she did not leave the room when Mr. Moulton came was then instanced, and she replied "That was in the daytime." Recess was then taken.

When the court resumed its session, Mr. Evarts had become possessed of one of the miniature Irish flags proper to St. Patrick's Day celebrations, which had been forwarded to him in a large envelope. Counsel joked over the transaction for a few minutes, and then business was resumed. Mrs. Mitchell testified in answer to Mr. Fullerton that she did not observe any writing materials in Mrs. Tilton's room after Mr. Beecher's visit. There was a secretary, she said, in the room adjoining. It was kept shut as a general rule. She had, however, seen it open frequently, and had seen writing materials in it. She had no recollection of having seen anybody writing at it during that week. She was again questioned with reference to Mr. Beecher's visit, and then the cross-examination bore upon the return of Mr. Tilton that night, and the request to her to leave the room. She could not say whether it was Mr. or Mrs. Tilton who requested her to leave the room. She believed that she was asked to go to the study. There was nothing beyond the loudness of the voice which she heard while in the study to indicate the character of the conversation. She determined the character of the conversation by the sound of the voices. "What was Mr. Tilton's general treatment of his wife?" asked Mr. Fullerton, and the witness replied, "He always appeared to treat her well," emphasizing the word "appeared." Mr. Fullerton then propounded another question, which elicited the answer that Mr. Tilton always treated his wife well in her presence. Counsel next cross-examined the witness as to her habit of going down stairs when company called in the daytime, and it turned out that that was the only occasion when she went down stairs. She accounted for her lapse by stating that Mr. Fullerton had so puzzled her that her recollection was not accurate. She was unable to state what was the condition of Mrs. Tilton when she went up stairs after Mr. Beecher's visit. This terminated the cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts then endeavored to mend the mistake as to the callers, by showing who were visitors to Mrs. Tilton's room on the occasion of her confinement. Witness recollected some lady visitors, but no gentlemen, and again accounted for the mistake by a reference to Mr. Fullerton's puzzling cross-examination.

Mr. Fullerton again took the witness in hand, wite the view of ascertaining whether there was anything in the condition of Mrs. Tilton after the visit of Mr. Beecher, which came within her observation, and she answered negatively.

Rev. John L. Gay, of Bloomington, Ind., and formerly Professor of English Literature in the Indiana State University, was then put on the stand. After some general evidence he testified that Mr. Tilton lectured in the college chapel of the Indiana State University in February, 1872. The lecture was delivered before the Faculty, students, and others, including the female pupils of the institution. "Was the lecture an able and eloquent one?" asked Mr. Evarts, and the witness replied that in a certain sense it was a very able lecture, that is, it was delivered with great rhetorical effect. The subject matter of the lecture was marriage and divorce, and its title was "Home, Sweet Home." Mr. Tilton, he said, told his audience to follow nature in the marital relations, and stated that he would not permit the Church and State to interfere with the formation of this relation between the sexes, and that if he had the power he would crush the Church, and crush the State. Witness also represented Mr. Tilton as saying that if any two of his auditors loved each other and pledged themselves to be faithful to each other they were man and wife without the intervention of the Church or of the State. Mr. Tilton also said, witness stated, that as they came together without any formality, so they could separate without the intervention of the Church or State, and that in the case of children born of such an alliance, the State should take charge of them after separation. Counsel then asked how many young ladies attended the institution at the time Mr. Tilton lectured; Witness replied, "somewhere between forty-two and forty-three," and a titter ran through the court-room at the exactitude of the calculation. Mr. Evarts offered to prove the number of female pupils at the institution after the lecture, but the offer was rejected. Witness then testified that he came on from the West on church business by direction of his Bishop. He also spoke in strongly condemnatory terms of the views put forward by Mr. Tilton in his lecture.

Mr. Morris, who appeared to be thoroughly posted in this branch of the case, cross-examined the witness with great energy and vehemence. He showed that he had been in communication with Mr. Shearman, that the day after the lecture he had described, Mr. Tilton again lectured before the same body, that a vote of thanks was passed to him, that a protest against the witness' conduct on the occasion of the lecture was adopted, and that witness' resignation of the Professorship arose out of the proceedings on that occasion, he having been asked to resign. Mr. Gay, who is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, has strong convictions on the subject of the marriage relation, which he thinks ought to have the sanction of the Church or State, or both. He also holds to the doctrine that divorce should not rest on any cause other than a breach of the seventh commandment. On re-direct examination by Mr. Evarts, he explained the opposition to him, arising out of his action on the Tilton lecture, which brought about his resignation. A jocose remark by Mr. Fullerton put him on his metal, and caused him to demand the protection of the court, but a little further jocularity on the part of Mr. Beach brought him back to better humor. The proceedings of the day terminated with his testimony, and the court adjourned until this morning.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The court convened at 11 o'clock, and the jury were called at 11:05. After some delay, Mr. Morris said to the court: "Can we proceed?"

The Court—Mr. Shearman, can you proceed?

Mr. Shearman—We will soon, I hope. Some of the counsel are not here yet—Mr. Tracy and Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Halliday then resumed the stand, and his direct examination was continued.

Mr. Shearman—If your Honor please, I do not propose to go into the questions that were raised last evening until Mr. Evarts arrives, but will take up another subject.

The Witness—May it please the court, I would like to make an explanation, or at least an emendation, of my testimony yesterday.

The Court—Certainly, you can do it.

The Witness—Thinking that I did, or might have done an injustice to Mrs. Moulton, not by anything that I said, but what I neglected to say, or had no opportunity to say.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—I said in my testimony that Mrs. Moulton directed me to Mr. Beecher's portrait, and that we arose and walked together to look at the portrait; while I was looking at the portrait Mrs. Moulton turned to the other pictures and to the lights near them, turning on the gas so that I could see other pictures as well as that of Mr. Beecher, directing my attention especially to those pictures as pictures of great value; leaving my testimony where I did, I felt that it was due to Mrs. Moulton that I should state that.

The Court—It is very proper, Sir.

Mr. Shearman—Mr. Halliday, do you remember an interview which you had with Mr. Tilton in November, 1872? A.—I do, very distinctly.

Q.—Will you state on what day, and at what time of day, and where that interview was held? A.—It was at my house, No. 69 Hicks street, on Monday morning, the 18th of November, no tearlier than 9:15 nor later than 9:30 o'clock.

Q.—Who were present at that interview? A.—For the first few moments Mr. Tilton and myself only.

Q.—After that who? A.—After Mr. Moulton had been in—Mr. Tilton had been in the house perhaps five minutes, Mr. George A. Bell called to see me, and was introduced into the room where we were.

Q.—Now, will you state what took place on that occasion—of course only in the presence of Mr. Tilton? A.—After Mr. Bell had finished the object—or at least had spoken to me of the object—for which he called, he turned to go; Mr. Tilton said, "George, don't go;" Mr. Bell looked at me as—though not speaking—as if inquiring by the expression of his face, whether he should remain; I answered, "Certainly, if Mr. Tilton desires it." Do you wish me to state the conversation?

Q.—Proceed and state the conversation? A.—Before Mr. Tilt— Mr. Bell came in Mr. Tilton had said about this, and I think scarcely more: "Mr. Halliday, I have called at the request of my friend, Frank D. Moulton to speak to you;" I cannot tell certainly whether he said, "speak to vor," or whether he said "to contradict the Woodhull scandal." When Mr. Bell sat down to remain at the interview, he repeated in substance to Mr. Bell and myself again what he had already said to me; he commenced very deliberately, and continued so, to speak of the scandal, saying that it was entirely untrue, without a shadow of truth, closing what he had to say—if I remember, there was but little said about that subject after he used these words: "It is just as false as it would be for me to go over to New-York and say that the tree in front of Mr. Halliday's house is covered with 500 flags, representing all the nations of the earth," pointing with his finger to the tree, as he sat upon the sofa—pointing with his finger to the tree in front of the house.

Q.—Go on. What else occurred? A.—I cannot repeat very much more; those were the words that struck me so particularly—or very particularly, at least—in connection with that part of his conversation. After perhaps talking about it, there were other things said that I cannot recall; I may recall them, and shall be very glad to speak of them if I can.

Q.—Was anything said by you at this time? A.—I don't think I said a single word at this period of the conversation. After Mr. Tilton had spoken very specifically in regard to the Woodhull scandall, he said—I cannot be positive as to the words, but what was equivalent to saying—"This is not all my case against Mr. Beecher. My wife is as pure as the light." I think he added, "Ask Mr. Beecher; she [he] will tell you that he—that she is as pure as gold, or as pure as an angel." I am not positive; I think he added those words to the other phrase. Then he commenced a series of insinuations against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—No; not that.

Mr. Shearman—Give the substance of those. A.—I cannot.

Mr. Morris—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—I said—may I say, your Honor—I do not know whether it is proper—that I said nothing at that stage of the conversation? There were repeated efforts on my part and Mr. Bell's part to get—

Mr. Beach—These general declarations we object to, Sir, on the part of the witness.

The Court—I think that will be well enough.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Better answer questions.

TILTON WOULD NOT SPECIFY ANY CHARGE.

Mr. Shearman (to witness)—Is that all you have to say about that inquiry?

Witness—Only to say that he would not specify any charge.

Mr. Fullerton—One moment—one moment, Sir!

Q.—Did you ask him to specify it? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you say to him on that subject? A.—I don't remember the language used.

Mr. Shearman—The substance of it?

Witness—I repeatedly tried to get him to specify the charge against Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Morris—I object to that.

The Court—Mr. Halliday, the practice in this court is to state the conversation as nearly as possible in the language used.

Mr. Morris—I move to strike that out.

The Court (continuing)—And if not, to give the conversation in substance as near as you remember.

Witness—Mr. Tilton said distinctly that Mr. Moulton had documents corroborative of all that he was insinuating against Mr. Beecher, and he referred me to Mr. Moulton, desiring me to go and see Mr. Moulton and get a sight of these; Mr. Bell spoke up and said: "May not I go with Mr. Halliday to see Mr. Moulton?" Mr. Tilton said, "No; he would not want to see you, but he will show them to Mr. Halliday."

Q.—You have stated all that you now recollect of this conversation? A.—All I can remember—all I can recall at this moment.

Mr. Shearman—All you can recall at this moment. Was anything said about the Woodhull scandal being a fabrication? A.—We spoke of it as such; now I can, since that question was asked, recall something that he said on the other part of the story while he was making these insinuations—it was in reference to Mrs. Woodhull's story, or rather in reference to the life of Mrs. Woodhull; he began to make an apology for writing the life, and said he did that for the purpose of keeping Mrs. Woodhull still.

Q.—Anything more said to you that time about the Woodhull scandal; if so, state it? A.—I don't recall anything else at the moment.

Q.—Was anything said about his surprise when it appeared? A.—Yes, Sir; he said he was away campaigning in New-Hampshire when that made its appearance, and when it came to light he was utterly astounded; that he saw Mr. Beecher on the morning of his return from New-Hampshire at Frank D. Moulton's house, and expressed to him his surprise and sorrow at its appearance, and offering to do anything that he could to counteract the influence or the effect of the scandal, and he said in addition that he sat down and wrote—if I remember aright—three notes in Mr. Moulton's library for publication; one not answering the purpose, another was written, and then another, add that note was shown to counsel, and by their advice it was never published.

Q.—He did not mention what counsel it was shown to? A.—No, Sir; I think I did ask him at one time, but he refused to give the name—whether at that time I can't say; he would not give me the name of the counsel.

TILTON SPOKE OF BEECHER'S OFFENSE AS COMPARATIVELY VENIAL.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton in that interview—of course not what you have described in his insinuations—in any way allege that Mr. Beecher had committed adultery?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment.

Mr. Shearman—Well, well, what is the objection?

The Court—You can ask him if he said anything on that subject.

Mr. Shearman—Did he say anything on the subject of adultery? If so, what? A.—The word adultery was not used, but he spoke of the offense that Mr. Beecher had committed as comparatively venial, for he spoke of it in this way: He said Mr. Beecher was a coward. If he would go to the church and have a little courage, and go to the church and state what had occurred, that the thing could be settled at once; that the church would not hold anything against him for what he had done; that the church would continue to go with him—

Mr. Morris—I object to the witness characterizing the testimony. The word venial is not a proper word, and I move to have it stricken out.

Mr. Shearman—It seems to me, if your Honor please, that the word is perfectly proper. He is using the precise language used by Mr. Tilton, as far as he can.

Mr. Morris—It is proper that he should state the language, but he should not characterize.

The Court—No, no.

Mr. Morris—I move to strike it out.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Morris—The jury will draw their own inferences from the language used, and it is unnecessary for the witness to characterize it.

The Court—The word is not necessary to the understanding of the statement of the conversation. The statement appears and will speak for itself. Strike that out.

Mr. Morris—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes, Sir. Go on, Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Morris—The remark I object to is, that he spoke of Mr. Beecher's offense as being comparatively venial. I move that those words be stricken out.

The Court—They are, Sir; they are not necessary to the statement. The witness can make his statement without characterizing it.

Mr. Evarts—Will the counsel be so good as to let us understand what the words are that are stricken out?

Mr. Morris—He spoke of Mr. Beecher's offense as comparatively venial.

Mr. Evarts—Simply to see that that part gets out and nothing more. It is that part, is it?

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Pryor—Read it, Mr. Stenographer.

The Stenographer (reading)—"The word adultery was not used, but he spoke of the offense that Mr. Beecher had committed as comparatively venial."

Mr. Morris—Those words are stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—"Venial" is stricken out; the rest is good evidence.

The Court—"He spoke of the offense in this way"—that is the way it will read.

Mr. Evarts—I think it goes right with the exception of what your Honor has very properly stricken out. I have to ask, it your Honor please, from the Court and from my learned friends, permission to suspend the examination of this witness and to call Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell, who is a nurse attendant on the sick and needed by the sick.

The Court—I presume there is no objection. Stand aside, Mr. Halliday.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell.

TESTIMONY OF LUCY W. MITCHELL.

Mrs. Lucy W. Mitchell was then duly sworn and examined as follows:

The Stenographer—How do you spell your name—one l or two l's? A.—Two lls.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Mitchell, where is your residence? A.—No. 113 Prospect place.

Q.—In Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been a resident of Brooklyn? A.—About twenty years.

Q.—Are you a widow? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What has been your employment here in Brooklyn? A.—Nurse for the past twelve years.

Q.—In what employment as a nurse? A.—Monthly nurse.

Q.—Monthly nurse? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you had considerable experience in attending women in confinement in Brooklyn? A.—I have.

Q.—In how many cases have you been thus employed? A.—About fifty.

Q.—And running through what period of years? A.—Well, for about fifteen years.

Q.—Have you also attended ladies in confinement in other places than Brooklyn? A.—I have.

Q.—In New-York? A.—Some in New-York and Plainfield and Orange.

Q.—Are you now attending upon a lady, and where? A.—In Plainfield, N. J.

Q.—In Plainfield, N. J.? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Mrs. Tilton and in what manner? A.—In 1869—at the birth of Paul—December, 1869.

Q.—Did you attend her during that confinement? A.—I did, Sir.

Q.—And, subsequently, did you remain in attendance upon her during that confinement? A.—I was there three months; I was there from the 17th of December to the 1st of April at that time.

Q.—From the 17th of December, 1868, to the 17th of April, 1869? A.—1869—yes, Sir—to the 1st day of April, 1869.

Q.—And when again did you attend upon Mrs. Tilton? A.—In June, 1869.

Q.—Twentieth of June—upon what birth? A.—Birth of Ralph.

Q.—And how long did you attend upon her then? A.—I was there two weeks.

Q.—From the day of the birth two weeks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And then leaving? A.—Then I had, Sir, to go to Orange to attend a lady there.

Q.—Did you leave her in a comfortable condition then? A.—Well, pretty comfortable; yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you afterward sent for to return? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How soon was that? A.—Well, that was a week after the 4th of July.

Q.—Yes. And did you remain in attendance thereafter, and for how long? A.—About a week.

Q.—About a week? And when next were you in attendance upon Mrs. Tilton in illness? A.—In December, when she had a miscarriage.

Q.—Yes. December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were you with her— A.—I was sent for on Saturday, and I remained until the 2d day of January.

Q.—Yes. You came on Saturday, the 24th of December? A.—Yes; and was there until the 2d day of January.

Q.—Yes. During the Winter of 1868 and 1869, when you were so long an inmate of the house of Mrs. Tilton, was she an invalid all that time, or how otherwise were you retained so long? A.—No, Sir; she was not an invalid all the time; I stayed and took care of the baby; the baby was brought up on a bottle, and then she had milk legs.

Q.—A sickness following upon confinement? A.—Yes, Sir; she was not very strong.

Q.—And the child was brought up by your own hands? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And not by the breast? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach then made some suggestion to Mr. Evarts in a low tone.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Now, Mrs. ———, you stated originally that you had known Mrs. Tilton since 1867? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was at the birth of Paul? A.—Yes, Sir; that was my first acquaintance.

Q.—It was December, 1867, that Paul was born? A.—Yes, Sir; December, 1867, Paul was born. The 21st of December.

Q.—1867? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, then, the other is wrong.

Mr. Beach—She stated a different year.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, she did afterward, but originally she said her first attendance was at Paul's birth.

Mr. Fullerton—She didn't remain until April, 1869, then.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Now, you remained until April 1, 1868? A.—1868; Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, during all that period that you were with Mrs. Tilton in 1867 and 1868, were you in the house in great part—yourself personally? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What part of that time was Mr. Tilton absent? A.—I think he was absent from January—I don't remember the time in January he went away—until about the middle of March, as near I can recollect.

Q.—Of 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

MRS. TILTON'S DISPOSITION AND HABITS.

Q.—Now, at the—in your acquaintance with Mrs. Tilton—did you become well acquainted with her? A.—I did, I think.

Q.—Did you observe her disposition and conduct as a wife and mother? A.—I did.

Q.—How was she in these respects? A.—I think she was a very superior wife and mother—very excellent.

Q.—How in regard to disposition was she? A.—Very good disposition; very kind and obliging. I think she was a very superior woman.

Q.—And how in regard to her habit of domesticity or of being away from her home? A.—She was generally at home.

Q.—Did you notice in that regard; A.—Yes; she always was while I was there.

Q.—I mean, of course, when you were there. A.—Yes, Sir.

MR. BEECHER'S CALLS.

Q.—Now, during the period that you were living in that house, after Paul's birth, during that three months did you observe anything in regard to any calls by Mr. Beecher at the house? A.—I did not.

Q.—Was there any frequency in his calls at that time? A.—No, Sir, there was not.

Q.—Did you ever see, during that period, any intercourse between Mrs. Tilton and Mr. Beecher? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, what was your habit, Mrs. Mitchell, as to being at home through the day, through the evening, and through the night, during that whole period? A.—I was in the habit of being at home.

Q.—All the while? A.—Yes; very seldom went out.

Q.—During Ralph's confinement, please say where the sick room was, and how it was arranged in respect to any other room. A.—It was the front room of the house, separated with folding doors.

Q.—On the second floor? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was up one flight of stairs? A.—Up one flight of stairs.

Q.—What was the habit in regard to those folding doors? A.—Generally had them open. In the Winter time we had the heat from the front room for that room. Well, it was about the same as one room, because we generally had the doors open.

Q.—The fireplace, the source of warmth, was in the room other than that in which the bed was? A.—Yes, Sir.

KATE CAREY.

Q.—Now, did you know anything about Kate Carey, or "Kate Smith" being there as a monthly nurse? A.—I saw her there.

Q.—At which of your attendances at the confinement, the first or the last, did you see her? A.—The second; when Ralph was born.

Q.—Yes; but at which; you were there twice? A.—O, the second time.

Q.—When you came back and spent a week? A.—Yes; she was there then.

Q.—What, if anything, in Mrs. Tilton's health called you back for that week? A.—She had taken cold.

Q.—And was sick? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, did you observe anything in regard to this nurse—this wet nurse—during this short time that you were with her?

Mr. Fullerton—That is not evidence, Sir, I believe.

Mr. Evarts—Why not?

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I can only say because it is not. What was observed in regard to Kate Carey is not evidence.

Mr. Evarts—What she observed in her conduct?

Mr. Beach—Certainly not; you cannot impeach her in that way.

Mr. Evarts—I can impeach her in any suitable way It is not a conversation of hers that I am trying to bring in.

Mr. Morris—How do you propose to impeach her?

Mr. Evarts—By showing what her conduct was.

Mr. Beach—That you cannot do. It is perfectly well settled that a witness cannot be attacked by showing particular acts or conduct.

The Court—You had better pass that Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir.

BEECHER'S BASKET OF FLOWERS.

Q.—Now, at this confinement with Ralph, and at either of your attendances, either the first fortnight, or the second time that you were there, did you see or know of any call or visit by Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, the first I knew of it—at least they said he called at the door, but I didn't see him, he left a basket of flowers.

Q.—You know of a basket of flowers being brought up into this sick room, do you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And they were brought up as coming from Mr. Beecher? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that, the first time you were there, or the last? A.—The first.

Q.—How soon after the confinement, after the birth? A.—I don't remember whether it was the first or the second week.

Q.—Now, during that attendance upon Mrs. Tilton did you see Mr. Beecher in the house, at all? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you in any way know of his being in the sick room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Where were you generally during that time, day and night? A.—I was there in the sick room.

Q.—Any exception? A.—I don't remember; I might perhaps have gone out for a few moments; I am not in the habit of going out.

Q.—It was your duty to be there. A.—My duty always to be with the sick.

MRS. TILTON'S BODILY CONDITION OF HEALTH AND STRENGTH.

Q.—Now, Madam, when and how did you come to attend upon Mrs. Tilton at the time of her miscarriage? A.—I was sent for to come on one Saturday evening.

Q.—Did you go immediately? A.—I did.

Q.—How far gone with child was she at this miscarriage? A.—About three months.

Q.—What did you find her condition of health and strength when you first commenced attending upon her at that time? A.—I found her in a very weak condition—and there seemed to be some trouble, I thought, on her mind.

Mr. Fullerton—Just one moment.

The Court—Strike out the word "seemed," and what follows.

Mr. Evarts—I was not pursuing the inquiry.

Q.—Her bodily condition of health and strength? A.—Well, she seemed to have trouble on her mind.

The Court—He didn't ask that.

Q.—No matter about her mind. I am speaking about when you first went there—what was her condition? A.—Well, she seemed very weak.

Q.—Had she suffered at that time when you first went there? A.—She had.

Q.—Had she suffered from loss of blood? A.—She had.

Q.—Please state to what extent or effect upon her strength and appearance? A.—Well, she had been ill for a week nearly.

Q.—Before you came? A.—Yes, Sir; and she was in a very weak, critical condition, I considered her.

Q.—At the time you first commenced? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how ill was she during the following week, say from the Saturday that you commenced until the following Saturday? A.—She was very ill, more so than I had ever seen her before.

Q.—Compare her condition of strength and of her weakness at this time; how did it compare with what you had seen of her in her confinement? A.—She was much more reduced at this time; her sickness was much more severe.

Q.—Now, during that whole week how did you look upon her condition of health, as respects difficulty or danger?

Mr. Fullerton—That is objected to, Sir.

The Court—I think she has answered that. She says she was in a very critical contion.

Mr. Evarts—Well, if she continued so during the week?

The Court—Well, whether that continued, I think she can state.

Q.—How long did she continue in a critical condition?

Mr. Fullerton—Do you think she can express herself?

The Court—I think so.

Mr. Fullerton—She is not an expert?

The Court—Well, somewhat of an expert. I think she can make that general answer.

Mr. Fullerton—But, Sir, she is not competent to express an opinion upon that subject, by any means.

The Court—The point presented is very simple. She is sick and weak, supposed to be in a critical condition one week, and the question is whether that appeared to continue the next week.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir, I don't think the witness is competent to say she was in a critical condition. That is for a physician to say, if it were so, and the opinion of the physician is the only thing that will answer the law.

The Court—The opinion may have no great weight; still, I think it is competent.

Mr. Evarts—I think a physician would get a great part of his means of knowledge from a competent nurse,

Mr. Fullerton—It would depend upon what kind of a physician he was. There are a great many who can be benefited by that kind of information, but an intelligent, experienced physician would judge from symptoms under his observation, not from what he learned from the nurse.

Mr. Evarts—Well, when you have studied medicine—

The Court—You have both studied medicine somewhat, else you would not be qualified for your present position.

Mr. Fullerton—That is the reason I make this objection, founded upon what knowledge I have upon this subject.

The Court—I think she can say from her observation whether the illness she noticed the first week appeared to continue the second week; that is all.

Mr. Evarts—Well.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, Sir.

Q.—Did the critical condition you have spoken of continue during the week that you were there?

Mr. Fullerton—That is not what your Honor permitted.

The Court—No; not about the "critical;" that is what the counsel criticised—the apparent illness, or whatever it was.

Q.—Did the condition of which you spoke as critical continue during the following week.

The Court—Well, she may answer that.

A.—Well, I was there but one week.

Q.—Yes; and during that week did it continue? A.—Yes, she was very weak and feeble.

Q.—What did she require in respect to attention and nursing and quiet? A.—She required to be kept quiet; that is what the doctor enjoined upon her.

Q.—How constantly did you attend upon and watch her yourself during that week? A.—All the time.

Q.—Did you sleep with her all that time? A.—I did.

Q.—Were you in the room all the time unless some occasion required you to be absent? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S MANNER AT HOME AFTER HIS DISCHARGE FROM THE BROOKLYN UNION.

Q.—Do you remember during that week an occasion when Mr. Tilton came to the house about the middle of the day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About what part of the week was that? A.—As near as I can recollect it was about the middle of the week.

Q.—Now, what did you hear or see—in which Mr. Tilton spoke—that you observed at that time—that time that he came to the house? A.—I remember of his coming home and saying he was discharged from the *Union* office—saying he was a ruined man.

Q.—What was his manner and demeanor at that time? A.—Very much agitated—excited.

Q.—How did he show his agitation and excitement? A.—By talking; I requested him not to, that the doctor had told me to keep her quiet.

Q.—To keep his wife quiet? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him with his wife? A.—I did.

Q.—And what was said by him—at least, was anything said by him in the sick-room when you were there in regard to this matter that you have spoken of? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that there was.

Q.—Where was it that he said this—that he was ruined? A.—When he came up stairs in the sick-room.

Q.—That is it, is it? A.—As near as my memory serves me.

Q.—And the two rooms were open? A.—Folding doors opening—

Q.—To each other? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was housekeeper or had charge of the family at this time? A.—Mrs. Dennis.

Q.—And were the children all there? A.—I think they were.

Q.—Do you remember whether or not Mr. Tilton had in or brought into the sick room any papers at this time? A.—I do not remember that he brought them in; he had papers there and was showing them to his wife.

Q.—Yes—had them in his hands? A.—Had them in his hands.

Q.—Do you know what the papers were? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Do you know whether they were newspapers? A.—Well, they were some kind of papers with writing on them.

Q.—Yes? A.—I could not tell you what they were; I did not know.

THE EFFECT OF TILTON'S VISIT ON MRS. TILTON.

Q.—What effect did you observe on Mrs. Tilton in regard to her nerves or health produced by this visit of Mr. Tilton on this day?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

Mr. Evarts (after a pause)—Does your Honor intimate that that evidence is not competent? What effect did this conversation of Mr. Tilton in the sick-room produce upon Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—It is understood it is objected to. I do not think it is proper.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, the question is upon her nerves. Supposing she fainted away, would not it be a proper thing to prove? I do not use that illustration as intimating that that was the fact. I am simply saying to your Honor that the question is one of observation, and is a question of fact, and whether or no, it is important—

Mr. Morris—How, how is that important? Suppose she did faint away?

Mr. Evarts—Why, it shows the condition of this lady during that week as likely to become the subject of influences, that for other people's purposes were to be exerted upon her. That is what it shows. I do not understand what the force or point of the objection is.

Mr. Morris—The evidence is wholly immaterial.

Mr. Evarts—The condition of a person who has been practiced upon is certainly matter of evidence, and if that person is sick and in charge of a nurse, then the nurse is competent to speak of it.

The Court—She can state anything that she saw.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I asked her.

The Court—Oh, no; you asked her a very nice question, which might possibly be put to a person of professional skill as an expert, which has to do with latent ailments of the lady—her nerves—which this witness, I do not think, is competent to speak of. She can tell what she observed.

Mr. Evarts—Physicians are not always attendant upon the sick, and if nurses could not speak of what takes place in a sick-room—

The Court—They can—of a fact.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I ever intended to ask her. I began by asking what effect this conversation of Mr. Tilton had upon the lady—

Mr. Morris—We object to that question.

The Court—I think you can ask her to state anything she observed without indicating what you wish it to be—in other words, did you observe anything, and, if so, what?

Mr. Evarts—That is right, undoubtedly; I supposed that my question was of that nature.

Mr. Morris—The question was not of that nature.

A LITTLE BREEZE BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Mr. Evarts—I won't wrangle with you, Mr. Morris.

Mr. Morris—I don't ask you to wrangle with me.

Mr. Evarts—Nor will I permit you to wrangle with me.

Mr. Morris—I do not propose to do it, but I propose to make any objection I think proper.

Mr. Evarts—I have not asked you to defend your objection; I have accepted his Honor's judgment.

Mr. Morris—Your criticism and manner will not deter me from doing my duty.

Mr. Evarts—I do not wish it to deter you.

Mr. Morris—Not the slightest.

Mr. Evarts—I will not enter into personal wrangles and disputes about rules of evidence.

Mr. Morris—I say that that was not the purport of the question.

Mr. Evarts—It had been passed upon and decided.

Mr. Morris—And you made an observation and I answered it.

Mr. Evarts—The form of the question had been accepted.

Mr. Morris—And you made an observation, which I answered.

The Court—Now, Mr. Stenographer, what have you down of that last question?

The Stenographer—The last question is—

The Court (after a pause)—The last question is—

The Stenographer—The last statement is Mr. Evarts', "That is all that I ever intended to ask her; I began by asking her what the effect upon this lady was of this conversation."

Mr. Morris—We object to that question—treating it as a question.

The Stenographer—The question preceding that—

Mr. Evarts—That is not a question; that is an observation, your Honor. [To the witness] Now, Mrs. Mitchell, as I understand, you are asked and may answer as to whether you observed any effect on Mrs. Tilton of the conversation, and what it was?

Mr. Morris—I object to the question.

The Court—I think we will take that, Sir.

Mr. Morris—It is the same question.

Mr. Beach—One moment, if your Honor please.

Mr. Morris—Precisely the same question.

Mr. Beach—By this question this witness is called upon to determine what was the effect of a certain state of circumstances upon the physical condition of this lady. I submit she is not competent.

Mr. Morris—You have just ruled upon it, your Honor; it is precisely the same question.

Mr. Beach—It would be entirely competent, I suppose, for this gentleman to prove what, after this conversation, was the condition of Mrs. Tilton; I suppose that is a circumstance, so far as she observed.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I have asked.

Mr. Beach—You have asked more, I beg leave to say.

Mr. Evarts—I do not so understand it.

Mr. Beach—I do.

The Court—I think that the question is extended a little too much. Did you observe anything—

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir.

The Court—And if so, what? Modify it that way.

Mr. Morris—That is unobjectionable.

Mr. Evarts—Did you observe any effect of this conversation? and if so, what?

Mr. Beach—That I object to.

The Court—Leave out the word effect—

Mr. Morris—The very point your Honor has ruled upon two or three times.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts—Did you observe anything in Mrs. Tilton in this conversation or visit of Mr. Tilton to the sick-room? A.—Yes; I observed that she was very much excited.

Mr. Beach—Very much what, Madam?

The Witness—Excited.

Mr. Evarts (to the Jury)—Can you hear?

The jurors nodded affirmatively, and said "yes,"

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—How did she show this excitement? A.—She was nervous and restless—uneasy.

Mr. Evarts (turning to the reporter sitting near him)—Can the reporters hear?

Mr. Beach—She was nervous, restless, uneasy.

Mr. Evarts—Did you make any observation to Mr. Tilton on the subject of the effect on his wife? A.—I told him that we were not to talk in the room, and that the doctor had told me to keep her very quiet.

Mr. Evarts—Yes; I understood her to say "I asked him not to talk in the room."

The Court—Yes, Sir.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—"That the doctor had asked me to keep her very quiet."

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he say or do in reference to this observation of yours? A.—Well, he walked out of the room, and sometimes he continued to talk.

Q.—I am speaking now of this one day when he came to the house in the middle of the day. How many times during that day did you see him in the sick room, and engaged in talking? A.—Well, I do not remember.

Q.—Well, was it more than once? A.—More than once; two or three times, as near as I can recollect.

MOULTON'S VISITS TO TILTON.

Q.—Well, two or three times. Now, during that week did you see Mr. Tilton at that—[here Mr. Hill and Mr. Shearman whispered to Mr. Evarts]—did you see Mr. Mouton there during that week? A.—I did.

Q.—How many times, as you recollect—to the best of your recollection? A.—Two or three times, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—In whose company and where? A.—In company with Mr. Tilton in the sick room—in the front room.

Q.—In the—. A.—Well, they were both one room, but they were separated by folding-doors.

Q.—That is, in this sick room, or the room communicating with it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As you have described the rooms. What time of day or evening were these visits of Mr. Moulton as you remember them? A.—Generally in the daytime.

Q.—Generally in the daytime. And was there conversation—was there conversation between Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir, there was.

Q.—In this room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And within the hearing of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there conversation with her? A.—Part of the time.

Q.—Now, did you know—did you hear the conversation between Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton? A.—No, Sir, not—

Q.—So far as to know on what subject it was, or any further? A.—Well, I know that it was connected with the *Union*—his being discharged from the *Union*.

Q.—You knew that from hearing them talk? A.—From hearing; yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make any objection to Mr Moulton and Mr. Tilton, together, on the subject of their talking thus in the sick room? A.—I think I did.

Q.—And what did you say to them? A.—Well, I told them what the doctor had enjoined on me—to keep her quiet.

ANOTHER ARGUMENT BETWEEN COUNSEL.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Mitchell, did—were these visits and this talk a subject of attention by you as a nurse as affecting Mrs. Tilton's condition and health?

Mr. Beach—One moment.

The Witness—Yes, they were.

Mr. Morris—No, one moment; it has been objected to.

Mr. Beach—I object to it.

The Court—Let it stand. Go on.

Mr. Evarts—It is an introductory condition. Did they affect her health and condition?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—She cannot answer that.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—As you observed?

Mr. Morris—Objected to.

The Court—Let this lady describe, without being particularly assisted, anything she observed in respect to her health.

Mr. Evarts—I haven't given the least indication of what the effect was. [To the witness]—Now, Mrs. Mitchell, what effect did these visits and conversations have upon Mrs. Tilton, as you observed?

Mr. Morris—Now, that is objected to, and I understand your Honor as suggesting that it is not a proper question. Certainly she cannot—is not competent to answer that question.

Mr. Evarts—Because she is not an expert.

The Court—I think any one could say whether a conversation disturbed a person or not.

Mr. Evarts—That is so.

The Court—As I can say whether two persons in my hearing disturb each other. It is very innocent in that respect. We do not take it in the artistic sense, or that of skill. It is a simple observation.

Mr. Morris—Yes; but counsel has incorporated the same objectionable word that was ruled upon a moment ago.

The Court—He has done so to some extent.

Mr. Morris—Precisely—as to the same "effect."

Mr. Evarts—Well, what should we ask her?

Mr. Morris—Ask the proper question; the Court has ruled that that one is not proper.

Mr. Evarts—"Effect" is a proper English word to describe the consequence of an action.

Mr. Morris—She is not competent to describe that.

Mr. Evarts—I have given in evidence the action, I have shown a subject, a sick person, to be affected, and I have asked what effect she observed, if any.

Mr. Morris—She can state what she observed, but what caused that or what produced that I submit to the court she is not competent to speak about.

The Court—That is—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—She may state what she observed, but whether it was produced or caused by this conversation or not, I submit that it is utterly improper.

The Court—Of course, that is the distinction, that is the point of trouble.

Mr. Evarts—That is to say, if I prove a dagger-thrust—

Mr. Morris—Oh, no—

Mr. Evarts (resuming)—And ask what effect it had upon the victim, that is an improper question—that we may ask whether the victim fell down, but whether it was the effect of the blow, cannot thus be brought in to the knowledge of the court or jury.

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir; and it would require an expert then, as your Honor knows, always, in regard to the effect of wounds inflicted upon a person; and where death results, the question being as to whether it was caused by the wound or not, it requires the testimony of an expert.

Mr. Evarts—I did not ask such a question; that was not my illustration.

Mr. Morris—Now, she may speak as to what she observed—as to what the condition of Mrs. Tilton was after the conversation—what she observed in her conduct and in her manner, her actions; but as to what caused or produced that, I submit to the court is not proper; and your Honor has distinctly ruled upon that element of this examination, in excluding the question before, upon the precise ground that we make objection to this question.

Mr. Beach—I suppose, your Honor, if one is seen to deliver a blow against the person of another, that the person observing the act saw what was the effect produced—whether the person struck fell or staggered, could so testify, because there the physical act is apparent, and the physical consequence is observable to the ordinary witness; but where a layman is asked as to the consequence of the act which operates imperceptibly through influences and organs which are not observable by the lay and ordinary mind, it is not competent to ask what was the effect produced. That conclusion, that judgment, is a matter of science and not one of observation, but I suppose it would be very competent for the gentleman to ask what was the condition, what were the manifestations, excitement, anxiety, or repose, or otherwise which were exhibited by Mrs. Tilton during or immediately succeeding this conversation. That does not seem to be a matter of great importance—

The Court—That covers your ground, Mr. Evarts.

Mr. Evarts—It covers much more of my ground than was contemplated by my question. If I asked such a question it would raise a hundred such objections.

Mr. Beach—That is easy to say, but it is altogether inaccurate.

THE CONVERSATIONS AFFECTED MRS. TILTON'S HEALTH.

Q.—What did you observe in respect to anxiety, or disturbance, or difficulties in Mrs. Tilton after this interview—after these visits of Mr. Tilton alone, or Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton? A.—I should think she was very much troubled, nervous, and restless.

Mr. Beach—There is part of that answer objectionable, but it isn't important enough to raise a question concerning it.

The Court—No, no, let it stand.

Q.—Well, where was the study as it was called in that house, and how near the sick room? A.—It was across the hall in the back part of the house.

Q.—On the same floor across the hall? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything to these gentlemen or either of them in regard to the study as a place for their conferences? A.—Yes, Sir; I asked them if they would not go into the study.

Q.—And leave the sick room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what did they do? A.—Sometimes they went; sometimes they did not.

Q.—Did you say anything to Mr. Moulton and Mr. Tilton in regard to the dangerous condition of Mrs. Tilton? A.—Yes; I told them what the doctor said.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He requested me to keep her very quiet; she was very sick.

Q.—Did you regard her as very sick? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you regard a disturbance of her as dangerous to her health?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

Mr. Morris—We object to that.

The Court—The word dangerous is too broad; as unfavorable to her health.

Mr. Evarts—Did you regard a disturbance of her as unfavorable to her health?

The Court—I think I will take that.

Mr. Morris—Is that right or proper, your Honor.

The Court—Yes, Sir; I think I will take that.

Mr. Evarts—Did you regard a disturbance of her as unfavorable to her health?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Q.—To what degree?

Mr. Beach—Objected to.

The Court—I think you have gone as far in that line as you should go, and far enough, it seems to me.

Mr. Evarts—I will ask this question, if your Honor please. In what degree did you consider this disturbance of Mrs. Tilton as prejudicial to her health or recovery?

Mr. Morris—I object to that question.

Mr. Beach—That was ruled upon.

The Court—Ruled out.

Mr. Evarts—In what degree did you consider this disturbance of Mrs. Tilton as prejudicial to her health or perilous to her recovery?

The Court—I think that is a question this witness is not competent to answer.

Mr. Evarts—Your Honor will be good enough to note our exception, and it proceeds upon principle, as I understand, from her answer, and not upon the mere form of the question.

The Court—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember, Mrs. Mitchell, what you did say to Mr. Tilton and Mr. Moulton, or either of them, on the subject of Mrs. Tilton's condition and the danger she was in? A.—As near as I remember, I requested them to go into the study, that the doctor told me I must keep her very quiet, because—I don't remember—

Mr. Beach—You said that before.

Mr. Morris—Half-a-dozen lines at least.

Mr. Evarts—Well, it is no matter.

Mr. Beach—Well, I don't think it is competent to repeat it over and over again.

Q.—Now, during the period of your attending on Mrs. Tilton during this week, how much was Mr. Tilton in the house, or how much was he away? A.—I don't remember

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember during this one week any occasion or occasions of Mr. Tilton coming into the sick room to read to his wife? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What occurred in respect to that? A.—I remember he came in and wanted to read; he said he would like to read to her.

Q.—You spoke to him, did you? A.—Yes, Sir; I told him I was afraid to let him read to her, that the doctor told me not to, and he said, Oh, it won't do any harm, and he did read; he closed the folding doors and read.

Q.—He closed the folding doors and read to her? Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you left? A.—I left; I was in the outer room.

Q.—By the closing of the folding doors you were separated from them? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anything about locking the doors? A.—No, Sir; I don't.

BEECHER'S FRIDAY NIGHT VISIT.

Q.—Do you remember, Mrs. Mitchell, one night in that week in which Mr. Beecher visited that house? A.—I do.

Q.—What night was that? A.—It was Friday, 30th of December.

Q.—Do you remember the night distinctly? A.—I do, yes Sir; I remember the night because it was Friday night, and it was prayer meeting night.

Q.—You knew it was Friday night, or prayer meeting night at that church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember about the weather that night? A.—Yes, Sir; it was a stormy night.

Q.—What kind of a storm? A.—A snow-storm.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Mitchell, where were you and how did you first see Mr. Beecher? A.—Some one knocked at the door and I opened the door, and it was Mr. Beecher. I invited him in, and went down stairs.

Q.—Where and how disposed was Mrs. Tilton at that time? A.—Well, she was weak, very weak.

Q.—And was she sitting up, or in bed? A.—In bed, reclined.

Q.—Where, lying upon the bed? A.—No, Sir; she was in bed, reclining.

Q.—In bed; but was she supported in any way, or to any extent? A.—Partially by pillows.

Q.—By pillows? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You left the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long—you went down stairs, and whom did you see down stairs—who did you see there? A.—Miss Dennis.

Q.—And did you stay there while Mr. Beecher was in the room up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Did you know when he left? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you then return? A.—But I don't—yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—You then returned to the sick room. How was Mrs. Tilton then in respect to health and strength? A.—She was weak.

Q.—At that time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you remember after that, and that same night, Mr. Tilton's return? A.—I do, Sir.

Q.—When had he left the house? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it before Mr. Beecher's visit? A.—In the early part of the evening, I think.

Mr. Beach—What did you say, Madame?

The Witness—I think in the early part of the evening; I was there with Mrs. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—And he returned to the house after Mr. Beecher left, did he? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON IN EARNEST CONVERSATION WITH HIS WIFE.

Q.—Did you know of his return, and how first did you know of it? A.—The first I knew of it I was awakened from my sleep.

Q.—Where were you sleeping? A.—With Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Before you went to sleep had Mrs. Tilton gone to sleep or not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what excited your attention or wakened you? A.—It was a whispering, buzzing sound; Mr. Tilton was talking to his wife.

Q.—Yes? A.—He was down—I couldn't tell—he was down by the side of the bed talking and whispering very earnestly, and it awoke me, and I said to Mr. Tilton, says I, "Mr. Tilton, this will never do;" said I, "Mrs. Tilton must not be disturbed so;" she seemed to be very much agitated.

Q.—Mr. Tilton? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—One moment—what did you observe in Mr. Tilton? A.—I don't know that I observed anything; I knew he was talking very earnestly.

Q.—Yes, talking earnestly; was anything said—

The Witness (interrupting)—No, I didn't hear anything said—

Mr. Evarts—No, I am not asking you that; was there anything said by you about Mrs. Tilton's being exposed to taking cold? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How did you find her, lying down or sitting up? A.—Partially sitting up and partially in bed.

Q.—Was she exposed, as you thought, to taking cold in that position? A.—She was.

Q.—And you spoke of it? A.—Yes, Sir, I did.

Q.—Well, you spoke to Mr. Tilton as you have stated, and what did he reply? A.—I don't remember what remark he made; I was requested to go out of the room, and then Mr. Tilton went out.

Q.—He went out for a moment? A.—Yes, Sir, and I put on my wrapper and went into the study, and sat by the fire, and leaned my head on my hand.

Q.—Well? A.—Mr. Tilton went back to the room.

Q.—After you came out he returned. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What time of night was this? A.—I should think it must be about midnight; I did not know the time.

Q.—Well, are you sure that it was late? A.—Yes, Sir; I know it was late, because it was late when Mr. Beecher was there, and it was after he had gone.

Q.—Yes; now, did Mr. Tilton remain in his wife's—in the sick room at that time? A.—Well, I couldn't tell; I should think it was about an hour, as near as I can tell.

Q.—Yes, about an hour you think? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—It was a considerable time? A.—It was.

Q.—Did you hear— A. (interrupting)—He was talking loud; I couldn't tell what he said.

Q.—Did you hear— A. (interrupting)—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, wait until I ask my question. Did you hear voices, and if so in what tone were they? A.—Well, I heard a voice as though they were talking angrily—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait, Madam. Never mind "as though."

Mr. Evarts—Talking angrily. Whose voice was that? A.—Mr. Tilton's voice.

Q.—Did you hear Mrs. Tilton's voice? A.—I did.

Q.—In what tone was that? A.—Tone of entreaty.

Mr. Beach—I object, Sir, to that answer, and move to strike it out.

Judge Neilson—Well, I think we will let it stand.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Now —

Mr. Beach (to the Court)—I except, Sir.

Mr. Evarts (continuing)—When did Mr. Tilton come out from the room—the sick-room—and what did he do? A.—He came into the study and got paper and pen and ink and returned.

Q.—Returned immediately? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You remained there? A.—I stayed there.

Q.—You remained still in the study? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, how long after that before Mr. Tilton left the sick-room again? A.—Well, I couldn't tell you.

Q.—About how long? A.—I should judge a half an hour, as near as I can remember.

Q.—And where did he go when he came out? A.—He came to the study and told me I might return, and then went to his room.

Q.—Then went to his own room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you return? A.—I did.

SHE FOUND MRS. TILTON WEEPING.

Q.—What condition did you find Mrs. Tilton in when you returned? A.—Well, she appeared—she seemed as though she had been weeping; appeared to be very much agitated, and I stroked her head, pacified her, and rubbed her hands, and tried to calm her.

Q.—Well, how long did you thus treat her? A.—Well, for nearly an hour, as near as I can remember.

Q.—Was her condition such as to require this treatment? A.—Yes, Sir; she was very nervous.

Q.—Did she get asleep? A.—She did, after a time.

Q.—And did you return to bed and go to sleep yourself? A.—I did; yes, Sir.

Q.—Besides the voice of Mr. Tilton, that you heard, did you hear any movements by him while he was in the sick-room. A.—Well, I don't remember hearing any.

Q.—Do you remember whether he was sitting or walking? A.—It seemed as though he was walking.

Q.—Don't you know he was walking?

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, the lady commences by saying she don't know, and then the counsel leads her on.

Mr. Evarts (to the witness)—Do you know or not, from anything your senses informed you of, while he was in the room, whether he was seated or standing or walking? A.—Well, I should judge he was walking.

Q.—Well, why do you judge so? A.—Because it sounded like it.

Mr. Evarts—Yes?

Mr. Beach—It is easy sometimes to find out things when you know what they are.

BESSIE TURNER AFFECTED.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, well. [To the witness]—Do you remember, Mrs. Mitchell, on this occasion when Mr. Tilton was there in the middle of the day and said he was ruined, do you remember whether Bessie Turner, as she is called, was in the room—in the sick-room, or came into the room? A.—Yes, Sir, she was there.

Q.—Well, was she there when Mr. Tilton came in, or did she— A.—Yes, Sir, she was there when he came in—sitting on the lounge or near the lounge.

Q.—Near the lounge, and how— A. (interrupting)—I think she sank down on the lounge.

Q.—In what way, do you mean, sank down? A.—Well, dropped down, as though she had fallen down.

Q.—As though she had fallen? A.—Yes.

Q.—And how otherwise was she affected, and what did you observe about her?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment, Sir—

Judge Neilson—She can state what she saw.

Mr. Evarts—I consider observing as seeing.

Mr. Morris—Bessie Turner?

Mr. Evarts—Yes; Bessie Turner.

Mr. Beach—What have we to do, Sir, with the condition of Miss Turner?

Mr. Evarts—In the presence of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Morris—Suppose it was in Mr. Tilton's presence?

Judge Neilson—We are not inquiring into her condition; we don't ask as to her condition, and you will say nothing about her condition, witness, but answer as to what you said.

Mr. Evarts—I don't inquire about her condition otherwise.

The Witness—She seemed greatly affected by what Mr. Tilton said.

Mr. Morris—We object to that, Sir.

Judge Neilson—We will strike that out. The witness says she seemed to be affected. I don't think it is proper; it is speculation, and I don't think it is material.

Mr. Evarts—It is the witness' mode of stating what she saw. Your Honor knows we cannot pre-arrange the minds of witnesses or their habits of speech; they are such as belong to themselves, and the question is only of the witness' speaking to facts.

Q.—What did you see on the part of Miss Turner at that interview?

Mr. Beach—Our objection, Sir, goes to any evidence in regard to the condition of Miss Turner, or the manner in which she acted.

The Court—Yes; I do not allow that. But Mr. Tilton being present, and Bessie Turner being there, he may ask what she saw.

Mr. Evarts—Certainly, when the point of inquiry is the actual occurrence in a sick-room—the aspect of all the parties, as the result of the conduct inquired about, might be given by the witness who saw it.

The Court—We take all this witness saw, except a nice judgment as to effects and conditions.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what did you see in Bessie Turner at that time? A.—I think she appeared to be affected.

Mr. Morris—We object to it.

The Court—Is that all you can say of it, Madam?

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—We ask that that be stricken out.

The Court—Well, it is stricken out.

Mr. Evarts—How did Miss Bessie Turner show to you any participation in this matter—did she hear what Mr. Tilton was saying? A.—She did.

Q.—Thereupon what did you observe in her?

AN OBJECTION WHICH LED TO AN ARGUMENT.

Mr. Morris—We object to it.

Mr. Evarts—What did you see in her? if my friend sees any difference.

Mr. Morris—We object to that. There is no difference.

The Court—I think you can ask her—

Mr. Morris—I think we can object to that. Your Honor sees the object of the question.

The Court—I think you can ask her what Bessie Turner did in the presence of Mr. Tilton.

Mr. Evarts—That is all I asked her.

The Court—Leaving out the scientific part of it.

Mr. Evarts—What did you see on the part of Bessie Turner, while Mr. Tilton was there, at that time?

Mr. Beach—Counsel avoids your Honor's intimation. You said that the witness might be asked what Miss Turner did, and we made no objection to that.

Mr. Evarts—Well, what did she do? A.—She fell down on a lounge—seemed to be—

Mr. Beach—One moment.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor excludes this from the witness' mode of stating it, and because she does not state it according to some cast-iron rule of stating it, there are very few witnesses who can get the truth out.

Mr. Beach—Is it of the slightest importance how this matter affected Miss Bessie Turner? Are we to go into a side issue in regard to her condition—

The Court—I think not.

Mr. Beach—To see whether she was impressible or not?

The Court—I do not think the counsel intend it.

Mr. Evarts—Let us have the thing as it occurred, and then we will judge of its effect. I suppose I have a right to describe it by a witness who saw it.

The Court—I have allowed that, and you agree with me that we are to judge the effect—not the witness.

Mr. Beach—But, Sir, if your Honor allows this counsel to trace the character of Mr. Tilton's conduct by its effect upon Miss Bessie Turner, why, we have only got to inquire in regard to her condition at the time—her condition of health, her nerves.

Mr. Morris—Her temperament.

Mr. Fullerton—All those things.

Mr. Beach—And how is it important? If there is any point of inquiry it is the effect upon Mrs. Tilton. I do not see except so far as that effect is indicative of the effect upon Mrs. Tilton, as being, as the counsel intimates, a subject for the practices of others. I do not see that the effect upon Mrs. Tilton is open, but your Honor has allowed that, and we have got all the evidence upon that point.

Mr. Evarts—Don't let us debate the importance of the evidence.

Mr. Beach—We will debate it so far as to contest its materiality.

Mr. Evarts—Well, we will not.

Mr. Beach—That is the only occasion on which you have refrained from debate, and I give you my apology.

Mr. Evarts—All my debates I have reserved for the time when they are appropriate on the effect of evidence. I have only desired to get in what the law allows.

The Court—This witness can tell you anything she saw occurring there in the presence of Mr. Tilton, without giving her judgment or inference as to the effect.

EXAMINATION RESUMED.

Mr. Evarts—How did she sink down on this couch? A.—Partially fell down.

Q.—Yes; did you observe whether or not she was weeping? A.—I do not remember that; I think she was.

Q.—To the best of your recollection?

Mr. Morris—She says she don't remember.

Mr. Beach—She don't remember, but "I think she was."

Mr. Evarts—Let me ask her further.

Mr. Beach—I do not know how you can ask her further upon that subject.

The Court—She says she don't remember; unless you can revive her recollection—

Mr. Evarts—She says she thinks she was. Now, I am going to ask her.

The Court—Having first said she did not remember.

Mr. Evarts—To the best of your recollection, was she weeping? A.—To the best of my recollection she was.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Mitchell, during this week did Mrs. Tilton continue to suffer from loss of blood—that is from renewed loss of blood, or not? A.—She did.

Q.—Now, you left on the 2d January? A.—January.

Q.—That was Monday? A.—Yes, Sir; Monday morning.

Q.—At the time of this visit of Mr. Tilton to the house in the middle of the day that you have spoken of, and on this Friday night, at each time, I will ask you separately, what was Mrs. Tilton's condition in regard to strength or weakness? A.—She was very weak.

Q.—At both times? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how recently, in respect to either or both times, had she suffered a loss of blood? A.—Well, all the week she did.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MRS. MITCHELL.

Mr. Fullerton—Mrs. Mitchell, I did not get clearly in my mind when you first went to Mrs. Tilton's. A.—In 1867.

Q.—At what time? A.—Dec. 17.

Q.—Dec. 17, 1867? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you remained until April, 1868, I understood you. A.—Yes, I think it was April 1.

Q.—April 1. Then you went again, as I understood you, in June, 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And remained a week? A.—Two weeks.

Q.—About a week? A.—Two weeks, the first.

Q.—Now, are you not mistaken about that? A.—Two weeks the first time.

Q.—How? A.—Two weeks the first time.

Q.—Did you return and spend a week at Mr. Tilton's in the same year that you had left on the 1st of April? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then are you not mistaken in the year? A.—I don't know—June, 1868.

Q.—When was Paul born? A.—Dec. 21.

Q.—Of eighteen sixty—? A.—Seven.

Q.—Well, was Ralph born the June following? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well? A.—Then I must be mistaken in the date.

Q.—Now, if you will, correct that mistake, please.

Mr. Evarts—She takes it from you—the mistake; she stated the birth of Ralph correctly as in 1869; I do not understand how she made the mistake; we all know when it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, we don't know anything about it except we learn it from the witness.

Mr. Evarts—Well, from other witnesses we know when it was.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I am talking about the testimony of this witness. She stated that Ralph was born in June, 1868.

The Witness—June, 1869.

Q.—June, 1869? A.—I copied it from my book. I keep a memorandum of all my births.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Mr. Evarts—I understood her to say June, 1869.

Mr. Fullerton—She said 1868.

Witness—Well, then I made a mistake, because—

Mr. Fullerton—I was quite willing you should correct it, of course. And you were there about a week then—in July, 1869? A.—I was there two weeks, Sir.

Q.—Two weeks in July, 1869?

Mr. Beach—June, 1869.

Mr. Fullerton—June, 1869, was it? A.—June, 1869.

Mr. Evarts—(inaudible.)

Q.—June, 1869, and remained two weeks?

Mr. Beach—She said that.

Q.—Were you there two weeks? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you keep a memorandum of the day when you went? A.—I do.

Q.—And also of the day when you leave? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now the next time that you were in that family was in the month of December, 1870, I understand you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What day did you go there in that month? A.—The 24th of December.

Q.—The 24th of December? A.—Yes, Sir.

[Mr. Evarts made a remark to Mr. Fullerton in a low tone, which was inaudible to the reporter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Certainly. [To the witness]—On the 24th of December, 1870? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You went there in the capacity of nurse then, did you? A.—I did.

Q.—How long prior to that 24th of December was it that you were there, whether as nurse or as a casual caller? A.—How long before?

Q.—Had you been there within the week before the 24th of December? A.—No, Sir, I had not.

Q.—When you stated therefore that she was ill for a week you stated what you had heard from somebody else, I suppose? You did not know it of your own knowledge? A.—Yes; Mrs. Tilton told me.

Q.—One moment. You did not know it of your own knowledge? A.—No, Sir; Mrs. Tilton told me.

Q.—Well, I did not ask you that, Mrs. Mitchell. You had not been there to observe for yourself, had you, whether she was ill or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Very well. You say you found her sick and feeble? A.—I did.

Q.—Was she in bed? A.—Yes, Sir, she was.

Q.—Who was her attending physician? A.—Dr. Stiles.

Q.—How often did he come to see her? A.—Every day.

DID SHE SLEEP INVARIABLY WITH MRS. TILTON?

Q.—I understood you to say, Mrs. Mitchell, that during that illness succeeding the 24th of December, 1870, you slept with Mrs. Tilton? A.—I did during the week I was there.

Q.—Every night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Without exception? A.—I did; every night, without exception.

Q.—That you are positive of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are you laboring under no mistake now about that, Mrs. Mitchell? A.—I don't think I can be.

Q.—I wish you would reflect a moment—my question is whether during the week succeeding the 24th of December, 1870, you slept invariably with Mrs. Tilton during the night? A.—I did.

Q.—After reflection you repeat that answer? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Very well.

Q.—Now you have spoken of an occasion when Mr. Tilton came to the house about the middle of the day—have you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you make a memorandum of that? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—How do you recollect it was about the middle of the day? A.—I said as near as I could recollect, it was about the middle of the day.

Q.—Well, how are you able to recollect the time of the day at all when it occurred? A.—I can't tell you how it occurred.

Mr. Evart—A little louder, Mrs. Mitchell.

Q.—Repeat your answer, please, Mrs. Mitchell. A.—I can't tell how I remember, but that was my impression, that it was in the middle of the day, or near the middle of the day.

Q.—Did any one accompany him? A.—No, Sir; he came alone.

Q.—Where were you when he came? A.—In the room with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—And is that the time he said he had been discharged from the *Union*, and was a ruined man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you spoken, in your direct examination, of any visit to Mrs. Tilton prior to that visit, in the middle of the day, when he made use of that language? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember that I have.

Q.—That is the first visit of Mr. Tilton to the house to which your attention has been called, and with regard to which you have given evidence, is it not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he then said he had been discharged from the *Union*? A.—At that time, yes, Sir.

Q.—And he said he was a ruined man? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, do you know what day of the week that was? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; I don't remember.

Q.—Have you any means of determining it? A.—Only during that week I was there.

Q.—Well, how long was it before you left? A.—The second day of January.

Q.—But how long before the second day of January was it? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Was it soon after you went there? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Can you tell the day of the week it was? A.—No, Sir, I can't; I did not set it down, and I can't remember.

WHEN WAS THE LANGUAGE USED?

Q.—Are you able to fix with any degree in your own mind during what part of the week it was that that visit was made and that that language was used by Mr. Tilton? A.—I think, as near as I can recollect, that it was the middle of the week.

Q.—The middle of the week? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What day of the week did you go there? A.—The 24th.

Q.—That is the day of the month. A.—Oh, on Saturday.

Q.—You went there on Saturday? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And it was about the middle of the following week? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Wednesday or Thursday? A.—As near as I can recollect; I can't tell you what day.

Q.—Is that your best recollection, now, upon that subject? A.—Yes, Sir; that is the best of my recollection.

Q.—And you are sure that he said he was discharged from the *Union*? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, can you give us his exact language? A.—I don't think I can any nearer than I have.

Q.—Did he say *Union*, or *Union* and *Independent* or "the papers?" A.—The *Union*, he said.

Q.—Brooklyn *Union*? A.—Yes, Sir, the Brooklyn *Union*.

Q.—Have you told us anything else that occurred at that time? A.—I don't know that I have.

Q.—Was that the time you made some observations in regard to Mrs. Tilton's being kept quiet? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When you made that observation? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And what did you say to him then? A.—I told him the doctor had told me to keep Mrs. Tilton quiet.

Q.—Well, how long did he remain in the room at that time? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—About how long? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Do you know where he went when he left the room? A.—He went out of the room; I couldn't tell where he went.

Q.—How long was he in the room? A.—I couldn't tell you.

Q.—Did he return to the room again that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Can you swear positively that he did return to the room again that day? A.—I think so; I could not swear positively.

TILTON'S VISITS TO MRS. TILTON'S ROOM.

Q.—Now, when is the next occasion you have spoken of in your direct examination, when Mr. Tilton came to her room? A.—I don't know as I can remember the length of time; I know he was there a number of times.

Mr. Fullerton—Now, I beg pardon, Mrs. Mitchell, how long was it after this visit when you told us that he said he was discharged? A.—How long before he came in again?

Q.—Yes. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—How many days after? A.—He might have been in the same day.

Mr. Fullerton—No, but how long was it after that, do you recollect, that he was there? You cannot say it was on the same day I understand you? A.—I don't remember whether he came the same day; I presume he did.

Mr. Fullerton—No; I don't want you to presume anything. Give me the best of your recollection. A.—To the best of my recollection—I don't remember.

Q.—Very well. Well, don't you know that some days afterward—between his first visit and his second visit— A. (interrupting)—Well, he was in the room pretty much every day, some part of the day.

Mr. Fullerton—I am speaking of these visits which you have testified to on the direct examination. A.—Well, he was there in the room every day, some part of the time.

Mr. Fullerton—I am speaking of the occasions you have testified to on the direct examination; I am not speaking of another. When was the next occasion that he visited that room when you admonished him about the influence upon Mrs. Tilton?

Mr. Evarts—That is not the question.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; that is the question.

Mr. Evarts—That is not the question. He may have been there every day; I have not called her attention to every day; only to certain visits.

Mr. Fullerton—My question is proper.

Mr. Evarts—The witness is entitled to be protected.

The Witness—Well, I didn't note his visits; I know he came in the room sometimes two or three times in the day.

Q.—There were occasions when he came there and went out without your admonishing him in this way? A.—I admonished him—when he came in and went right out again I didn't admonish him.

Q.—When he came in and went right out, and didn't talk, you didn't admonish him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—There were such visits as that? A.—Yes, Sir.

THE OCCASION WHEN MR. BEECHER WAS THERE.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of an occasion when Mr. Beecher was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was that? A.—The 30th of December.

Q.—How do you recollect it was the 30th of December? A.—Because it was prayer-meeting night; Friday night.

Q.—How did you know it was prayer-meeting night? A.—It was prayer-meeting night in my own church, and that is the way I remember.

Q.—Are you a member of Plymouth Church? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You say it was prayer-meeting night in your own church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where did you reside? A.—When I was here?

Q.—Yes. A.—I resided when I was at home at No. 4 Willow street.

Q.—Brooklyn? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your church? A.—The Bridge Street Baptist Church.

Q.—You know it was prayer-meeting night in Plymouth Church because it was prayer-meeting night in your own church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That is the way you know it? A.—Well, you ask me how I know; I know Mrs. Tilton spoke of it.

Q.—I asked you if you knew it was prayer-meeting night in Plymouth Church because it was prayer-meeting night in Bridge Street Church. A.—Well, I know it was always the same night.

Q.—Where were you when Mr. Beecher arrived? A.—I was in Mrs. Tilton's room.

Q.—What were you doing—taking care of her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you engaged at any particular thing at the time? A.—I don't know that I was.

Q.—You say there was a knock at the door. At what door was there a knock? A.—A knock at the door at the head of the stairs; the room she was in.

Q.—You opened the door? A.—I opened the door.

Q.—Saw Mr. Beecher there, did you? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—Did he address you when he opened the the door? A.—I don't remember whether he did or not.

Q.—Did you speak to him? A.—I did; I asked him to walk in.

Q.—Had you heard the door-bell ring? A.—I don't remember whether I heard the door-bell ring or not.

Q.—He did come in when you asked him to? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did any one accompany him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see any one in the hall or on the stairs at the time? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—You left, as I understand you, and went down stairs? A.—I did.

Q.—Did any one request you to do it? A.—No, I don't think they did; I think I went of my own accord.

Q.—Well, one moment. You say you don't think they did? A.—Well, they did not.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Nobody requested you to leave? A.—I invited Mr. Beecher to walk in, and then I left and went down stairs.

Q.—Without being asked to go by any one? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Eh? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you close the door after you? A.—I did.

Q.—Any one request you to do that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What time in the night was that? A.—Well, it was after 9 o'clock; I could not tell the precise time.

Q.—Had you retired yet? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Mrs. Tilton had? A.—Mrs. Tilton was in bed.

Q.—Was she in the bed, or lying on the bed? A.—She was in the bed.

Q.—Was she bolstered up? A.—Yes; partially.

Q.—In a sitting posture? A.—No, Sir; not exactly sitting; in a reclining posture.

Q.—Now, when you went to the door to let Mr. Beecher in, did you see Ellen Dennis? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—She was not in view? A.—I didn't see anybody; I only saw Mr. Beecher.

Q.—How long did you remain down stairs before you went up? A.—I remained down until Mr. Beecher went away.

Q.—That don't inform me. A.—I could not tell you how long.

Q.—About how long? A.—About an hour, I should think, as near as I could judge.

Q.—Did you hear him go out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And when you heard him go out you went up stairs? A.—Yes, I did.

Q.—You remained down stairs, then, purposely, while Mr. Beecher was up stairs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not intend to return while he was there? A.—No, Sir. I didn't think anything about it. That is what I always do when company calls.

Q.—That was what? A.—Leave the room and go down.

Q.—When he called?

Mr. Evarts—When company calls.

A.—When any one comes in.

Q.—When any one comes? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—That was your habit? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Yes? A.—To leave the room and go down stairs when any one comes.

Q.—Did you leave and go down stairs when Mr. Moulton came? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You stayed there then? A.—That was in the day-time.

Q.—Then you only went down stairs when company called in the night-time; is that it? A. (hesitatingly)—I know I went down.

Q.—But I must repeat my question again, Mrs. Mitchell. Did you go down stairs when company came only when they called in the night-time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then why didn't you go down stairs when Mr. Moulton called? A.—Well, I don't know why I didn't.

Q.—Were you requested to remain? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir; I was not requested to remain.

Q.—Speak a little louder, please. You were not requested to remain. Well, were you requested to go down stairs or to leave the room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Mitchell, what did you hear just before you went up stairs, after Mr. Beecher's call, to indicate that he had left? A.—I thought I heard the door shut.

Q.—And you concluded that Mr. Beecher had left, did you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then you went up stairs? A.—Then I went up stairs.

DID SHE FIND ANY WRITING MATERIALS AFTER BEECHER HAD LEFT.

Q.—When you went up stairs did you find any writing materials in the room? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see an inkstand and pens and paper? A.—Not that I noticed; I didn't observe anything of the kind.

Q.—Was there not a secretary in the room? A.—A secretary in the front room?

Q.—In that room was there not a secretary, where Mrs. Tilton was? A.—I think not.

Q.—Are you quite sure of that? A.—I think there was not in that room; you know the rooms were all the same as one; the secretary was in the front room.

Q.—I am talking about the room in which Mrs. Tilton was lying at the time? A.—Well, I don't think there was.

Q.—There were folding doors between that room and some other room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—There are two rooms with folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, I ask you the question whether there were not writing materials in the room occupied by Mrs. Tilton? A.—Well, I don't remember.

Q.—Don't you recollect that the secretary stood in the room? A.—I know the secretary stood in the front room.

Q.—In the front room? A.—I think it was.

Q.—That is, you had to pass through the folding doors from the room occupied by Mrs. Tilton to the room where the secretary was? A.—The folding doors were opened.

Q.—Is it true you had to pass from the room where Mrs. Tilton was into the other room, passing through the folding doors, to get to the secretary? A.—Yes; the folding doors were opened.

Q.—Never mind the folding doors at present.

Mr. Evarts here made a remark to Mr. Fullerton, it being now 1 o'clock. Mr. Fullerton said:

Mr. Evarts asks an adjournment.

Mr. Evarts—It is just as well to break here as at any other time; the jury have that habit at this hour.

The Court—Get ready to retire, gentlemen. Have the audience keep still; gentlemen will keep their seats.

A recess was then taken.

AFTER RECESS.

The court having reassembled, one of the jurors was found to be absent. While waiting for him Mr. Evarts gravely handed to Mr. Fullerton a roll of paper. Mr. Fullerton opened it and seemed to be much amused at discovering it to be a St. Patrick's Day flag.

The missing juror having at length taken his seat, the cross-examination of Mrs. Lucy Mitchell was continued as follows by Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—Was that secretary, Mrs. Mitchell, that you say was in the adjoining room to the one Mrs. Tilton occupied, open or shut, as a general thing? A.—Shut, as a general thing.

Q.—Shut, as a general thing? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You had seen it open, had you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

A Juror—We can't hear.

Mr. Evarts—A little louder.

Mr. Beach—She says she has seen it open frequently.

The Witness—I have seen it open frequently.

Mr. Fullerton—Did you see writing material in it? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen writing material in it.

Q.—During that week did you see writing material in it? A.—Not that I recollect of.

Q.—Did you see it open during that week? A.—I do not remember whether I did or not.

Q.—Did you have occasion to write while you were there? A.—I did; but I always have my own writing materials with me.

Q.—Did you see any one write at that secretary while you were there that week in December, 1870, and part of January, 1871? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you see any one sitting at that secretary and writing? A.—I do not remember that I did.

Q.—And you do not remember having seen writing material in it during that period? A.—No, Sir; I had no occasion to go to it.

Q.—Well, you were in that room a good deal, were you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did not the secretary stand open during that week—some part of the time? A.—I presume it did; I think it did.

Q.—Then you could see writing material without having occasion to go to it? A.—Well, if I took particular notice; I did not take particular notice.

Q.—Now, how soon after this call of Mr. Tilton in the daytime, when he said he was a ruined man, was it that you saw Mr. Moulton at Mr. Tilton's house? A.—I think it was the next day.

Q.—You think it was the next day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was that the first time that you saw him there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you cannot tell what that next day was? A.—No, Sir, I can not, because I do not remember the day of the week that it was.

Q.—What time in the day was it Mr. Moulton came there first? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Well, was it in the daytime or in the night season? A.—It was in the daytime, I think—I am sure it was in the daytime.

Q.—Are you quite sure you saw him more than once there? A.—Yes, Sir, I am.

Q.—Were you present in the room? A.—I was.

Q.—When he was there the first time? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And all the time he was there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You did not leave the room the first time he was there? A.—I do not remember; I may have gone in and out; I do not remember that I did.

Mr. Beach—Ask her what room.

Mr. Fullerton—What room was he in? A.—He was in the room adjoining—the rooms were all in one.

Q.—Now, don't repeat that, please, Mrs. Mitchell; we understand how those rooms are; there are two rooms with folding doors—

The Witness—When they are open—

Mr. Beach—Now, Madam.

Mr. Fullerton—When they are open, they are open? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do the folding doors embrace the whole distance between the walls? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Very well; he was in the adjoining room, then, to where Mrs. Tilton was? A.—Part of the time, and part of the time he was in the room with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Was that the first time that he called? A.—I do not remember whether it was the first or second—

Q.—I am talking about the first time? A.—Well, I do not remember.

Q.—Can you say he was in the room with Mrs. Tilton the first time he called, at all? A.—No, Sir, I cannot.

Q.—Can you say he was in the room with Mrs. Tilton the second time he called? A.—I cannot say whether it was the second or the third.

Q.—Are you sure he called more than twice? A.—I think he did.

Q.—How? A.—I think he did.

Q.—You think so, but can you swear positively to it? A.—Well, I do not know that I can swear positively, but I am quite sure he was there more than twice.

Q.—Well, when you saw him in the room with Mrs. Tilton, how long was he there? A.—I do not remember how long.

Q.—Did you remain in that room during the time he was there? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—Did you ever see him in the room with Mrs. Tilton more than once? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Could not say; and you could not say whether you remained in the room all the time when he was in that room or not. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember anything that passed while Mr. Tilton—

Mr. Beach—Mr. Moulton.

Mr. Fullerton—While Mr. Moulton was in Mrs. Tilton's room? A.—Only I remember—

Mr. Beach—No, no.

Mr. Fullerton—Do you remember anything that did pass? A.—I remember talking; that is all.

Q.—You remember that they talked? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that is all you remember? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON READING TO HIS WIFE.

Q.—When was it that Mr. Tilton said he would like to read to his wife? A.—I do not remember the day.

Q.—How long was it after this day when he called in the middle of the day and said he was ruined? A.—I cannot tell you.

Q.—Was it before or after Mr. Moulton called? A.—I could not tell you; I do not remember.

Q.—Was it before or after Mr. Beecher called? A.—I cannot tell.

Q.—You could not say? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You have no way, then, of fixing the time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you requested to leave the room then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You went voluntarily, did you? A.—I went voluntarily.

Q.—And where did you go? A.—Down stairs.

Q.—Down stairs? A.—Are you referring to Mr. Beecher's call?

Q.—No; I am referring to the time when Mr. Tilton said he wished to read to his wife; where did you go then? A.—I went into the room adjoining.

Q.—That is, into the library or study? A.—In the front room.

Q.—What is it called? A.—With these folding doors?—

Q.—What is it called? A.—The front room.

Q.—Is it not called the library? A.—The sitting-room—

Mr. Evarts—The same room, she says.

Mr. Morris—She says that is all one room.

Mr. Fullerton—You went through the folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were the folding doors shut? A.—Mr. Tilton closed the folding doors.

Q.—And you were upon the other side? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear his voice while you were there? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—You do not remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Then you don't know that he read to her? A.—I do not know only what he said himself—

Q.—No, no—you don't know. A.—I don't know that he read to her.

Q.—You heard him say he wanted to read? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What did he have at that time? A.—A book in his hand.

Q.—In his hand—what, if anything, did he have in his hand at the time when he said he wished to read to her? A.—I said a book.

Q.—Do you know what book it was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—A bound book? A.—I could not tell whether it was bound.

Q.—How? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Did it appear to be an ordinary bound book, with a cover on it? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Cannot you remember that as well as that it was a book? A.—I remember he had a book—he had a book in his hand.

Q.—A book with a binding on it of some kind? A.—I could not tell whether it was a book with a binding or whether it was a pamphlet.

Q.—Whether it was a pamphlet? A.—I could not say.

Q.—Something of that character, was it? A.—Something of that character.

Q.—What did you say to Mr. Tilton when he proposed to read to his wife? A.—I told him that the doctor did not wish to have any reading or conversation in the room.

Q.—Are you sure you told him so at that time? A.—Yes, Sir, I think I did.

Q.—Had you ever been present when Mr. Tilton had read to his wife? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In all your visits there? A.—I always used to go out of the room.

Q.—How? A.—I always left the room when he read to her; he requested me to leave.

Q.—Always? A.—Yes, Sir; most of the time.

Q.—Well, at these former visits of yours, did he read to her then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In 1867 and 1868? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He read to her then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And he would request you to leave the room? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Then, when he read to her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this was a habit of his—of reading to his wife? A.—I suppose it must have been; I do not know.

THE NIGHT THAT TILTON RETURNED AFTER BEECHER'S CALL.

Q.—You have spoken of Mr. Tilton's return after Mr. Beecher's call, Mrs. Mitchell. Are you able to fix the time of night when that return was? A.—No, Sir; I am not.

Q.—Now, I ask you again, Mrs. Mitchell, because I want to get at the exact fact, when he returned that night had not you gone to your own room? A.—No, Sir; I was with Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—Did you open the door and say to Mrs. Tilton that night that Mr. Beecher wanted to see her? A.—I was in the room; he came right up.

Q.—I ask you if you said that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you say anything like that to her? A.—I said when the knock came at the door I opened the door.

Q.—Yes? A.—And I said, "Mr. Beecher is here, Mrs. Tilton."

Q.—You said "Mr. Beecher is here, Mrs. Tilton"? A.—Yes; and I asked him to walk in.

Q.—And then he walked in? A.—And then he walked in and I went down stairs.

Mr. Beach—Did Mrs. Tilton reply?

Mr. Fullerton—Did Mrs. Tilton make any reply when you made use of that observation? A.—I do not remember that she did.

Mr. Beach—You do not remember that she did?

The Witness—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Was the room lighted at that time? A.—I think so.

Q.—The gas burning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You are quite sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir, because I—

Q.—I understood you to say that you have no way of fixing the time when Mr. Tilton returned that night? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was it you were awakened? A.—I was awakened by a buzzing sound, as though he was talking very earnestly to his wife.

Q.—As though he was talking very earnestly to his wife? A.—He was talking very earnestly, and I was awakened by the sound.

Q.—Yes; did you make it known you were awake? A.—And I said—

Q.—Immediately? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—On waking? A.—I did; I said "Mr. Tilton, this will never do, it disturbs her system."

Q.—Did he stop then? A.—I think he did. I was requested then to leave the room.

A.—And then— A.—And Mr. Tilton went out of the room while I put on my wrapper and went across the hall to the study.

Q.—Who requested you to leave the room? A.—I do not remember whether it was Mr. Tilton or Mrs Tilton; one of them requested me to leave.

Q.—Have you no recollection on the subject? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Mrs. Tilton speak and request you to leave the room? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—What is your best recollection on that subject? A.—I could not tell you.

Q.—Have you no recollection on the subject? A.—No, Sir; it might have been Mrs. Tilton; it might have been Mr. Tilton.

Q.—What were the words used? A.—They asked me to leave the room.

Q.—Please give us, if you can, the very words that were used? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—How? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Were you told where to go? A.—No, Sir—yes, Sir; I believe I was told to go to the study.

Q.—To the study? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where is the study? A.—Across the hall.

Q.—Across the hall? A.—Yes, Sir, back part of the house.

Q.—Now can't you remember whether it was Mr. Tilton who told you to go to the study? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—How? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Where was the study with reference to Mrs. Tilton's room—further in the rear, or near the front of the house? A.—Nearer the front, in the rear.

Q.—You did not go across the hall directly to get to it, then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long had you been in the study before Mr. Tilton came in there? A.—I can't tell you; perhaps half an hour, or more.

Q.—Did you not get to sleep in the meantime? A.—No, I don't think I did.

Q.—On what side of the hall is the study? A.—As you go up, do you mean?

Q.—Well, on the north or south side? A.—Well, Sir, I don't know how the study is situated with reference to the house. I think it is the south side; it is a sunny room.

Q.—It is a sunny room? A.—I think it is. I think it is the south side.

Q.—Then the hall ran between the two rooms you have spoken of? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—One occupied by Mrs. Tilton and the other the room separated by folding doors? A. Yes, Sir.

Q.—The hall runs between them? A.—The hall runs between the study and Mrs. Tilton's room.

Q.—Well, Mrs. Tilton's room and the room immediately connecting with it by folding doors are on the same side of the hall—they are on the same side of the hall?

Witness—Of the study? No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—No, no; I am not talking about that.

Mr. Beach—I think they cross the house—

Witness—They are on the front—

Mr. Beach—The hall does not go through these rooms.

Q.—These two rooms, then, are on the front of the house? A.—Yes, Sir; they take in the whole front of the house.

Q.—They take in the whole front of the house, and the hall does not extend to the front? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long after you got into this study was it that Mr. Tilton came in, that you recollect? A.—As near as I remember it was a half an hour, I should judge.

Q.—What did he do when he came in there? A.—He came in, took a pen and ink and paper that were lying on the table, and walked out.

Q.—Walked out? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see the pen and ink afterward? A.—Well, Sir, I don't remember.

Q.—Did you see the paper which he got there afterward? A.—No, Sir, I don't remember that I did.

Q.—You don't know then what became of it, what use was made of it? A.—No, Sir, I did not see it; I don't know what use was made of it.

Q.—When you returned to the room of Mrs. Tilton did you do so at her invitation or solicitation? A.—When I returned?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Witness—I think it was that Mrs. Tilton said I could return; I don't remember that.

SHE HEARD SOUNDS COMING FROM MRS. TILTON'S ROOM.

Q.—You don't remember? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Can you swear positively while you were in the study that night that you heard any sounds coming from Mrs. Tilton's room at all? A.—I can.

Q.—Positively? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Could you distinguish the voices. A.—I could.

Q.—How? A.—I could.

Q.—You are quite sure of that? A.—I could distinguish Mrs. Tilton's voice.

Q.—How? A.—I could distinguish Mrs. Tilton's voice.

Q.—Could you distinguish what was said? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You could not hear the words? A.—No, Sir; I could not.

Q.—Nor anything like it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You could only hear the sound? A.—I could only hear the sound.

Q.—Was there anything except the loudness of the tone of voice which you heard which enabled you to determine as to the character of the conversation going on there? A.—That was all.

Q.—That was all? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say, Mrs. Mitchell, that you heard voices talking angrily—did you mean by that that you heard loud voices? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was all, was it? A.—Yes, Sir; they sounded to me—

Mr. Evarts—What does she say?

Mr. Morris—Never mind, there is no question asked.

Mr. Beach—If she wants to say anything further, or in explanation, she can do so.

Mr. Evarts—Let her finish her answer.

Mr. Beach—If she wants to say anything to modify her answer, or by way of explanation, let her go on.

Q.—Were you about to say anything further? A.—Yes, Sir; I said that I heard Mrs. Tilton's voice as though she was entreating of her husband, and I heard Mr. Tilton's voice also.

Q.—Did you not judge by the loudness of the tone? A.—Yes, Sir, I judged by that and—

Q.—By that only? A.—And when I returned—

Mr. Fullerton—No, no; I am asking you what you heard while you were in the study? A.—That is what I heard. I heard Mr. Tilton's voice in a loud, angry manner, and Mrs. Tilton's as though she was entreating him.

Q.—You think it was angry because it was loud? A.—It sounded loud.

Q.—You think it was angry because loud? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you think she was entreating because it was loud, did you not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—I said no.

Q.—You determined, then, the character of the conversation by something besides the sound, did you? A.—No, Sir; besides the sound I did not.

Q.—Only by the sound? A.—Only by the sound.

Q.—And by the loudness of the tone? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Yes; very well.

Witness—The character of it.

Q.—How? A.—The character of it.

MRS. TILTON'S HEALTH.

Q.—Now, I understand you to say, Mrs. Mitchell, that Mrs. Tilton was very weak when you went there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Very faint? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Failing in strength? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she continue feeble during your whole stay there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she improve at all? A.—She improved some.

Q.—When did she commence improving? A.—She did not improve very much when I was there.

Q.—When did she commence to improve? A.—I could not remember the day.

Mr. Evarts—A little louder.

Witness—She commenced to improve after I went there.

Q.—She did improve when you were there? A.—A little.

Q.—Only a little? A.—Only a little; I left her in a week.

Mr. Fullerton—I did not ask you when you left her. Did she improve by Saturday of the week that you got there? A.—I think she did a little.

Q.—A little? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did she sit up? A.—No; she did not sit up.

Q.—She did not sit up? A.—No; she did not sit up.

Q.—Did she improve by Friday after you got there? A.—Yes, Sir, a little.

Q.—How? A.—A little.

Q.—A little? A.—A very little.

Q.—Are you sure she did not sit up while you were there? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Will you swear positively she did not sit in a chair in the room while you were there? A.—I don't remember that she did.

Mr. Evarts—A little louder.

Witness—I don't remember that she did.

Q.—You don't remember once? A.—I remember one thing—

Mr. Fullerton—No, no. Do you remember she did sit up in a chair? A.—I don't remember that she did.

Q.—You don't remember that she did? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—I will ask you another question. Do you remember that she did not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You went away on the 2d of January? A.—Yes, Sir; on Monday morning.

Q.—Monday morning? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was her condition then? A.—In a weak condition.

Q.—I am speaking comparatively. A.—I left her in her bed.

Q.—In her bed? A.—Yes, Sir; when I left she was still lying in her bed.

Q.—Did the hemorrhage cease? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had it diminished? A.—Some.

FRIENDLY CALLS BY THE WITNESS.

Q.—Now, have you ever been to the house upon any occasions except when you were there in service? A.—Yes, Sir; I called there.

Q.—Made friendly calls? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Frequently? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And how long have you stayed at any time when you made such friendly calls? A.—I was there a few days before.

Q.—How long were you there then? A.—I washed her there then on that occasion.

Q.—How long did you remain? A.—Two or three days; I don't remember the exact time; I was there to care for a lady.

Mr. Evarts—A little bit louder, if you please.

Witness—I was there at one time and prepared a lady.

Q.—Who was sick? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the general treatment by Mr. Tilton of his wife? A.—He always *appeared* to treat her well.

Q.—He always *appeared* to treat her well? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON TREATED HIS WIFE WELL.

Q.—Why do you emphasize the word *appeared*, Mrs. Mitchell? I ask you if he did not treat her well in your presence? A.—Yes, Sir; he did, in my presence.

Q.—Invariably, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir; in my presence.

Q.—Now, Mrs. Mitchell, what was the condition of Mrs. Tilton as to strength the night Mr. Beecher called? State particularly, if you please. A.—She was very weak the night Mr. Beecher called; she was weak—

Q.—Was she more or less so than she had been? A.—And low.

Q.—How? A.—She was very weak.

Mr. Beach—Unnerved.

Mr. Fullerton—Unnerved, did I understand you? A.—No, Sir; I think she was very weak.

Q.—I understood you to say low.

Mr. Beach—What did she say, Mr. Stenographer?

The Stengrapher (reading)—"Well, she was very weak the night Mr. Beecher called; she was weak and low."

Mr. Beach—Yes. Sir.

Mr. Fullerton—Was she weak and low? A.—Yes sir; she was.

Q.—Weak and low? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had been during the whole day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was she more or less so that night when Mr. Beecher called? A.—Well, she was very weak; I don't know as—

Q.—Mrs. Mitchell, will you be kind enough to state who ever called there beside Mr. Beecher when you left the room and went away?

Mr. Beach—Went down stairs.

Mr. Fullerton—Went down stairs?

The Witness—Who called there?

Mr. Fullerton—Yes.

Mr. Beach—Mention any person.

Mr. Fullerton—Mention names. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—A little louder, please. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You have been there a good deal; can't you tell who called there? A.—Why, Mr. Moulton called there—

Q.—Did you leave and go down stairs then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well. I am asking you the question, who beside Mr. Beecher ever called there at the house at any time, and you went down stairs and left them? A.—I don't remember as anybody did.

Q.—Well, I understood you to say, a short time before the recess, that you were in the habit of going doing down stairs when company called in the day time? A.—Well—

Mr. Beach—What was said was that when any one called there, she always left and went down stairs.

WHO CALLED IN THE DAY TIME.

Q.—Now, I want you to name any person who so called when you went down stairs, other than Mr. Beecher.

Mr. Evarts—At any time.

Mr. Fullerton—I mean at any time, and I say at any time.

Mr. Evarts—During her attendance at the house.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, I do not ask her to tell me what transpired at the time when she was not there.

Mr. Evarts—Of course.

The Witness—I don't remember of any one calling.

Mr. Fullerton—Can you name another instance in which anybody called at that house when you went down stairs and left them alone? A.—No, Sir, I do not know that I can; I do not know that any one called.

Q.—Do not know that any one called; then why did you say that you were in the habit of going down stairs when any one called if no one did call but Mr. Beecher? A.—I will tell you how it was; because you puzzled me so that I could not remember.

Q.—I don't puzzle you now? A.—Now you don't; No, Sir.

Q.—Then answer my question? A.—I did answer it.

Q.—Then you were not in the habit of going down stairs, were you, when any one called? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—This was an exception, then, to the general practice? A.—Yes, Sir; it was.

Q.—And can you tell now why you went down stairs? A.—No, I cannot; I went of my own accord.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir, I am.

Q.—Nobody requested you to go? A.—No one requested me to go.

Q.—Well, did you suggest to Mr. Beecher what the doctor had told you about visitors talking to her? A.—I did not think of it.

Q.—"Did not think of it." Well, can you state how you happened to forget it just at that time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you went up stairs after Mr. Beecher's departure, what condition did you find Mrs. Tilton in? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Speak a little louder. A.—I don't remember.

Q.—Wasn't she calm? A.—I can't remember.

Q.—Have you no recollection of her condition— A.—No, Sir.

Q.—(continued)—When you returned? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How is it that you can't remember what her condition was when you returned? You were gone to bed, I understand you? A.—As near as I can recollect I said I was.

Q.—You thought conversation was going on all the while, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you thought conversation was injurious to her, didn't you. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The doctor had forbidden it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, hadn't you some anxiety about her condition during this long absence? A.—Well, I couldn't say that it was an hour.

Q.—Oh! but you have said it was an hour. A.—No, I didn't; I said it was about an hour.

Q.—Well, about an hour; take it that way. A.—I don't say any particular time, for I had no means of knowing.

Q.—Well, about an hour. Hadn't you some anxiety then during this absence of about an hour? A.—I suppose I must have had.

Q.—A little louder. A.—I suppose I must have had, I say.

Q.—Don't you remember whether you did have or not? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, didn't that anxiety which you think you must have had, prompt you to observe pretty closely when you went back into the room as to the condition of Mrs. Tilton, to see what effect this conversation of an hour had had upon her? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You do not now recall what her condition was? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You do not recall what the result of your observation was, do you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is all a blank, is it in your memory? A.—Yes, Sir?

Q.—You don't remember that she was crying when you went back? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—How? A.—I do not.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mrs. Mitchell, at other times than this week, this last week of your attendance on Mrs. Tilton, when you were there as her nurse, or in the three months, this part of which you were her nurse, persons called upon her and saw her in her sick room? [The witness nods her head.]

Q.—How? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You do remember? Well, did persons call or not? Did persons or not call upon Mrs. Tilton and see her—

Mr. Davis (a Juror)—Will the witness speak a little louder?

Mr. Evarts—Be so good as to speak louder—[Continuing the question]—See her in her sick room when you attended her in either of her confinements? A.—Well, sometimes.

Q.—They did? A.—That depended upon the length of time she was sick.

Q.—Now, do you remember at either of those confinements the names of persons, either gentlemen or ladies, that saw her in her sick room? A.—I remember Miss Cary's calling there—

Q.—Miss who? A.—Miss Cary.

Q.—Who was she? A.—Alice Cary, I believe it was; I don't remember whether it was Alice or Phœbe.

Q.—Oh, well; it has been mentioned before; it was Alice Cary. Well, do you remember other ladies seeing Mrs. Tilton during her confinements while she was in her sick room? [No answer.]

Q.—Do you remember other ladies calling and seeing Mrs. Tilton in her sick room during either of her confinements? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, what ladies do you remember? A.—I remember Mrs. Bradshaw's calling.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mrs.—an aunt of hers; Mrs.—I forgot the name.

Q.—An aunt of Mrs. Tilton's? A.—I think it was her aunt.

Q.—Whose name you don't remember. Do you remember any other ladies? A.—No, Sir, I do not.

Q.—Now, do you remember whether any gentlemen called during Mrs. Tilton's confinements and were admitted to her sick room, except the case—the instance—you have given when Mr. Beecher called once? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—But you have not said that you saw him in the sick room—only he called on her? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Sent up the flowers. Do you remember any gentlemen? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Well, when you say it was your habit, when callers came to the sick room, to leave the room, did you speak of that as a habit at Mr. Tilton's, or as your habit in your profession and business as a nurse? A.—Well, that I did not mean. I was mistaken there.

Mr. Beach—Ahem!

The Witness—Mr. Fullerton—I think it was Mr. Fullerton—

Mr. Evarts—Yes.

The Witness—Puzzled me so that I couldn't—I hardly knew what I was going to say.

Mr. Fullerton—I am very sorry for it, Mrs. Mitchell. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Well, that is a very natural result.

The Witness [to Mr. Fullerton, who looked doubtful whether he had puzzled the witness]—That is so.

Q.—Now, do you remember, Mrs. Mitchell, that this week in December and the sickness of Mrs. Tilton—you have been asked about her sitting in a chair; do you remember what arrangements were made whenever she left her bed—how she was arranged? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How was that? A.—She was in a rocking-chair, and tip the chair back, and draw her along in the other room, and she would lie on the lounge.

Q.—That was all she did during that week, was it, in the way of leaving her bed? A.—Yes, that was all.

Q.—The couch was in the room that communicated through folding doors? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, during that week in December, did you see any other gentlemen in the sick-room—the communicating room—except Mr. Moulton, Mr. Tilton, and Mr. Beecher, on the call of Friday night? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When Mr. Beecher called you knew him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You knew he was the clergyman of Plymouth Church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that Mrs. Tilton was a member of that church, didn't you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Now, when you returned, after leaving the room on Mr. Beecher's call, was there anything in Mrs. Tilton's appearance that attracted your notice? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I understood you to say in your direct examination—in the first examination by me—that this return to his house by Mr. Tilton in the middle of the day was about the middle of the week? A.—As near as I can recollect, it was.

Q.—Well, how many days do you include in the "middle" days of the week? A.—Wednesday and Thursday.

Q.—Now you know that it was not Saturday, don't you? A.—I don't think it was, but I could not say.

Q.—Now, you have spoken of visits to this house other than your professional visits there; through what period of years had you been in the habit of being at that house as a caller or visitor sitting in the family? A.—Well, through all the years.

Q.—Since you have known them? A.—Yes; the last two or three years I have not been there very often.

Q.—That is, from 1867 until within about two years? A.—Yes. Sir.

Q.—Now, what length of time would there be between any of these visits of yours? A.—I could not remember. Sometimes six months, perhaps, sometimes a year.

Q.—Now, did you stay at the house over night, and over more than one night, occasionally, or not? A.—Yes, I think I have.

Q.—In that way you observed Mr. and Mrs. Tilton—both of them? A.—Yes, Sir.

A VISIT TO GREEN-WOOD.

Q.—Do you remember once going to Green-Wood with them? A.—I do.

Q.—What was that visit? A.—At the time they removed the remains of their children.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not a proper topic. I don't think we ought to go into that.

Mr. Evarts—No; I don't introduce anything but the cause of the interviews that took place. You have brought in other relations.

Q.—When was that, and what was the occasion? How did that come about? A.—I don't remember. I was there staying, I remember.

Q.—Staying at their house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how long a time? A.—I don't recollect the day or week.

Q.—A few days? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was the occasion that you accompanied them to Green-Wood? A.—To remove the remains of their two children.

Q.—From one lot to another? A.—From the tomb to a lot.

Q.—By their invitation did you go? A.—By invitation of Mrs. Tilton.

Q.—You went in a carriage together? A.—Yes, Sir.

RE-CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Fullerton:

Q.—I understood you to say that on your return to the room, after Mr. Beecher left, that there was nothing in Mrs. Tilton's condition which attracted your attention? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what her condition was? A.—I remember it was weak.

Q.—Do you remember anything else about it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—That is all that you remember, that she was weak? A.—She was weak.

Q.—I understood you to say you could not recall to your mind now what her condition was when you returned? A.—Well, I know that she was weak; she was weak through the day.

Q.—O, yes; well, of course; she was weak; and I understand you that you cannot recall any other feature of her condition except weakness? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you observe anything as to the effect which this long conversation had upon her? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Made no observation of it regarding it.

The witness shook her head in the negative.

Mr. Fullerton—That is all.

The Court—That is all, Mrs. Mitchell.

The witness then left the stand.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, there is a gentleman now visiting the City from Indiana whom I wish to call as a witness. It won't be a long inquiry, and it may make considerable difference to him, my friends assenting; as Mr. Halliday is a resident he can be called at any time.

The Court—It seems to be proper.

Mr. Evarts then called "Rev. John L. Gay."

Mr. Beach—How long will this evidence be?

The Court—Will it be closed this afternoon?

Mr. Morris—No, Sir.

Mr. Beach—I hope, then, we will not call him at present.

Mr. Morris—I know the examination will be a pretty long one.

Mr. Evarts—Well, ours will be brief.

The Court—Well, Mr. Halliday is here, and he can come afterward, some other day; come forward and be sworn.

TESTIMONY OF REV. JOHN L. GAY.

Rev. John L. Gay was then sworn by the uplifted hand.

DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Where is your residence? A.—In the town of Bloomington, Ind.

Q.—How long have you been a resident there? A.—Something more than three years.

Q.—Where had you resided before that time? A.—In Vincennes and in Fort Wayne, in the same State.

Q.—For how many years had you been a resident of Indiana? A.—Some six or seven years.

Q.—What State are you a native of? A.—I am a native of North Carolina.

Q.—Have you ever been a resident of this State? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—For how many years? A.—For four years.

Q.—Where was that? A.—In the village of Manlius, in the County of Onondaga; also in Genesee County.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—Clergyman.

Q.—What denomination? A.—Protestant Episcopal Church.

Q.—How long have you been a clergyman? A.—Thirty years.

Q.—In 1872 were you connected with a university that has its seat in Bloomington, Ind.? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—What is that university? A.—It is a State institution, State University, known as the Indiana University; that is the corporate name.

Q.—And at the time that I speak of, in the year 1872, was the university open in its studies to youth of both sexes? A.—It was, and is.

Q.—Still? A.—Still.

Q.—How long had it been before that, so far as you know in general—some time? A.—Some seven or eight years.

Q.—Do you know of **Mr. Tilton's lecturing** there? A.—I do.

Q.—When was that? A.—That was on the evening of the 9th day of February, 1872.

Q.—Where was that lecture delivered—before what audience? A.—It was delivered in the college chapel, a large room, twice as large as this, and before the Faculty, students, and citizens generally.

Q.—And did the audience include ladies and gentlemen? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—The female students of the college? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And ladies and gentlemen of the town? A.—Of the vicinity—of the town and neighborhood.

Q.—Was the house full? A.—The house was full.

Q.—Do you know at whose invitation Mr. Tilton was there as a lecturer? A.—I don't know of my own knowledge; I know generally that he was there in obedience—

Mr. Beach—Well, wait a moment.

Mr. Evarts here whispered to Mr. Beach.

Mr. Beach—Totally unimportant.

Q.—Did you hear the whole of the lecture? A.—I heard the whole of it.

Q.—How long was it? A.—I should say it was from an hour and a half to an hour and three-quarters—perhaps fully an hour and three-quarters long.

Q.—Was it an able, eloquent lecture? A.—It was, speaking in a certain sense.

Mr. Beach—We object to that.

The Witness—A very able lecture; that is, delivered with great rhetorical effect.

Q.—What was the subject of that lecture? A.—Marriage and divorce. The title of it, however, was "Home, Sweet Home." [Laughter among the audience.]

WHAT TILTON STATED ON THE SUBJECT.

Q.—Now, at that lecture did you hear from Mr. Tilton a statement of the marriage relation as he laid it down? A.—I did.

Q.—What did he state on that subject?

Mr. Beach—We submit to your Honor that this is a collateral question, in regard to what Mr. Tilton's lecture was in Indiana.

The Court—Perhaps so; still I think we will take it.

Mr. Beach (*sotto voce*)—Yes, I supposed you would.

Q.—State, Mr. ——. A.—He stated, or told them rather, to follow nature—follow nature in the formation of the marital relations. I am clear, however, he told them to follow nature—not the laws of nature—but follow nature.

Q.—Well, what did he say about the Church and State? A.—Well, he was on very ill terms with the Church and State.

Mr. Morris—No! no! no!

Mr. Beach—I move to strike that out.

The Court—Yes.

The Witness—I withdraw it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Fullerton—Mr. Tilton was not interrogated in regard to that.

The Witness—He was professing against—

Mr. Morris—No, no.

The Court—You will have to state what he said. A.—Well he said to the audience. [The witness here placed his finger alongside of his nose and closed his eyes, as if trying to recollect, at which the audience laughed.]

The Court—Gentlemen, you will have to be a little more sober.

The Witness (resuming)—That he would not permit the State or the Church to interfere or regulate—I am not sure which word was used—interfere with this relation—in the formation of this relation between the sexes, and if he could have his way he would crush the Church, and he would crush the State, too, having in his hand a couple of crisp bits of paper, which he crumpled up—made a noise all over the house; it was accompanied with that gesture.

Q.—The gesture accompanied the statement? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he say in his lecture this, or to this effect: If any two among them promised each other enduring love, they were in fact as much man and wife in the eye of the law and heaven as if the sanction of the law and the benediction of a priest had pronounced them so? What did he say on that subject, if at all? A.—He said something like that; I don't remember about the "enduring love;" my remembrance is, he said, this: "If any two of you love each other and promise to be faithful to each other, vow to be faithful to each other, that vow makes you man and wife without the intervention of the priest or the State."

Q.—Now, as a part of this discourse, was anything said about the children or any care of them, and by whom? A.—Yes; he said that as they came together without formality, without the intervention of the Church or State, on their mere desire, so they could separate in the same way, with the same informality; that their relation also was intended to last as long as affection lasted, and no longer; he said, to be sure, there may be a difficulty as to providing for the children that may be born during the parties living together in that way; but that it would be the duty of the State to take care of the children in that event.

Mr. Beach viewed the witness with a smile during this portion of his testimony, and subsequently devoted a portion of his attention to a miniature Irish flag with which Mr. Evarts had presented him.

Q.—How many female students were there in the university at that time? A.—Somewhere between forty-two and forty-four.

This answer provoked laughter.

Q.—That is the number? You know the number? A.—Yes; forty-two on the catalogue at that time, and there were some irregular ones who were not on the calendar of attendance.

Q.—Of what ages were these young women—their average? A.—Of all ages, from fifteen and sixteen to twenty, twenty-one, and twenty-two; between fifteen and twenty-one and twenty-two, I should say.

Q.—Now, after the delivery of this lecture by Mr. Tilton, what was the number of female students at the university?

Mr. Beach—That we object to.

The Court—Can't take that.

Mr. Evarts—A fact, Sir.

The Court—No.

Mr. Evarts—I have not introduced an objectionable word; a fact.

The Court—No, Sir; we have got passed that.

Mr. Evarts—For the fact?

The Court—I don't think I will take that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Well, Sir, we offer to show what the number was.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Evarts—And it is objected to; I want to except to your Honor's decision.

The Court—Much obliged to you.

HIS BUSINESS TO NEW-YORK.

Q.—How long have you been in the City of New-York at present? A.—I have been here two weeks to-day.

Q.—What business brought you here? A.—I came on some private business, or, properly speaking, on some church business, sent here by my Bishop.

Q.—And that business brought you in connection with the laity of your church? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you come here in any connection with this suit? A.—By no means.

Q.—After your coming here did you have any communication with any of the counsel for the defendant, and how? A.—Not until I received a telegram from home requesting me to come.

Mr. Beach—What is it?

Mr. Evarts answered in a low tone.

Mr. Morris—How is that material?

Mr. Evarts—I thought you wanted to know.

Mr. Morris—O, no. We will find that out.

Mr. Evarts then sat down.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

By Mr. Morris—Well, Mr. Gay, as the counsel on the other side seem anxious to excuse your presence here to-day, I will ask you if, before coming here, you had any correspondence with either of the counsel on the other side? A.—I had.

Q.—When was that? A.—Some time ago.

Q.—About when? A.—I was written to by Mr. Shearman about two months ago, I guess.

Q.—And with reference to this case? A.—Yes, I think it was with reference to this case.

Q.—Have you any doubt upon that subject? A.—I don't know whether suit was commenced or not.

Q.—About two months ago, you say. A.—Two or three months ago; I don't remember.

Q.—You don't remember whether any proceedings had been initiated at that time or not? A.—I know they were talked of, but what you were doing here—

Q.—Well, have you any doubt as to the fact that you were written to concerning this case? A.—I have no doubt in the world that I was written to.

Q.—Did you reply? A.—I replied, as one gentleman would reply to another.

Q.—Did you receive more than one letter? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—From whom did you receive the second letter? A.—Mr. Shearman.

Q.—Was that concerning this case also? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When was it that you received that letter? A.—Shortly after the first.

Q.—You replied to that also? A.—Yes, a few words.

Q.—Receive any other letter? A.—I believe not.

Q.—Were you requested to come on here to be present at the trial? A.—No, I was not.

Q.—Not requested to come here? A.—Mr. Shearman said he didn't think my presence would be necessary; he stated that in his second letter to me.

Q.—Did you state to him in your reply to him what you have stated upon the stand here to-day; did you inform him of the facts—communicate the facts to him that you have stated here to-day upon the stand? A.—I gave him some points; he asked me some points—

Q.—Did you state to him the facts in reply to his letter, as you have stated them here to-day upon the stand? A.—I don't remember all that I wrote to him; I gave him the facts.

Q.—Did you state the facts, or substance of the facts, that you have given here to-day, to Mr. Shearman, in reply to his letter? A.—Not in the detail that I have now.

Q.—Did you refer to the lecture? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you tell him what Mr. Tilton said at the lecture? A.—Yes; in part.

Q.—Did you tell him all that you recollected? A.—No.

Q.—Why didn't you? A.—Because—

Q.—Didn't he request from you all the information that you had in reference to that matter?

Mr. Evarts—Let him answer the question; "because," he was going on to say.

Q.—Well, because what? A.—Because I had filled my sheet; I thought I had said enough. [Laughter.]

Q.—That was the only reason that you didn't communicate to him the balance of the facts, because you had filled the sheet? A.—I had communicated to him all that was relevant, as I supposed.

Q.—Did you communicate to him all that you have testified to here to-day in regard to Mr. Tilton's lecture there? A.—Substantially all.

Q.—Then he informed you that it would not be necessary for you to attend here? A.—He thought not; my coming had no reference to the trial at all.

Q.—You need not repeat that; any expenses paid you? A.—Not a dollar; I came on my own expenses.

Q.—How did they find out that you were in the City of New-York? A.—Because Mr. Shearman's telegram reaching me, I felt it incumbent upon me to come and answer it in person.

Q.—When did you receive that telegram? A.—The day before yesterday.

Q.—Whereabouts were you then? in the City of New-York? A.—In the City of New-York.

Q.—He telegraphed for you? A.—He telegraphed for me.

Q.—To come here? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—As a witness? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you receive a telegram in New-York? A.—No, Sir; the telegram was sent to my home.

Q.—And then you felt it to be your duty to come here? A.—The telegram was sent to me by my wife.

Q.—What was that telegram? A.—"Come on to Brooklyn."

Q.—Then you were sent for to come to Brooklyn? A.—Yes, I was sent for in that way.

Q.—In that way. Mr. Shearman informed you in a letter that he did not want you and then sent a telegram for you to come on, is that it? A.—He sent a telegram for me to come on.

Q.—Mr. Shearman informed you in a letter that you were not wanted and then sent a telegram for you to come on, is that it—is that correct? A.—I do not know that I can put the two things together—

Q.—Well, I put them together, and I want you to answer.

Mr. Evarts—He has answered.

Mr. Morris—Is that correct—that you first received a letter that you were not wanted and then a telegram from Mr. Shearman to come on? A.—I received a telegram to come on.

Q.—And that was after the letter that you were not wanted? A.—Yes, two months after; I had forgotten almost all about it.

Q.—And when you received the telegram you felt it incumbent upon you to come on? A.—The telegram was sent to my home, and was sent to me here by my wife.

Q.—Transmitted to you? A.—Yes, Sir, in a letter.

Q.—Then you came over here? A.—No.

Q.—Were you subpœnaed? A.—No.

Q.—You did come over here, did you not? A.—Yes, I am here now.

Q.—Who gave you notice to come here? A.—Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Mr. Evarts gave you notice—when? A.—The night before last.

Mr. Beach—Did he send word to them? ask him that.

Mr. Morris—Did you send word to them or notify them in any way that you were in New-York? A.—No, Sir; I went and notified Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Then you went to them? A.—I went in person and saw Mr. Evarts; I consulted a friend as to my duty in the premises.

Mr. Beach—Never mind about that.

Mr. Morris—When you arrived in New-York you went and notified the other side—when you saw Mr. Evarts? A.—To be sure I did; I went and spoke to Mr. Evarts.

Q.—Then you were requested to come over here? A.—Yes, Sir.

TILTON'S LECTURE.

Q.—Now, let us go back to Indiana for a moment; you were present at this lecture? A.—I was.

Q.—You made some remarks after Mr. Tilton got through? A.—Yes, I got up and protested.

Q.—That answers my question—and Mr. Tilton replied to you? A.—Yes, Sir, some sort of a reply.

Q.—Yes, we will take it in that way—Who presided at that lecture? A.—Our President.

Q.—President of the institution? A.—Our President was sitting in the chair—sitting there.

Q.—Who presided at that lecture? A.—The President, I presume.

Q.—The President of the University? A.—Yes.

Q.—And Mr. Tilton lectured there the next day, did he not? A.—Yes.

Q.—And before whom did he lecture the next day? A.—I did not attend the lecture the next day.

Q.—I did not ask you whether you attended the lecture or not. Before whom did he lecture?

Mr. Evarts—If he knows—

The Witness—Pretty much the same sort of crowd as the night before.

Q.—Who constituted the crowd—you designate them a crowd—who constituted the crowd? A.—The President, Faculty, students, and citizens.

Q.—And you characterize them as a crowd? A.—As making up the assembly. I was not there.

Q.—Then he lectured before a similar audience the next morning at 11 o'clock? A.—I say I presume; I was not there.

Q.—You understood, did not you—you understood that he lectured next day, did not you? A.—I did understand he lectured the next day.

Q.—And where was that lecture the next day delivered? A.—In the college chapel.

Q.—In the college chapel; and do not you know that that lecture was delivered the next day by Mr. Tilton in the college chapel at the request of the students and Faculty? A.—I heard so; I cannot say I know it.

Q.—You heard so; it was so understood, and that the President of the university presided at that lecture? A.—I do not know who presided.

Q.—You so understood it? A.—I never heard who presided.

Q.—Did not you so understand—that the President presided at the lecture the next morning? A.—Not necessarily; I never inquired; I never heard.

Q.—He did lecture at the request of the students and Faculty the next day in the college chapel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Does that go down on the evidence?

Mr. Morris—It is down already; do you recollect that the next day they passed such a resolution as this:

"*Resolved*, That we, the students of the Indiana State University, return our most sincere thanks to Theodore Tilton for his able and eloquent address on the evening of Feb. 9, 1872?"

Witness—I have heard so.

Q.—You have heard so? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And that was the lecture at which you took some exception? A.—The lecture against which I protested and which I denounced.

Q. (after a suggestion from Mr. Tilton)—There is another one here—oh, yes—I beg your pardon—I will read this and see if you recollect this being passed—

"*Resolved*, That we disapprove the course taken by Prof. Gay, and that Mr. Tilton has the sympathy of the students."

Do you recollect that resolution? A.—I recollect there was such an indecent resolution as that passed. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris—I beg your pardon for overlooking it. Now, Mr. Gay, you heard also the President of the University, at the time of the adoption of these resolutions, presided, and complimented Mr. Tilton? You understood that, did not you? A.—No, I did not.

Q.—You did not understand that part of it? A.—I did not attend the second lecture; I tell you I was so disgusted with the first I would not go to the second.

Q.—But you were connected—you understood, also, that a number of the Professors the next day invited Mr. Tilton to dine with them, and you were not invited to the dinner? A.—I never heard of that.

Q.—You never heard of that? A.—No, I never heard of that at all.

Q.—You were a member of the institution at that time? A.—Yes, Sir, I was a member of the Faculty.

Q.—And how long did you continue a member of it after that? A.—For six or seven months, ending my connection the end of July.

WHY HE LEFT THE UNIVERSITY.

Q.—Now, Mr. Gay, were you not discharged from that institution in consequence of the course that you took that night? A.—I resigned in consequence of [hesitating]—

Mr. Morris—Yes; go on.

Mr. Evarts—Hear him.

The Witness—Of the excitement and opposition and persecution that were gotten up in consequence of it.

Mr. Morris—Then your leaving of the institution was in consequence of the course that you took that night at Mr. Tilton's lecture? A.—I am willing that you should say so.

Q.—I am not on the stand; what do you say about it? A.—I am not ashamed to own it.

Q.—It is the fact? A.—It is the fact.

Q.—You were requested to resign? A.—I was requested to resign.

Q.—And in order to save expulsion for the course that you took that night you resigned? A.—No, Sir, I do not admit that.

Q.—You were requested to resign; that will do? A.—An opposition was gotten up by the students.

Mr. Morris—That is enough.

Mr. Evarts—Did not you ask him something?

Mr. Morris—And now I have got through with that at present. Did you hear Prof. Warwick lecture after that—the next week, or a few days after? A.—No, Sir, I do not remember.

Q.—Prof. Warwick? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Do you recollect his being present at Mr. Tilton's lecture? A.—I do not know him; there may have been some person of that name.

Q.—You never heard of him? A.—No, Sir, I never heard of him; there was always some person of that sort about.

Mr. Beach—What is that?

The Witness—Some person of that sort about.

Mr. Beach—What do you mean by that? A.—Some elocutionist—when I say of that sort, Sir, I mean some elocutionist; there is always a number of them around.

Mr. Morris—Do not you know Prof. Warwick? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know of such a man? A.—I have an indistinct recollection of hearing of his name.

Q.—Only an indistinct recollection? A.—That is all.

Q.—And what is his business? A.—I remember the gentleman; I did not attend his lecture.

Q.—What is his business? A.—I think I heard that he was reading elocutionary readings—Shakespeare or something—I do not know what.

Q.—Where? A.—About the college.

Q.—About the college? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What do you mean by about the college? A.—In and about it.

Q.—What do you mean by about it; I want you to explain that; you say in and about the college—now what do you mean by that? A.—If I say in and about the court-house, you would understand somewhere in the neighborhood and around the court-house.

Q.—Did not you understand that he lectured in the college? A.—I do not know whether he did or not; I did not hear him.

WITNESS' OPINION OF THE MARRIAGE RELATION.

Q.—Now, you say at that lecture Mr. Tilton said that in the formation of matrimonial alliances parties should follow nature? A.—He said so.

Q.—Well, what do you think they ought to follow?

Mr. Evarts—Is that material?

Mr. Morris—Yes.

The Witness—I think they ought to follow nature, in obedience to the great law we have given us and the Ten Commandments.

Q.—Well, in the formation of the matrimonial relation you think they ought to follow nature, do not you? A.—Certainly.

Q.—Then you agree with Mr. Tilton on that point? A.—Why, to some extent, of course; but you can go against nature, you can go without nature; but, nevertheless, it should be nature held in subjection to laws.

Q.—Now, as you say, this lecture was on the subject of "Marriage and Divorce;" do you understand that in order to make a valid marriage it is necessary that there should be any ceremony, either of church or State? A.—Well, as I am not a lawyer, I do not know.

Q.—I am asking for your understanding—do you so understand it?

Mr. Beach—Does he so believe and hold?

Mr. Morris—Do you so believe and hold—is that your idea of marriage? A.—I should not feel that I was married by a simple vow and resolution with a woman; I should not feel it was a marriage.

Q.—You think that if two parties agree to be man and wife, and live faithfully in that relation, and that that relation is inspired by mutual affection for each other, that that don't constitute them man and wife? A.—Well, no; I do not believe it; I believe there is something more necessary.

Q.—What is your idea upon the subject of divorce?

Mr. Beach—Before you go to that I would like to know from this gentleman whether he holds that there should be some ceremonial sanction, either by the church or the State.

Mr. Morris (to the witness)—Well, do you hold that doctrine?

The Witness—I do hold that there should be some divine sanction.

Mr. Beach—Some religious sanction?

The Witness—Some religious sanction; some sanction by church or State; one or both; we believe in both.

Mr. Morris—What do you believe should be the grounds of divorce? A.—I hold that there is no valid cause for divorce except that given in the New Testament.

Q.—Adultery? A.—For the cause of adultery.

Q.—For the cause of adultery? A.—For the cause of adultery.

Q.—If a man abandons his wife, refuses to support his family—his wife and family—utterly repudiates the relation, do you still think they should continue to be man and wife?

Mr. Evarts (to Mr. Morris)—What do you mean by repudiating the relation?

Mr. Morris.—By his action and by his conduct.

Mr. Evarts—That is a cause for separation, he says.

Mr. Morris—Now, you believe they should still continue to be man and wife? A.—I have already answered that; I do not believe that man and wife—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Answer my question. You believe they should continue to be man and wife under the circumstances I have suggested? A.—Until death them part.

Q.—Until death them parts. And if a man becomes a drunken brute, beats his wife every day, maltreats her in every form, and refuses to provide food for her or proper clothing or shelter, that she should be his wife until death parts them? A.—That may be cause for separation but not divorce.

Q.—You don't think it cause for divorce? A.—Not from the bond of marriage; no, Sir.

Q.—Now, didn't Mr. Tilton advocate the harmonizing of the laws of the different States upon the subject of divorce in that lecture; say they should be uniform, and that there should be more causes for divorce than in some of the States—for instance, in the State of New-York, which has but one? A.—I believe he blathered a long time about that.

Q.—Oh, you think he blathered a long time about that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, now, then—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—Wait a moment; wait. Please ask the gentleman what he means by that term.

Mr. Morris—That is just what I was going to ask. [To the witness]—Now, Sir, please explain to this court and jury what you mean by the term "blathering." Explain just what you meant, Mr. Gay. A.—It is a plain, well-understood word when a man speaks emptily—vainly—for no purpose and without sufficient reason, and that is what I understand by the term blathering.

Q.—Now, you said a moment ago that it was a very able speech. A.—It was delivered with rhetorical effect.

Q.—Now, state to me—

Mr. Beach—(interrupting)—Wait, wait, Mr. Morris. (To the witness.) Did you say, "Read with rhetorical effect?"

The Witness—Oh, no, Sir; not "read."

Mr. Beach—I understood you to say read.

The Witness—Oh, no; not read at all.

Mr. Beach—(to the stenographer)—What is that answer? Read it.

Mr. Morris—The last answer.

The Stenographer—The last answer was, "It was delivered with rhetorical effect."

The Witness—That is what I meant to say, delivered, not read; it was not read.

WHAT TILTON SAID ON THE SUBJECT OF DIVORCE.

Mr. Morris—Now, then, state what he said, as near as you can recollect, upon the subject of divorce. A.—Well, he had a long—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Oh! never mind about that. State what it was?

The Witness—Well, I can't state unless I can get at it.

Mr. Morris—I know you can't.

The Witness—He had a great deal to say about—

Mr. Morris (interrupting)—Yes.

The Witness (continuing)—The different laws of divorce, the different causes of divorce in the different States; some States allowed no divorce, (South Carolina I think he mentioned for instance,) and others allowed a great many; I don't remember all; it's a long time ago, and—

Mr. Morris—Go ahead. Is that all you recollect he said on the subject of divorce? A.—Oh, no.

Q.—Go on and state what he said on that subject.

[Mr. Beach then spoke to Mr. Morris in a low tone.]

The Witness—I think he ran over the various States rapidly in his rhetorical way.

Q.—State what he said as near as you can. A.—He did say something about harmonizing; I remember that; he did say something about harmonizing the various laws of the various States on the subject of divorce.

Q.—Didn't he eulogize the laws of New-England upon the subject of divorce? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—And of the Western States? A.—I don't remember.

THE LAW OF DIVORCE IN INDIANA.

Q.—Do you know anything about the law of divorce in Indiana—the causes of divorce? A.—I don't know the number of causes. I know they were restricted somewhat two years ago. The State passed laws—the last Legislature, two years ago, passed a law restricting the causes of divorce, and offered an impulse or inspiration given to the public—

Mr. Beach—Oh, well, now please stop.

Mr. Fullerton—Don't get on the subject of inspiration, I beg of you, Sir.

The Witness—Very well.

Mr. Morris—What were the causes of divorce in Indiana at that time—the time of the lecture? A.—I don't know; I don't think he told us: I don't think he knew.

Q.—Abandonment one?

Mr. Beach (to the witness)—What did you say, Sir? You don't think he knew?

The Witness—I am sure I did not know.

Mr. Morris—Do you mean to say he did not know; did you say he did not know? A.—I thought it possible.

Q.—Do you mean to say he did not know? A.—No; I don't mean to say that.

Q.—What did you say it for? What do you mean? A.—I say I did not know the various causes or grounds of divorce.

Q.—What do you say he didn't know for? A.—Well, being a stranger, I should not suppose he would know every point of our laws; that is what I meant to say. Possibly; but I don't know.

Q.—How long have you lived in Indiana? A.—Some six or seven years.

Q.—And you don't know what the causes of divorce were in that State at that time? A.—My attention has never been called to them; I have never been—

Q. (interrupting)—You never protested against the Indiana laws on the subject of divorce, in your capacity as a moral teacher? A.—I protested against Mr. Tilton.

Q.—No, no; did you protest against the state of the Indiana laws concerning divorce, in your capacity as a moral teacher? A.—No; I never felt called upon to do it.

Q.—Did you know that abandonment was a cause of divorce in Indiana? A.—Possibly; I don't know it; no, Sir.

Q.—If it was a cause you wouldn't believe it was right, would you? A.—I have already stated that I believe there is only one substantial and valid cause for divorce.

Q.—If it wasn't right, why didn't you protest against it as a moral teacher?

Mr. Evarts—Well, I submit to your Honor that there is some limit to the right of the counsel to reason with the witness. This is not testimony.

Mr. Morris—Was cruel treatment a cause of divorce? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—You don't think a person is to be divorced for cruel treatment? A.—I have said it may be cause for separation, but cause for divorce is another thing.

Q.—And habitual drunkenness; you don't think that is a cause for divorce? A.—I have already answered that.

Q.—If a husband refuses to make reasonable provision for his family, was that a cause also? A.—I don't know.

Q.—If a man is sent to State Prison for life, you still think his wife ought to be a wife, legally, to him, until death? A.—I have already answered.

Q.—Well, you believe that? A.—I believe there is no—

Mr. Morris—Answer my question. Do you believe that? A.—I believe there is no—

Mr. Morris—No, no, no; answer my question. I will have a direct answer. Now, come.

The Witness—Well, put your question categorically.

Q.—If a man is sent to State Prison for life for crime, do you believe his wife ought to be a wife to him still? A.—Scripturally and legally I do.

Q.—Is that your doctrine?

Mr. Evarts—He says so.

Mr. Morris—Very well; that is so much the worse for him.

The Witness—I am not on trial, however; pardon me, but I am not on trial.

Mr. Morris—Very well; that will do, now. Now there were eight—you think that a marriage celebrated before a Magistrate—a Justice of the Peace—is a valid, legal marriage? A.—I do, but it has not the sanction of religion; it has not the sanction of the Church; but it is a valid and legal marriage nevertheless.

Q.—Well, Mr. Guy, (pronounced Guy.)

The Witness (correcting)—Gay.

Mr. Morris—Mr. Gay, we have succeeded in excusing your coming here, and we will excuse you now from further attendance.

RE-DIRECT EXAMINATION.

Mr. Evarts—Mr. Gay, what did you say in answering Mr. Tilton's lecture? A.—After his lecture was over, sitting down in the audience — supposing this (indicating the bench) was the platform—about half as high as that, I suppose — sitting down there, (indicating the bar,) I rose in my place and says, turning to the audience, I begged them to wait a moment, and said that I could not go to my bed, nor, indeed, to my grave, in peace without protesting against and denouncing that lecture. That a more dangerous lecture I had never heard; a lecture more unsuited to the audience I had never heard, and with that sat down.

Q.—What did Mr. Tilton do then? A.—His first gesture was to run his fingers through his long hair, blushed, and got up and said he did not feel like measuring swords with the gentleman at that time and place, and excused himself for delivering the lecture on the ground that it was called for by the committee. To that I replied that if it had been called for by the committee of the students they could not have known what was in it, and I did not still feel that he was excusable for delivering such a lecture there.

Q.—Did Mr. Tilton rejoin anything to that? A.—Well, by this time there was considerable confusion—considerable confusion and noise.

Q.—Well, I ask you whether he said anything in reply? A.—He said something, but exactly what it was I don't remember; I don't know that I heard distinctly.

Q.—You were in the audience? A.—I was in the audience down there; he was up there on the platform.

Q.—You were then a Professor in the college? A.—I was a Professor in the college; Professor of English Literature.

Q.—And for that protest you lost your Professorship? A.—For that protest an opposition was stirred up which threatened a rebellion—

Mr. Beach (interrupting)—That is objected to, if your Honor please.

The Witness (continuing)—Threatened a rebellion and—

Mr. Beach—Wait, Sir.

Judge Neilson—I think we can take his statement; it is merely what he gave before; I think it may be due to the gentleman to take it.

The Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Beach—Very well, Sir; on that ground I withdraw my objection, of course.

The Witness—After the protest, an organized policy of opposition was stirred up right away, as indicated—

Mr. Beach—Now, wait a moment, Sir.

The Witness—All these resolutions Mr. Morris has brought ought, and I think the effect of it should be brought out, too.

Judge Neilson—Go on, Sir.

The Witness—Well, Sir, this opposition and this feeling of hostility on the part of the students, stirred up that night and the next morning, kept on increasing until, some six weeks afterward, I felt constrained to offer my resignation; I was not expelled; I was not threatened with expulsion; nothing of the sort.

Judge Neilson—You thought it proper to resign? A.—I thought it proper to resign, and I did resign.

Mr. Evarts—And that was accepted at the next meeting of the Trustees? A.—It was accepted with the understanding that if they had a quiet term next term that I would probably be re-elected.

Q.—Since that you have pursued your duties as a minister of the Gospel? A.—As a clergyman—a clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Sir.

Q.—At the same place? A.—In a number of places; that was my calling.

THE SALARY OF WESTERN PROFESSORS.

Q.—What was your salary as Professor?

Mr. Beach—I object to that, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—We will show—

Judge Neilson—I think we had better take it. It is curious to see what Western Professors get.

Mr. Beach (somewhat excitedly)—Well, Sir, does your Honor sit here for the purpose of indulging that sort of curiosity?

Judge Neilson—No, Sir; certainly not.

Mr. Beach—Then, Sir, I object to it.

Judge Neilson—Then we will exclude it; we won't take it.

Mr. Evarts—I propose to show—

Judge Neilson (interrupting)—That he got less as Professor than he gets now.

Mr. Evarts—No, Sir; not a bit of it; I propose to show that this gentleman lost a salary of $1,600 a year, and has lived upon $450 a year ever since.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, what if he did?

Judge Neilson—I think we will not take it, Sir.

Mr. Fullerton (to Mr. Evarts)—You propose to show that he was overpaid?

Mr. Evarts—I don't propose to show that, but there's no use of arguing it.

THE LETTER HE WROTE TO MR. SHEARMAN.

Mr. Gay was leaving the stand, but was recalled by Mr. Evarts, who said "wait a moment. Look at this, Mr. Gay, (handing witness letter,) and see if that is the letter you wrote to Mr. Shearman."

The Court—Mr. Pearsall will pass it up to the witness.

Witness—Yes, this is the letter I wrote to Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Evarts—We offer that in evidence, if your Honor please.

Mr. Beach—We object.

Mr. Evarts—Is that the letter?

Witness—It is; it is dated Nov. 3.

Mr. Morris—I see there is more than one sheet in that, Mr. Gay.

Witness—I see there are two sheets; I supposed there was but one.

Mr. Beach—There are two sheets closely written, I guess.

Mr. Evarts—It is but one sheet or two of letter paper. We can offer it in evidence.

The Court—I think we can't take it; we have the subject of it sufficiently already.

Mr. Evarts—I beg your Honor's pardon for speaking so decidedly, but I suppose we can offer it in evidence?

The Court—If you call for anything that will qualify their cross-examination.

Mr. Evarts—We offer it—

Mr. Beach (interrupting) No, no.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor please, you have the evidence fresh in your recollection; you will remember they explored for their own purposes the letters and correspondence between this witness and counsel to make what they can out of it, and that gives us the right to show the correspondence and produce it in evidence so that the correspondence may speak for itself, otherwise witnesses have no protection whatever.

Mr. Beach rose as if to reply.

Mr. Evarts—I am not through yet.

Mr. Beach—Well, I am not troubling you; go on.

Mr. Evarts—Now, if your Honor please, this is very pleasant and very amusing, I have no doubt; but, seriously, when counsel interrogates the witness in regard to a correspondence which passed between him and another in reference to the position of the witness in the case, I know no safer rule than that the correspondence itself should be rightfully presented by the other side.

The Court—Mr. Morris inquired if he wrote substantially what he stated here.

Mr. Beach—Exactly. You consider that important? [looking at the contents of the paper.]

Mr. Evarts—I do.

The Court—Well, you may mark it with that view.

Mr. Beach—What, Sir?

The Court—We will receive it.

Mr. Beach—Receive the letter, Sir?

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—But suppose this letter has something else in it?

Mr. Evarts (handing Mr. Beach the letter)—You can read it.

The Court—I supposed you had looked at it before, and were acquainted with its contents.

Mr. Morris—We object to its reception by the court.

The Court—Mr. Morris interrogated him as to whether or not he had written to Mr. Shearman—

Mr. Morris—Yes, Sir.

The Court—And substantially stated what he has just now testified to. The production of the letter and the reading of it can only be corroborative of what he has stated here.

Mr. Beach—That is substantially what he has stated here. How was it that you gave him the right to introduce the declarations of this man in the form of a letter. The point of the inquiry, if you remember, was that the gentleman having disclosed what he knew in a communication to Mr. Shearman, Mr. Shearman wrote that he was not needed, or need not come, and the point of the inquiry was to show that this gentleman had communicated to Mr. Shearman before that notice was given what he had revealed upon his examination.

The Court—Yes.

Mr. Beach—That does not authorize them to go into a statement of what he revealed to Mr. Shearman? Suppose he revealed to Mr. Shearman more than he stated here, would that make it evidence?

The Court—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—Let the whole letter be put in evidence.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir. Not the whole letter or any part of it.

The Court—The whole letter does not prove any fact in addition, not even the date; but still it may be due to the witness that it be put in evidence.

Mr. Beach—In what respect, Sir, shall it be received? He says he communicated to Mr. Shearman substantially what he testified to here—where is the necessity for any explanation?

The Court—There may be no necessity, but the counsel have inquired into the contents of the letter; that is the trouble.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir; it is inquiring into a simple fact. You have sworn to facts on this stand, and you communicate them to Mr. Shearman. Yes—does that authorize them to give the letters and correspondence between the witness and Mr. Shearman?

The Court—No.

Mr. Beach—Most certainly not, and this is precisely the same thing, Sir. What may be in this letter I don't know; it may state a great many other facts, which certainly would not be competent evidence, and simply proving the fact that certain ascertained, declared evidence had been communicated to Mr. Shearman does not allow, as I understand your Honor to rule, evidence of the details of that communication. There may have been a great deal more than the witness has testified to on the stand, and it is in no sense that which the law recognizes by giving a part of the conversation or declaration. Now, with you Honor's permission, I will look at it.

Mr. Morris—Suppose I had asked him if he had told Mr. Shearman everything he testified to, and which was in the letter, would that authorize him to give it? That is the same thing.

The Court—No, it is not.

Mr. Evarts—There is a question or two I will put to the witness.

Mr. Beach (after reading the letter and handing it to the Judge)—I ask your Honor to see that letter and say if under any rule of law the declarations of that letter will be received.

The Court—Proceed with your question.

Mr. Evarts—Yes, Sir, in a few moments.

Q.—Mr. Gay, how long had you been in New-York—

Mr. Evarts—Wait a moment. How long had you been in New-York now before you received your wife's letter from home, and the telegram that had been sent out there? A.—I arrived here two weeks ago to-day; I told you that I received my wife's letter and telegram the day before yesterday.

Q.—You received your wife's letter inclosing the telegram two days before yesterday? A.—Yes, Sir; I arrived here nearly two weeks ago.

Q.—Have you that telegram with you? A.—I think not; I don't think I have; I can give it almost word for word: "Come to Brooklyn."

The Court—That is accepted as fact.

Witness—I have stated that. I have it at my quarters at St. Denis Hotel.

Q.—After you received that had you any communication with any of the gentlemen connected with this case? A.—None whatever.

Q.—I mean during your visit here. A.—None whatever; I did not expect to come into the case.

Q.—When you left home it was after receiving Mr. Shearman's letter, and you did not expect to be called? A.—I did not expect to be called in at all.

Q.—Only receiving this telegram the night before last? A.—The morning before last.

Q.—The morning before last? A.—The day before yesterday?

Q.—The day before yesterday? What did you do with reference to coming into connection with anybody in this case? A.—I went and consulted a friend as to my duty in the premises; shall I say who I consulted?

Mr. Evarts—There is no objection.

Mr. Beach—Yes, Sir, there is; no one disputes the propriety of his being here, if he wants to come.

Mr. Evarts—Very well.

Witness—I can say I did not wish to come into the case; I did not wish to appear.

Q.—What did you do then, after consulting your friend? A.—I went to see you.

Q.—At my house? A.—At your house.

Q.—When was that? A.—The night before last.

Q.—And was that the first time you ever had any communication with me? A.—The first time I ever had any communication with you.

Q.—And thereupon you told me what you knew about the matter? A.—Yes.

Q.—And I brought you over here to testify? A.—Yes.

Q.—And you have testified? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—That is all.

Mr. Shearman (as the witness was about to leave the stand)—Wait a moment, Mr. Gay.

Mr. Evarts—Wait till this question is determined. [Counsel for defendant then consulted together.]

The Court—Well, I think we understand Mr. Gay, that he has testified to the circumstances—the fact that he wrote to Mr. Shearman substantially what he has testified to here. This letter contains other matters and other suggestions—a little delicate, perhaps.

The Witness—A thing that I would a little rather not put in, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—I have not read the letter at all.

The Court—I have no doubt that he is correct in his statement, and that he wrote substantially what he has—

Mr. Evarts—But if your Honor please, my learned friends start off with a cross-examination of the witness with a view of showing that he has had correspondence with counsel, and that in that correspondence he has told the matter as he told it here, and they thereby expose themselves to the production of the correspondence to sustain the witness and maintain exactly what he has told the counsel. Now, whether—I suppose there is nothing in this letter that does not relate to this subject in some form, for it is a correspondence between this gentleman—to Mr. Shearman, and they have no relations other than that.

The Court—It relates to proceedings which took place the next morning.

Mr. Evarts—How is that? [Not hearing the remark.]

The Court—It relates to proceedings that took place the next morning. I think we don't need the letter.

Mr. Evarts—Well, your Honor will be so good as to note our exception. The principle may be worth preserving, whether the letter is or not. We suppose it is a material right of the witness, and we may have to insist upon it again.

The Court—The witness will probably allow you to keep the letter.

Mr. Evarts—We will have it marked for identification.

The Court—Yes. Perhaps the witness would prefer to keep the letter himself.

Mr. Evarts—Oh, it our letter your Honor; it is Mr. Shearman's letter.

The Witness—It is Mr. Shearman's letter.

Mr. Beach—That does not affect the consideration of this matter.

The Court—Oh, no.

Mr. Morris—Because it is here.

[The letter was marked for identification, No. 118.]

The Court—I think, upon consideration, they won't care about the letter.

Mr. Fullerton—How, Sir?

The Court—I think, upon consideration, they will not care about the letter, when they come to look at it further.

Mr. Evarts—If your Honor throws out an intimation of that kind, the other side will want it in evidence. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris—No, we have read it.

Mr. Fullerton—He may have been laboring as a missionary with the other side, for anything I know. [Laughter.]

The witness here rose, in an excited manner, and began to speak as if in protestation, when Mr. Morris interrupted him.

Mr. Morris—Counsel is entirely mistaken. I intended no such imputation upon the witness at all. My idea was to show that he had communicated, and that he had communicated what he has testified to here, and that they regarded it as entirely immaterial, as it is; that is all.

The Witness (again rising)—I am here as a missionary, Sir; and I am entitled to protection, without sneers of that sort.

Mr. Beach—What is it, Sir? There is no sneer from our side.

The Witness—It is from your neighbor. [Mr. Fullerton.]

Mr. Evarts—It certainly is not from ours.

Mr. Beach—It certainly is no reflection upon the witness. I think he certainly will find an excellent missionary field among the counsel on the other side; that is the sense, I suppose. [Laughter.]

Mr. Evarts—Now, Mr. Gay, about this change in the laws of Indiana; when did that take place? A.—Two years ago; at the session of the Legislature two years ago.

Q.—Immediately following this letter of Mr. Tilton's? A.—The first Legislature following.

Q.—The first Legislature after it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q—They made the laws more stringent?

Mr. Fullerton—One moment. I object to that, Sir.

The Court—They cannot prove the laws of a State in that way.

Mr. Beach—No, Sir.

Mr. Evarts—He said so under your examination—that they had more stringent laws about divorce in Indiana, passed two years ago.

Mr. Morris—What stringent law was passed?

Mr. Evarts—More stringent laws. I merely wanted to say it is the first chance the Legislature had after Mr. Tilton's lecture. [Laughter.]

The Court was then adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock.

The New York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—THE BIG BONANZA—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Fanny Davenport.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Regnold, Mr. Frederick Thorne, Mr. Charles Calvert, Miss Berthe Girardin.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SHAUGHRAUN—Mr. J. R. Montague, Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE TWO ORPHANS—Mr. John Parselle, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Miss Fanny Morant, Miss Kate Claxton.

PARK THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA (Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Minetti, Mlle. Dorel, M. Duplan.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND—Mme. Adelaide Ristori.

BOWERY THEATRE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Matinée at 2.

BARNUM'S HIPPODROME.—GREAT TROTTING AND RUNNING RACES.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—MINSTRELSY and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Messrs. Birch, Wambold, and Backus.

COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—OPERETTAS—SKETCHES. Matinee.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—READINGS by George Vandenhoff—"Henry V."

ROBINSON HALL.—MINSTRELSY AND NEGRO COMICALITIES.

MASONIC TEMPLE.—LADIES' FAIR—For the benefit of the Children's Aid Society.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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This morning THE DAILY TIMES *consists of* TWELVE PAGES. *Every news-dealer is bound to deliver the paper in its complete form, and any failure to do so should be reported at the publication office.*

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A somewhat curious petition was presented to the Board of Education yesterday. It comes from certain "representatives and Trustees" of the Roman Catholic free parochial schools in this City, and requests a committee of conference for the purpose of arranging the terms on which these parochial schools "may be admitted to the benefits of the common school system, subject to its laws as regards the course of instruction, the methods of discipline, and general management." It is certainly a good sign to see the names of the Vicar General, three Roman Catholic clergymen, and thirteen influential Roman Catholic laymen appended to a document which is at least a frank indorsement of the merits of our common-school system. From that quarter the friends of our public schools have become accustomed to look only for bitter ecclesiastical attack and bigoted opposition. Whatever be the motives which impel "the Trustees of the Catholic free schools" of this City to approach the Board of Education in this amicable fashion, their change of heart is a subject for congratulation. On the other hand, it is impossible not to see in the allusion to Roman Catholics paying "their full share of the taxes that go to the support of the common schools," a disposition to introduce a principle which would be fatal to our entire common-school system. No public authority can treat with either Roman Catholics or Protestants, as such, in regard to the disposal of public money. All citizens pay taxes, in one form or other, without regard to their religious opinions, and the fact that Roman Catholics contribute to the support of the common schools gives them no more claim to have their religion taught in these schools or in any institutions affiliated with them, than it would if they happened to be pagans, and desired primary instruction to be associated with the exposition of the rites of Mumbo-Jumbo. This community will certainly never tolerate an educational system on the basis of the "concurrent endowment" of all religious sects.

Assemblyman COSTIGAN has been the sponsor of several bills in the interests of the political bummers who are trying to regain their hold upon the Government of this City. The odor attaching to his name can, therefore, hardly be called fragrant. He deserves credit, however, for the determined opposition he has made to the *Daily Register* job. The instrumentalities by which the passage of the "legal paper" bill was originally secured, were generally believed to be of the most disreputable character. The reputation of the promoters of the job was certainly not improved by their very impudent attempt to get a clause inserted in the official designation of the *Register* as the legal paper, for the purpose of enabling them to publish and charge for all corporation and legal advertisements whatever. For some inscrutable reason the Judiciary Committee of the Assembly, after delaying action on the *Register* job for about two months, reported against the proposal to repeal the original bill. Messrs. HAMMOND and PRINCE dissented from the report on the repealing bill, and, on the motion of Mr. COSTIGAN, the report of the committee was non-concurred in. The bill can now be taken up by the House in Committee of the Whole, and will, it is to be hoped, be promptly put on its passage.

The questionable claims against the City, which the Tammany organs are accustomed to speak of as our "floating debt," are being pretty rapidly canceled by the courts. After two years of litigation, the claim of ex-Corporation Counsel O'GORMAN for extra salary was finally thrown out the other day in the Court of Common Pleas, by Judge JOSEPH F. DALY. Judge LAWRENCE, of the Supreme Court, has also decided against the admissibility of the claim of one O'DONNELL, who furnished iron for GENET'S Court-house, and who seems to have fraudulently raised both the quantity and value of the materials supplied, according to the well-approved methods of Ring procedure in such matters. The City is now pressing a suit against O'DONNELL for the recovery of money already paid him under alleged false pretenses, and as his transactions appear to be a proper subject of inquiry for the Grand Jury, O'DONNELL may possibly be heard of on the criminal as well as on the civil calendar.

It is to be hoped that the proprietor of the *Herald* will one day be brought to see the necessity of refusing to publish the advertisements of a certain horrible class of male and female "doctors." His paper has been the direct means of bringing several unhappy women to a shameful death, as witnesses on Coroners' inquests and at trials have proved. One case of this kind ought to be quite sufficient to induce the proprietor of the *Herald* to refuse to allow his paper to become a means of introduction between these murderers and their victims. But numerous instances of the kind have occurred, and still the traffic goes on. Here is the latest case, reported only yesterday. A dying woman, living at No. 12 Union square, deposed that "becoming alarmed at her condition, she searched the columns of the *Herald* for relief, and was attracted by the advertisement of Mme. ANNIE J. IHL." The malpractice was performed, and the subject of it died. Yet every day the *Herald* still prints the following advertisement:

"MEDICAL.—Mme. IHL, midwife, physician Suisse, ——, near Third avenue."

May we not hope that the proprietor of the *Herald* will abandon this kind of agency, now that another example has been afforded him of the shocking results which it brings about?

Mr. GEORGE F. HOAR makes, in the columns of the Boston *Advertiser*, a forcible appeal to the Alumni of the New-England colleges to take the lead in getting up a fund to rebuild the old Virginia College of William and Mary. Next to Harvard, William and Mary is the oldest collegiate foundation in the country, and before the Revolution it was the richest. WASHINGTON received from it his diploma as surveyor, and was its Chancellor during the closing years of his life. JEFFERSON was educated within its walls; the two RANDOLPHS, President MONROE, and Chief Justice MARSHALL were among its graduates. The college buildings were first destroyed by fire in 1859, but out of the ample funds of the institution were promptly rebuilt. They were again destroyed by fire in 1862, while in possession of a body of stragglers from the Union Army. The act was not only against all the usages of civilized warfare, but contrary to the immunity which the buildings should have enjoyed, as being situated on what was ranked as loyal territory, and which was, in point of fact, in all but uninterrupted possession of our troops. The Senate of the Forty-second Congress failed to pass the bill appropriating $68,000 for rebuilding this ancient institution, and Mr. HOAR now appeals to Boston and Harvard to take the lead in a movement for rebuilding it by private subscription. It is unquestionably true that no better proof could be afforded that "the bitterness of the late war is over" than such a movement, and, once started, it may safely be assumed that New-York would not be found unwilling to do her part in an act at once so graceful and so just.

In reply to an application from the Senate, the President sends to that body an official declaration of the purposes of the Government in regard to the Black Hills country. Negotiations for the abandonment of the Sioux title to so much of their reservation as may be included in the region now threatened with white invasion have been begun. It is intended that the Black Hills country shall be thrown open to emigrants if possible. But the obligations of the Government to protect the Indians in their treaty rights are binding, and they will be maintained at any cost. Expeditions from white settlements will be forcibly turned back, and those already in the reservation will be expelled. There is absolutely no other course open to the Government. The Sioux had this tract granted them in lieu of other lands which they relinquished. If they can be induced to give up this, it will be open to prospectors and squatters. Until then white people are trespassers on the reservation.

LIGHT FOR THE DEMOCRATS.

The course of PINCHBACK'S friends in obtaining from the United States Senate a postponement of his case until next December was purely a device to gain time, in the hope that something—they do not know and cannot conceive what—may "turn up" in the meantime to advance his chances. Consenting to the postponement was, on the part of the Senate, another instance of the hesitation, half timid, half good-natured, which has prevented Congress from doing its duty in the Louisiana business from the first. PINCHBACK'S admission would have been, at best, only an indirect recognition of the authority of the Kellogg Administration. That was all that the Pinchback party ventured to ask at present. They pleaded that he was *primâ facie* entitled to a seat, not because he was necessarily legally elected, nor because the legislature which elected him was necessarily a legally constituted body, but because KELLOGG'S certificate of his election was on its face valid and should be recognized. Afterward, said Mr. PINCHBACK'S friends, the case can be examined on its merits, and he can be turned out again if that course is deemed to be right.

It was not very difficult to overthrow an argument of this kind, and a majority of the Senate was quite unanimous in denying its force. The notion that anything important in the Louisiana affair could be assumed, pending an investigation, when the whole business had been investigated by both Houses of Congress, and some fifteen hundred pages of testimony were on the Senators' desks, was a trifle absurd. With the facts all before them, it is unfortunate that the Senate did not insist upon disposing of it on its merits. This, it seems to us, was a very plain duty, and one the performance of which would have had a very wholesome effect.

The debate, so far as it proceeded, was an unusually able one. The speeches of Senators EDMUNDS and CHRISTIANCY, particularly, were in excellent spirit and of great force. Judge CHRISTIANCY gives promise of being a valuable member of the Senate. His argument delivered on the 12th was a good example of comprehensive, concise, and clear reasoning. It went to the root of the whole matter by showing that the validity of the Kellogg Legislature could not be assumed by the Senate because the President had acknowledged it, since the President first created that which he recognized, and since the action of the President was confessedly but a temporary expedient, adopted to enable him to discharge his duties toward the State until Congress had determined the questions involved. These questions, moreover, he distinctly referred to Congress.

The Democratic papers profess to be very much pleased with Judge CHRISTIANCY'S position, but they are careful to keep from their readers a complete statement of that position. We find them reproducing, with approval, what Senator CHRISTIANCY had to say as to the insufficiency of the President's action to bind the Senate; but they utterly repress his candid and hearty acknowledgment of the sincerity of the President. For their benefit we propose to reproduce this portion of the Senator's speech.

After showing what results might follow if Congress accepted as final the determination of the Executive in cases of disputed State Governments, and how it would enable the President to control one State after another, Mr. CHRISTIANCY said:

"I have not mentioned these illustrations, because I think our present Executive is likely or inclined to do anything of the kind. I have not the remotest idea or suspicion that he has any such design or inclination. I believe he is just as clear from any such inclination as I am, or as any other man can be. I am merely illustrating the principle involved; and my habit in pursuing a legal or judicial investigation is to follow the truth wherever that may lead me. And though I am as well satisfied as I can be of anything which does not admit of mathematical demonstration, that the President has had no wish or intention to usurp power which does not belong to him, yet, called upon as he was for prompt action for the suppression of apprehended violence and insurrection, and prompted by the humane motive of giving protection to the colored population, hundreds of whom had on several previous occasions been butchered in cold blood—a motive which does honor to the man, and in which I confess I sympathize with him—and without having all the evidence before him which we have before us, nor, as I think, the best legal advice, it is not strange that he should have failed to see clearly the true principle involved, and that he should have erred, as any other man under similar circumstances might have erred.

But looking, as I think the facts show that he did, upon the Government he had set up as merely temporary, until Congress should take the matter off his hands, and doubting, as I think he did, as to the validity of the Kellogg Government, he did what a wise and true-hearted statesman should have done under the circumstances; he called upon Congress to make proper provision for the case, and take such measures as they should deem proper. And he has called upon them repeatedly from that day to this; but he has called in vain, and Congress has neglected to act.

In all this I see no evidence of that deliberate usurpation or intention to establish an irresponsible despotism which has been charged, and I repel the charge as one of the extravagances of heated partisanship, which often lead men to believe what, in after years and upon due reflection, they discover to have been wild and absurd."

Our readers will not be surprised that the Democratic papers have thought it best not to publish this part of Judge CHRISTIANCY'S speech. They have not the habit which that gentleman has acquired, of "following the truth, wherever that may lead." That Gen. GRANT could do anything which "a wise and true-hearted statesman would have done," is something which they never would admit. Yet if the Senator is an authority in one part of the case, why is he not so in the whole of it? Nor would the Democrats admit any sympathy with the President's desire to protect the colored population from being "butchered in cold blood." That is a matter of small consequence to them. They profess admiration for State rights, but they will not stir a hand to save State rights from the terrible abuses which, originating with Southern Democrats, have brought those rights into disrepute. They do not value them highly enough to save them from being made a cloak for the most cruel persecution and the most wicked violation of the laws. We believe that there are many rights of States which should be held inviolable in the interest of the blacks as well as the whites, and for the sake of the liberties of all. The Democrats may learn, when it is too late, how fatal is their present treachery to the principles they pretend to uphold.

THE SECOND INTERCOLLEGIATE CONTEST.

We hardly expected to be called upon to give any special attention again to the proceedings of the Intercollegiate Association. Our readers will remember that the "contests" organized by this association did not at first commend themselves to the approval of those well-wishers of the higher education in this country for whom THE TIMES spoke. Oratory and literary composition seemed to us exactly those departments of education, (if indeed they are education, and not the mere results of education,) in which we in this country, least of all, need the stimulus of rivalry. We therefore spoke with little favor of the former contest, and recommended faithful, thorough work at the study-table and in the lecture-room; but we also suggested that these contests, if continued at all, might be made useful and a test of real acquirement and training, by the introduction of a competitive examination, with papers, in the classics and the mathematics.

We are glad to see that these views have prevailed with the association, which has just issued its programme for 1875-6. It is a very different affair from its predecessor. There is to be a Greek examination, a mathematical examination, an essay competition, and a contest in oratory. And not only is the contest thus enlarged and varied in the proper direction, but the question of the relative importance of these four competitions is divided in the right way. The association is, we are happy to say, enabled to offer several handsome prizes, thus adding a little solid pudding to the praise which is lavished on a successful competitor. Much the highest prizes are offered in Greek and mathematics, in each of which the first man gets $300, and the second $200. For the best essay on each of the subjects proposed, $200 is offered, and for the next best an honorable mention. The first man in oratory gets $200, the second $150. This, it will be seen, entirely reverses the position in which the association placed itself last year, when spouting was the great subject of interest, essay-writing the next, and classics and mathematics were left out altogether. We are not without hope that in the course of a year or two the former may be dropped entirely, and oratory be left, as it is in other countries, without the stimulus of rivalry, even in the classroom or the hall, on the theory that, in its best form at least, it is the fruit of natural ability and general training.

Essay-writing is, on the face of it, a very different kind of contest. For, if the subjects are well chosen, as they were last year, they not only make a direct call upon the resources and the disciplined abilities of the essayists, but the work produced may be, and is, submitted to the careful examination of judges who are practiced men of letters, and who in privacy and quiet decide calmly upon the compositions before them, weighing their thoughts and analyzing and comparing their styles. We remarked the significant fact that in the contest of last year, both prizes for the essay on the Shakespearean subject were taken by Cornell, where English literature is made a branch of special study; and the first prize for that on utilitarian morals by Princeton, where a like attention is given to moral philosophy. This showed how valuable a test the essay is of real work. Of the subjects announced for this year, only one seems to us peculiarly well adapted to its purpose, "The Advantages and Disadvantages of Universal Suffrage." The judges—who, by the way, are the same who served the association last year, Col. HIGGINSON, Mr. FIELDS, and Mr. GRANT WHITE—deserve some credit for suggesting to the undergraduate mind that there may possibly be some disadvantages in universal suffrage, as at present practiced, which may be compared with its more obvious advantages. Whatever may be the results upon paper, there cannot but some good accrue from the direction of the minds of so many young men all over the country for months, to this subject. It will be good political education. The second subject, "Dickens and Thackeray" compared, we should have been inclined to set aside on the ground that there can be no just or profitable comparison. The facts that these two writers were contemporaries and were both humorists, do not make them at all of the same class. They looked at life from such entirely different points of view, one being a fantast, a caricaturist, and the other a realist, and their styles were so entirely unlike, that they can scarcely be compared; and yet the results of their labor have so much of a certain resemblance of "the period" that they can hardly be contrasted with advantage. Moreover, they are rather too near us in time for us to get them into true literary perspective. However, something good may come of this also; but we are chiefly encouraged by the prominence given to the Greek and the mathematical examinations, which have been placed in the hands of gentlemen doubtless well qualified for their task, but whose acquirements are not widely known. The association is in this respect embarrassed by having the Faculties of all the colleges practically closed to it by the consideration of favor. We look forward with interest to this contest. Suppose—only suppose—that one college should take both the Greek and the mathematical prize? The continent could hardly contain the students of that Senior Wrangler among colleges.

THE PLEASURES OF MUD.

We have a great deal of mud in Spring, and the present season is, from all appearances, by no means likely to fall below the average standard. What the months of April and May will show in this respect we are, indeed, unable with certainty to predict; but there can be no question about what the part of March that is past has been, nor is there any reasonable doubt as to what the remainder of it will probably be.

Mud, it must be acknowledged, has its inconveniences; but which of our luxuries has not? Even a restaurant dinner or a ride in a street car, has its discomforts. "Variety," says a familiar proverb, "is the spice of life." If that spice—to carry out the figure—sometimes partakes rather too much of the nature of Cayenne pepper, we ought not to complain. If our horse cars are occasionally slightly crowded, or our eating house cookery once in a while a little greasy, we should reflect upon what the monotony of life must be to men whose houses are within convenient walking distance of their places of business, and who regularly eat their three meals a day with their families. So with mud. New-York, if it were a perfectly clean city, would, indeed, be free from some of the minor discomforts which are now incident to a residence in the Metropolis; but those charms of adventure which, in the present state of affairs, attend the feat of crossing any of our down-town streets, and a good many of those up town, would all be gone. In itself considered, it may not be altogether pleasant accidentally to put one of a pair of nicely-blacked boots into eight inches of the mixture that covers our highways; but the zest which such an occurrence gives to subsequent efforts to avoid a similar misfortune more than compensates for the temporary inconvenience. And if it is not perfectly agreeable to a gentleman who is particular about his personal appearance to have his face, shirt-collar and coat splashed by a passing vehicle with a liquid the color of lead-pencil marks, is not the possibility of such mishaps a necessary preliminary to the pleasing excitement of avoiding them? There is a class, we know, of unenterprising people who do not like to have their tranquillity disturbed on any occasion whatever, and who, in order to avoid a little anxiety in regard to their shoes and clothes, would even be willing to dispense with the mud entirely. It is amazing how much of the positive enjoyment of life some persons are willing to do without in order to save themselves a little trouble.

But the pleasures afforded by mud in New-York, great as they are, are insignificant compared with those enjoyed by the inhabitants of the rural districts. A ride, for instance, of five or ten miles in a wagon or carriage over a clay or loam road, when the frost is coming out of the ground, is an adventure with which, unhappily, city life has nothing to compare. This is true even when the incident is not accompanied by an upset or a breakdown, not to speak of cases where one or both of these casualties occur. And then to think of a walk of two or three miles in the country in the latter part of March, or beginning of April. What has even the part of New-York below Houston street to compare with it? The intense gratification which a resident of Manhattan Island, after walking about the down-town streets for an hour or two, feels on seeing that there is still visible some little evidence of the previous use of a blacking-brush, is as nothing compared with the delight of a rural inhabitant who, after a similar experiment on the roads in his neighborhood, finds that he has not left unwarily both his boots behind him. It is remarkable, by the way, that wealthy City people who have country seats should so frequently defer moving out to them until May or June. It shows a sad deficiency in appreciation of some of the pleasures afforded by rural life.

But great as are the gratifications which mud can furnish, they would, we think, so far as our City is concerned, be rather enhanced than impaired by a thorough cleaning up on the first practicable occasion. The change would, for the time being, constitute in itself a pleasure. The most enthusiastic lover of the sea finds "a life on the ocean wave" none the less delightful on account of occasionally getting to shore. And then, it must be acknowledged that the hot suns which we often have in the latter part of Spring are apt to extract from the mud that has accumulated all Winter a fragrance resembling rather in strength than sweetness that of attar of roses. When we consider, also, the probable unfortunate effect upon public health of the Winter's accumulation, if allowed to remain, we are forced to confess that charming as are the pleasures of mud, there is, as with all other mundane delights, a possibility of carrying an indulgence in them to excess.

BETTER THAN STRIKES.

The attention of economists has been much drawn recently to a remarkable movement, originated by the working classes of this country, which contains in it more seeds of improvement and reform to these classes than anything ever devised in the United States—we mean the Co-operative Building and Loan Associations of Philadelphia. These societies combine the functions of savings banks, the German people's banks, and American mortgage loan companies, and have quietly sprung up among the working people themselves. So important have they become that they now number some six hundred in Philadelphia alone, and embrace a capital of $150,000,000. They have been extended into many of the Western States also; but thus far, none have existed in New-York or the Eastern States. Under them, in Philadelphia, thousands of laborers and mechanics have been enabled to purchase their own little houses, and without paying more annually than they would otherwise have done in rent. They are better than savings banks or life insurance companies, in that their expenses are very light, their benefits are entirely equal and mutual, their profits are large, owing to the constant compounding of interest and the lack of any necessity of a sinking fund, and because each member has a share in the direction. Under them the working man becomes a capitalist.

Only about one in a hundred of these associations has failed. Their plan is to issue shares to all who apply, rich or poor, on condition of paying a dollar a month for each share, and at the end of eight and a half years the $102 thus paid in becomes $200, the par value of the shares. When this is attained, the shareholder either receives the cash value, or his mortgages canceled to the amount of his shares. The result is attained by lending the capital every month at good premiums to the highest bidder, and upon undoubted security. No one can borrow but shareholders, and no money is lent except on security of real estate.

They are thus, it will be seen, mutual saving, borrowing, and lending societies. The profits are derived (1) from the premium, deducted from any loan, sometimes amounting to twenty-five or even fifty per cent. of the loan, and (2) from the interest on the loan, paid monthly. There are also fines for arrears and neglects, and a small margin of profit from the withdrawals of stock. All these profits are increased by the monthly compounding of interest on them and upon the monthly dues. When the accumulated dues and profits will give to every shareholder $200 for each share, the association may dissolve, or it may go through its legal term of twenty years, by beginning each year a new "series" of memberships. A "series" will ordinarily terminate in about ten years, though some run to eleven or twelve years, and some end in eight. If a series closes in ten years, the average annual profit is $8 on each share, and the amount paid in has been $120, if the shareholder has not been a borrower or fallen into arrears. He receives thus $80 profit for his $120. If it closes in eight years, his profit is $120 for $80 paid in.

But it is as borrowers on real estate that the members have derived the greatest advantages. Many instances are given of men who have been day laborers and journeymen all their lives, and who are now worth $10,000 or $15,000, all made and saved in building associations. Thus, suppose a mechanic hires a house worth $1,500 at $15 a month, or $180 a year. In ten years he pays his landlord $1,800, and at the end is no better off. On the other hand, suppose the same man to take five shares of stock in an association, which costs him $60 a year, and to borrow, pledging the house as security, at such a rate as to pay $140 more per annum in premiums and interest, making a total annual payment of $200 to the association. This is only $20 per annum more than he paid to the landlord under the other supposition; and yet, at the end of ten years the mortgage on the house ($1,000) is paid to the association, and he only has the interest of $500, or $30 annually, to meet. He becomes owner, with but little more expense than if he were tenant. Thousands have attained to this result by this process.

The legitimate object of these associations is exclusively to benefit the class of persons living on daily wages or limited salaries, such as laborers, clerks, mechanics, and the like. This is done by rapid turning over the capital, and the monthly compounding of interest, the receipts being continually lent and relent to members on real estate securities. There are many features of the plan, especially where there are several "series," which cannot be explained in the brief limits of an article. We have before us the report of one association—"the Artisans,"—where the total receipts of the year were $88,622. The loans amount to $68,872, with a profit of $19,749. The mortgages held by the association reach the value of $227,600 and their total property was $252,112. Yet the total annual expenses had been only *eight hundred and seventy-three dollars.*

One feature of this remarkable plan for benefiting the working classes we should be glad to have explained by some Philadelphia correspondent, and that is, how it is that such an immense number of small loans can be made profitably? Comparatively few individuals are able always to borrow and lend with profit. How can associations do it? Or how can working men use such small loans with advantage?

THE BLACK HILLS COUNTRY.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE PRESIDENT TO THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—In response to a resolution of the Senate, the President to-day transmitted to that body a number of documents from the War and Interior Departments in regard to the proposed emigration to the Sioux Indian Reservation in the Black Hills Country. Secretary Delano, in a communication to the President, dated yesterday, recites the provisions of the treaty of April 29, 1868, with the Sioux, in which the United States stipulated that no white person or persons should be permitted to settle upon or occupy, or, without the consent of the Indians, pass through any portion of the country north of the North Platte River and east of the summits of the Big Horn Mountains. This country includes the Black Hills. Secretary Delano continues as follows: As to the proposed emigration to that portion of the Sioux Reservation named in the resolution, this department is in possession of no information, except that derived from the public prints, which contain certain reports to the effect that one expedition has succeeded in reaching the Black Hills. The persons comprising said expedition have gone upon the Sioux Reservation in violation of the provisions of the treaty, and are in the country referred to against the wishes and without the consent of the Indians. Statements published in the newspapers indicate a determination on the part of many persons throughout the country to explore the Black Hills in search of minerals. Measures have been adopted by the Secretary of War, with the concurrence of this department, to prevent further intrusion upon the reservation in question, and looking to the removal of the persons now unlawfully there. A military order has been issued to the General of the Army by the Honorable Secretary of War to prevent any further expedition into that portion of the Indian Territory known as the Black Hills country as long as the present treaty exists; and advising that efforts are being made to arrange for the extinguishment of the Indian title, and that all proper means will be used to accomplish that end; and that if the steps taken toward the opening of the country to settlement fail, those persons at present within that territory without authority must be expelled. This department has taken steps to bring to this city a delegation of the Sioux, parties to the treaty, for the purpose of negotiating for the extinguishment of their right to the reservation embracing the Black Hills country, with a view to opening up the same to settlement, and, until such an arrangement has been effected, it is the intention of this department, with the co-operation of the War Department, to protect the rights of the Indians as guaranteed to them by the treaty of 1868, and to prevent any further infraction of those rights.

It is also the intention of this department to use every effort possible to extinguish the Indian title to the Black Hills country, and open the same to settlement and explorations for mineral wealth at the earliest day practicable.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
TO THE PRESIDENT. C. DELANO.

The documents transmitted from the War Department, with the exception of the order to the General of the Army, telegraphed to the press yesterday, contain no information of special interest beyond what has already been published.

THE STAMP TAX.

EXPLANATORY LETTER FROM COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Some of the doubtful points in the act of Feb. 8, concerning the stamp tax on checks, drafts, &c., are explained in the following letter from Commissioner Douglass to the President of the Gallatin National Bank of this City:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, March 10, 1875.

SIR: In your letter of the 4th inst., you inquire as to the proper interpretation of the word "vouchers," in section 15 of the "Act to amend existing Customs and internal revenue laws," &c., approved Feb. 8, 1875.

You also ask the following questions:

First—"Are notes, drafts, and acceptances when made payable at a bank, subject to a stamp tax of two cents, and if so, does the tax apply to notes, drafts, and acceptances, drawn or accepted prior to Feb. 8, 1875, and which have matured and been paid since?"

Second—"Does the tax apply to checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations?"

Third—"Are checks drawn by a State, county, or city Government on a bank liable to this tax?"

Section 15 of said act of Feb. 8, 1875, provides: That a bank check, draft, order, or voucher for the payment of any sum of money whatsoever, drawn upon any bank, banker, or trust company shall be subject to a stamp tax of two cents.

It is understood that this enactment was made mainly to meet evasions of the stamp tax on checks by the substitution of receipts, orders "payable one day after date," &c. It imposes the tax upon checks or orders, &c., drawn on time, as well as those payable at sight, or on demand, so also on receipts and all other vouchers substituted for checks, &c., as commonly used according to the custom of banks.

Section 6 of the act of March 3, 1875, exempts from the tax "the receipts in the receipt book of a savings bank or institution for savings, having no capital stock and doing no other business than receiving deposits to be loaned or invested for the sole benefit of the parties making such deposits, without profit or compensation to the association or company when money is paid to a depositor on his passbook."

This provision leaves the tax upon all receipts (with the above exception) given to banks as vouchers for the payment of money on deposits, as imposed by section 15 of the said act of Feb. 8, whether such receipts are loose or contained in a book.

I reply to your specific questions:

1. That if there is any understanding between the bank and the maker of the notes, or acceptor of the checks, drafts, or orders payable at bank, that all such notes and acceptances shall be paid by the bank and charged in the account of the maker, drawer, or acceptor, in the same manner as ordinary checks would be, such notes and acceptances are considered liable to the two cent stamp tax as "vouchers" for the payment of money by the bank. This applies to notes, drafts, &c., made, drawn, or accepted prior to Feb. 8, 1875, when paid by the bank on or after that date.

2. This tax applies to "checks drawn by a bank upon itself for the purpose of paying its own dividends and the dividends, coupons, or interest of other corporations," or for other payments.

3. Checks drawn by State, county, or city officers in their official capacity upon public funds deposited in a bank, are exempt, if said funds are kept separate from any private accounts, it not being within the intent of the law to tax a public treasury.

I will add with reference to some other questions, frequently proposed to this office, that orders for dividends are subject to the tax if drawn for a definite and certain sum, but not otherwise.

An ordinary certificate of deposit, used in the ordinary manner, is not liable.

Interest coupons are considered exempt; bills of exchange, foreign as well as inland, when drawn upon a bank, banker, or trust company, are held to be subject to the tax, whether payable at sight or otherwise.

Duplicates of bills, orders, &c., are liable the same as originals. Receipts not relating to banking business, for instance for rent, are exempt. Very respectfully,

(Signed) J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

F. D. TAPPEN, Esq., President Gallatin National Bank, New-York.

NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

AMENDING GENERAL LAWS—IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS MADE—THE BILL PRESCRIBING THE DUTIES OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL PASSED—THE MIDLAND RAILROAD BILL DEFEATED.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

In the Senate to-day, Senator Smith introduced a bill making it a misdemeanor, punishable with $50 fine or thirty days' imprisonment, to adulterate milk or to keep such milk for sale, or to keep cows in a crowded and unhealthy condition, or to feed them with unwholesome food; and swill and offal are declared unwholesome food. A bill was also introduced prohibiting the spreading of nets or seines in the Hackensack River and Newark Bay, between May 15 and Oct. 1, and at other seasons of the year, for three years. All nets must be supplied with at least four-inch meshes. The Joint Committee to whom was referred the question of fixing a day for the taking of the vote of the people upon the constitutional amendments reported a bill fixing Sept. 7 as the time for the taking of the vote.

The General Banking law having been called up for revision, Senator Abbett submitted amendments—which were adopted—increasing the maximum capital stock to $2,000,000; striking out section 5, which provides that a majority of all the shares of stock shall be held by actual residents of the State, and providing that notice of the redemption of notes—which can be issued to the amount of $2,000,000—shall be published in two papers in the county in which the banking company may be located, and limiting the time for the redemption of the notes to two years.

The bill providing that all insolvent railroads not earning seven per cent. profit shall be exempt from taxation, elicited a warm discussion, Messrs. Stone and Hopper in favor of its passage, Senator Abbett opposing. The bill was introduced at the instance of ex-Speaker Hobart, for the relief of the Midland Railroad. It was defeated by a large majority.

The bill prescribing the duties of the Attorney General and fixing his salary at $3,500 was first defeated, but afterward reconsidered and passed. The Hudson River Tunnel bill still lies in the Senate Committee on Corporations. The gentlemen in favor of and opposed to the bill were given a hearing last evening. Mr. Vanatta, counsel for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Road, protested that the building of the tunnel would take business away from Jersey City. Mr. White and a delegation of large Jersey City property-owners advanced strong arguments on the other side. The fate of the bill has for several days been doubtful, but it is understood that the committee will make a favorable report on Monday evening next.

In the House, Senator Abbett's bill reorganizing the Hudson County Freeholders was passed by a unanimous vote.

In the afternoon a very warm discussion took place over a bill repealing that provision of the General Gas law which provides that no new company shall be organized in any city in which there is already a company. The repealer was carried. Mr. McGill made a motion to reconsider, and Mr. Scoval seconded it, but the effort failed.

The Catholics in both houses are very jubilant over the passage yesterday of the bill establishing the Catholic Protectory, and many of them left Trenton this evening to attend the St. Patrick evening celebrations.

THE TOBACCO TAX.

LETTER OF COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS ON POINTS OF INTEREST TO THE TRADE.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The following letter from Commissioner Douglass to Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, is of great interest to the tobacco trade:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 16, 1875.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 14th inst., written, as you state, in behalf of the tobacco trade, and at their request, in which you propound several inquiries with regard to Special No. 156, issued March 8, 1875, concerning changes by the act of March 3, 1875, in the "Schedule of Articles, &c.," subject to tax under the Internal Revenue law as amended.

You inquire, first: "Does the Special intend to tax tobacco packed and stamped on the 3d, twenty-four cents?" Second, "Did the late tax bill become a law on the 2d inst.?" Third, "Is it meant that tobacco sold and shipped shall pay four cents additional?"

In reply to these several inquires, I have to state that, according to a certified copy received from the State Department, the act entitled, "An act to further protect the Sinking Fund and provide for the exigencies of the Government," was approved by the President on the 3d of March, 1875. The hour of the day at which his signature was affixed is not given, and it is not regarded as material that it should be given or known; the act by its enacting clause is made to take effect from and after its passage. Now the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that when a statute is to take effect from its passage the day on which the act is approved is to be included, and further, there being no fraction of a day, it has been decided that the act relates to the first moment of the day on which it is approved, and as if it were then approved. Such being the decisions of the courts, I was not at liberty to give any other construction to the law, and consequently held, and have so instructed the Collectors of Internal Revenue, that all tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes stamped, sold, or removed, or stamped without being sold and removed, on the 3d day of March, with the stamps heretofore in use, were insufficiently stamped, and that the tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes so stamped could not be regarded as entitled to the exemption provided in the first proviso to the second section of the said act of March 3, viz., "That the increase of tax herein provided for shall not apply to tobacco on which the tax, according to the existing law, shall have been paid when this act takes effect." In other words, that the law in question took effect from the first moment of March 3, and consequently it is held, and so Special 156 means that all tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes sold or removed on the 3d day of March, as well as those sold and removed subsequently, must be taxed at the new rates, and that when stamps of the old issue have been affixed since midnight of the 2d day of March, even if the goods have been sold and delivered, they must be reported to the Collector, in order that the additional tax may be assessed. Were it a matter of mere policy, or a matter depending entirely upon my own volition, I might be strongly inclined to relieve the manufacturers from the embarrassments in which they have placed themselves in their efforts to anticipate the last moment when they could put their goods upon the market under the old rates, knowing, as they all did, that a new tax bill was pending, which might at any moment become law, and which must in any event receive the President's signature and become a law on the 3d day of March at the furthest, if it was to receive his approval at all, the 3d day of March, 1875, being the last day of the existence of the Forty-third Congress. I do not, however, in this matter feel myself at liberty to give a construction to a nice question of law different from that which the courts have given, or to relieve the trade from any liabilities which the law has imposed upon them.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS, Commissioner.

Hon. JOHN J. BAGLEY, Detroit, Mich.

THE POPE ON CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS LAWS.

M. Perin, Professor of Jurisprudence at Louvain, the author of a work entitled *The Laws of Christian Society*, has received a letter from the Pope, complimenting him on his defense of the principle that civil ought to agree with religious laws. After remarking that deviations from this rule may be tolerated if circumstances require it, and if the object is to avoid greater evils, but that they cannot be raised to the dignity of rights, the Pope says:

"Would to God that these truths were understood by those who boast themselves to be Catholics, although they obstinately adhere to liberty of conscience, liberty of creed, the freedom of the press, and similar kinds of liberty which were established by the revolutionists at the end of the last century, and which the Church has always condemned. Those who adhere to those liberties, not only as far as they may be tolerated, but consider them as rights which must be advocated and defended as necessary to the present state of things and to the march of progress, as if everything opposed to the true religion, everything which attributes self-government to man and frees him from the Divine authority, everything which opens a broad road to all errors and corruption of morals could give nations prosperity, progress, and glory—if these men had not put their own opinions above the teachings of the Church; if, perhaps without knowing it, they had not lent a friendly hand to those who cherish hatred of religious authority and civil authority; if they had not thus divided the united forces of the Catholic family, the daring machinations of disturbers would have been restrained, and we should not have reached a point at which we have to fear the subversion of all order."

THE GOLD SPECULATION.

OPERATIONS OF THE COMBINATION OF GOLD GAMBLERS.

WHAT THE CLIQUE HAS ACCOMPLISHED UP TO THE PRESENT—THE SPECULATORS INTERESTED—OPINIONS OF PROMINENT MERCHANTS AND BUSINESS MEN.

It is nothing new to hear of Wall street speculators hatching conspiracies against trade and commerce to subserve, no matter by what unscrupulous means, their own selfish ends, and merchants who have suffered by the machinations of those conspirators are but too well aware of this unpleasant fact. For some time past Wall street has been singularly free from this evil; the experiences of the past few weeks conclusively demonstrate that there now exists an organized combination whose purpose it is to break down as far as possible the credit of the nation, and blight the prospects which the revival of the Spring business in every branch of commerce has this year opened up before the country. The persons composing this combination are gamblers, pure and simple, who, in comparison with their own greedy interests, esteem their personal honor, as well as the welfare of the community, of no account whatever, and who hesitate at the adoption of no means, however scandalous or indefensible, to accomplish their aims. That unscrupulous speculators should be engaged in such a disreputable business is not matter for wonder; but it is humiliating to reflect on the shameful fact that banks in high standing and individuals laying claim to great respectability should be the very pillars that sustain an infamous movement of this kind.

The combination of unscrupulous gamblers here alluded to are seeking to accomplish their selfish purposes through the medium of the Gold Room now the theatre of their operations. Up to the present time this clique has purchase about $11,000,000 gold, and withdrawn most of it from the banks, the last statement from the Clearing-house showing a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 in the gold averages. The operation of withdrawing this gold requires the use of a very large amount of currency, and takes from general use just so much paper money. Of the $11,000,000, or more, gold held by this combination, $5,000,000 is held off the market, and the balance of about $6,000,000 loaned from day to day in the Gold Room at rates varying from one-sixty-fourth to one-fourth per diem, according to the whims of the leaders of this movement. Heretofore there has generally been a large speculative short interest in gold, but this time Wall street proper is not caught to any extent by this trap, and the short interest lies chiefly with those merchants who are engaged wholly or in part in the foreign trade, and who require the use of gold in their legitimate business. They are the real sufferers from this unscrupulous speculation. The bankers drawing bills of exchange on Europe also suffer, as the high rates for gold make exchange almost unsalable, and thus the exports of our domestic products are checked, as the bankers will not buy the bills of shippers. From this explanation it must be clear to the public that bankers, importers, and exporters have their business affairs greatly disarranged by the current disreputable conspiracy in the Gold Room.

One of the shining lights of the combination (unless report does him great injustice) is an individual occupying a prominent position in the community, being an officer of a large Western railway corporation, and also an officer of a leading bank in the immediate vicinity of the City Hall. He was formerly a high-toned merchant in one of the northern cities of the State, and was at one time a member of Congress. He has always denounced loudly as "wreckers" all those who engaged in the very proceedings in which he is now the reputed head and front, and which, without his wealth and influence, would have no existence. His portion of this business has been the locking up of about $2,250,000, gold; some connect the bank with this gold speculation, because it called in loans from the brokers just about the time that gold was being locked up. Rumor, always active in Wall street, credits the bank with reloaning the money called in to its official, who in turn could, of course, use it to assist the combination.

Another individual alleged to be concerned in the conspiracy is remarkable for his exemplary piety and devotion to the church of which he is an honored member. He is equally remarkable for his veracity, and any statement emanating from him, in regard to either stocks or gold, may be implicitly relied upon, provided they are properly interpreted—a most important proviso; for even his most ardent admirers admit that there is not unfrequently—in fact, always might be the better way of putting it—something oracular in his utterances, and a great deal, indeed everything, depends on the manner in which they are interpreted. From not keeping this fact carefully in mind many persons whom the venerable speculator, in the goodness of his heart and the generosity of his disposition, ardently desired to benefit, were brought to the brink of ruin, and not a few of them pushed over. That he regretted their ruin cannot be doubted, and no one who knows him can hesitate to believe that the poignancy of his regret at their misfortunes was cruelly intensified by the fact that the losses they sustained contributed to his pecuniary advantage. In this connection, a characteristic incident is related which may be worth repeating. An old-time speculator in Wall street, who rejoices in the academic distinction of "Doctor," had at one time the misfortune to have the pious operator take a deep interest in his affairs. The exemplary gentleman advised the Doctor to invest liberally in the shares of the Hudson River Steam-boat Company, giving him to understand that the concern would pay large dividends. Not content with bestowing this excellent piece of advice, the operator indulged his benevolent heart in the further extravagant liberality of unloading in favor of his protegé a large amount of the stock owned by himself; but when the rejoicing Doctor soon after reached forth his eager hand to grasp the expected dividend, he found them to be just as impalpable as those which Col. Sellers started to board his steamboat to collect, and didn't. To a person who interviewed the veteran speculator in regard to his alleged connection with the gold conspiracy he made the following characteristic statement:

"My boy, I've really no interest in this thing. Some folks say I'm the leader of the pool, but I hain't anything to do with it. I almost never have any gold, and at the present time don't own a dollar of it. It's all folly; why don't they let me alone? I'm trying to run along pleasantly with everybody in the street. But I can't. First the bulls charge me with being a bear, and then the bears say I'm a bull. They shouldn't orter. I'm only trying to make a few dollars in a quiet, easy way, and would like to do it without being bothered. Here's my brokers. They'll tell you I hain't anything to do with the thing—ask 'em—I won't keep them from telling the truth. They know all about me."

Having thus delivered himself, this veracious individual proceeded to make a series of statements in regard to gold of an intensely bullish character, which sounded strange from a gentleman who but a minute before had so emphatically disclaimed any knowledge of, or any interest in, the pending movement. But the value of these disclaimers may be easily computed when it is stated that the estimate in Wall street of his short interest in the stock market is as follows: 25,000 shares North-west, sold and the stock borrowed; 10,000 shares of "calls" on the same, in the vicinity of 41; 20,000 shares Western Union, at 75½, (stock borrowed from a wealthy Californian;) 30,000 shares of Wabash, and 15,000 shares of Union Pacific.

This gold combination, it is said, is receiving aid from a prominent express company. It is reported that this corporation has taken $1,000,000 gold from the clique and lent them the currency thereon at 110.

One or two national banks not far from the Sub-Treasury are mentioned as lending assistance to the gold conspiracy by loaning money on gold certificates and agreeing not to use them; in other words, locking up the certificates. This business deserves investigation by the Bank Examiner.

Other parties are also mentioned as lending money to the clique in gold, among them a railroad President.

Applications were made to some of the up town banks to lend money on gold at five per cent., when money on the Stock Exchange was only two and three per cent. on stocks. It was proposed to hypothecate the gold at 110. Among the banks applied to was one in Union square.

A smart trick practiced by the combination is to keep holders of the five-twenty bonds recently called by Secretary Bristow from disposing of them to the Government in advance of maturity by promising a rise in gold beyond present figures. The innocent holders of these bonds may find that they are being deceived for the benefit of selfish speculators.

OPINIONS OF PROMINENT IMPORTERS.

In importing circles the feeling against the gold gamblers in Wall street is very strong. The prominent houses unite in denouncing the action of the gold clique as ruinous to trade in general, not only in dry goods, but in other branches of merchandise. All classes of dealers who import any considerable portion of their stock are compelled to pay an indirect tax to the members of the gold ring, who are thus daily profiting by the distress of legitimate business. Houses which had arranged their Spring importations on a basis of gold at 112 to 113, are now either forced to mark up their goods to the amount of the recent rise, or continue to sell at a continuous and increasing loss. Where the prices of goods are increased, as is mostly the case, a large proportion of the loss of necessity falls on the retail dealer, and by him is distributed throughout the community. The result is that the pockets of the general public are thus indirectly, but none the less surely, levied on at pleasure by the gold clique. In a few instances where firms have foreseen the recent "squeeze" and purchased gold enough at last Winter's rates to carry them through the Spring, the stringency is less directly felt, but even they are more or less affected by the loss of confidence and decrease in purchases on the part of the retail trade, both City and country.

Mr. H. B. Claflin stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the present combination in the gold market could not but exert a bad influence on trade generally. Every class of dealers, from wholesale down to the smallest retailers, were averse to buying in the existing condition of the gold market, and when they did buy it was in smaller quantities and less frequently than usual. Besides the general depression, this forced rise in the price of gold was a virtual tax on the importer of the precise difference between the ordinary price of gold and the enhanced price to which it had been forced up by the operations of the gamblers. As fast as goods arrived, it became necessary to mark them up to the extent of the rise in gold, and thus a large portion of the loss fell upon the consumer. Such a state of things could not be otherwise than unhealthy.

Messrs. Macy, Valentine & Co. concurred in the opinion already given. This artificial rise in gold was neither more nor less than a forced levy on the importing trade and the retail trade as well. Legitimate business was taxed to furnish profits for the gold monopolists, and the honest portion of the community were made to pay a large bonus to the gamblers for the privilege of conducting a losing business.

A heavy importing firm in Broome street, who are also agents for a wealthy Paris house, viewed the matter in a similar light. The operations of the combination engaged in "bulling" gold was in reality a tax on the honest business of the City and country, and every firm in this and other cities was compelled either directly or indirectly to contribute to the clique's winnings. In foreign exchange and drafts on Europe the effect was the same, and every merchant making importations through the Custom-house had to bear the additional expense entailed by the operations of the gamblers.

Messrs. Fred Butterfield & Co. thought that the loss entailed by the manœuvres of the gold clique bore heaviest upon the importer. In their case they had provided against this contingency by purchasing gold enough before the recent rise to pay duties on their imports, but in many instances firms were "short" of gold, and consequently compelled to make the best terms with the "bulls" that they could. There could be no doubt of the effect of the rise upon trade in general. Business of all kinds was clogged by this artificial "squeeze" in the gold market, and the parties engaged in it richly deserved the denunciations they were everywhere receiving from men engaged in legitimate business.

The head of a well-known and long established house on Grand street, in speaking of the constant recurrence of these "locking-up" operations in gold, said that it seemed almost impossible, under the present system of doing business, to put a stop to it. At one time during the war Congress was called upon to interfere, but its interference only made matters worse. The harm effected by the present squeeze, while felt by all branches of business, was not likely to be permanent. While it lasted there must be more or less loss and inconvenience. It was this enforced rise in gold, taken with the backwardness of the season, that was exerting such a depressing influence on business at the present time—an influence which would continue to be exerted until the Spring trade had fairly opened.

MR. AUGUST BELMONT'S VIEWS.

Mr. August Belmont said that he really could not say much about the matter. He never speculated in gold, and confined himself to his regular business. The clique had, perhaps, been able to shut up nine or ten millions of gold, hence the scarcity in the market and the increased price. It could not last very long, because if it continued, gold could be brought from Europe in sufficient quantities to reduce the demand. The whole matter was but a speculative bubble, and beyond that there was not the slightest cause for a rise. The trouble was that we were so unfortunate as to have an irredeemable currency, which had become depreciated, and was consequently liable to fluctuations. This misfortune had been brought on us, with many others, by the war, and until it was remedied these things would continue to occur. He did not think the present difficulty would last for any considerable time, nor did he think that gold would reach a much higher figure.

THE EFFECT ON THE PRODUCE TRADE.

Mr. Franklin Edson, the President of the Produce Exchange, said he did not think the movement in Wall street would have much effect one way or the other on the general trade of the country, although it might benefit the exporters slightly. They bought grain and other produce for greenbacks, and could draw on their bills of lading for gold. But that would not benefit them much, because there would be a corresponding rise in the price of the grain, which would be a set-off against their profit. The price of wheat had gone up within the last few days from 110 to 115 cents, but he really was not prepared to say whether it had done so under the influence of the pressure in the gold market or not, as it had declined a little during the afternoon, showing that the rise had reached its limit, although gold was still going up. All that he could say was that the movement had created a disturbance in trade generally, which he did not think would cause any trouble. If there was any reason for the rise, then it would be different, and doubtless great inconvenience would ensue, but as it was he anticipated no disaster. A stone had been thrown into the Wall street pool and the ripples extended over the whole surface, that was all. Nobody felt any apprehensions, and no financial crisis was feared, and the merchants would continue to carry on their business as usual, in the full confidence that there was no ground for alarm.

OBITUARY.

JOHN B. DICKINSON.

Mr. John B. Dickinson, a well-known merchant of this City, died yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, while on his way to San Francisco to visit his daughter, Mrs. B. F. Sherwood. Mr. Dickinson was an active and successful merchant, extensively engaged in the shipping business. He was also largely interested in Western mines, and is said to have realized a handsome fortune through his investments. His health has not been good of late years, and he only returned last Fall from an extended European trip, taken by advice of his physicians. While in Europe his business was attended to by his sons, Howard and Platt. Mr. Dickinson leave a wife and eight children.

COCK-FIGHTERS ARRESTED IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 17.—To-night, acting on information from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, twenty of the reserve Police made a raid on the house No. 810 Sansom street, kept by ex-Alderman Frank Devitt, where a cock-fight was in progress. Eighteen individuals, including the trainers of the fowls, were arrested. One fellow, in escaping, was shot at, but got away unhurt. Four pairs of game chickens, one with gaffs ready to fight, were secured. All the prisoners, including Devitt, were locked up for a hearing in the morning.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH BILL IN THE CANADIAN LEGISLATURE.

OTTAWA, Canada, March 17.—The Electric Telegraph bill passed through the Senate Committee to-day. The only amendment of importance was that by which the privilege of landing cables on the shores of the Dominion was taken away from a company which was to connect Denmark with this country by way of Iceland and Greenland.

STABBING AFFRAY ON SHIPBOARD.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 17.—Last evening three sailors on the Italian bark Giuseppe Emanuel, which arrived in this port yesterday, were permitted to go on shore. Returning on shipboard about 12 o'clock, all mad from drink, they rushed, with drawn knives, on Mr. B. N. Gray, a Custom-house officer in charge of the vessel, who, to save his life, took refuge on an adjoining ship. The drunken sailors then made an assault on the crew on deck, during which Francesco Tomberias, one of the drunken men, plunged a knife into the breast of his brother, also a sailor, inflicting a mortal wound. The fight was stopped by a squad of Police, who were sent on board the ship.

AMUSEMENTS.

MME. RISTORI'S REPRESENTATIONS.

Giacommetti's drama called "Marie Antoinette," was last evening represented at the Lyceum Theatre. The printed play includes five acts, a prologue, and an epilogue, but the acting version would make a much smaller book, although its performance last night did not end till 12:30. "Marie Antoinette," like most of Giacommetti's efforts, is simply a series of scenes from history. Of plot there is none; the piece is simply intended to present the unfortunate Queen in the most eventful moments of her life, and it shows her at first amid courtly fêtes, and, finally, in her cell at the Conciergerie. The terrible realism with which these pictures are painted gives them their interest and their value. "Marie Antoinette" is, indeed, deficient in action, in variety, and, above all, in climax, but the art with which the principal performers endow the events they portray with historical dignity and all its tragic significance turns attention from the medium to the words and deeds of the personages. The representation was really the most impressive Mme. Ristori has yet figured in. Even the parlous first and second acts did not weary, thanks to a rendering of which the strongest charm was unbroken naturalness on the part of every actor concerned; and in the scene in which *Marie Antoinette* follows the mob to the Assembly, and more especially in the parting-scene in the prison, many eyes were wet with tears. Mme. Ristori was thrice called before the curtain after the last-named incident. Among her associates, Signor Giacomo Glech is to be particularly commended for his personation of *Louis XVI.* To-night the eminent artist appears in "Elizabeth" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

END OF THE LIQUOR CONTROVERSY—A STRINGENT LICENSE LAW SUBSTITUTED FOR LOCAL OPTION—THE CONTINENTAL SESSION IN 1876.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 17.—The long struggle on the liquor question in the Legislature was brought to an end to-day, for a time, by the adoption by both Houses of the report of a Conference Committee to harmonize existing differences on that question. The bill adopted today will take the place of the local option, and is in effect nothing more nor less than a stringent license law. The advocates of temperance are much disappointed at the substitution of the act of to-day for the Local Option law, and do not hesitate to say that the new enactment is worse than the old License law. There are many weak points in the new law, which re-enacts many of the provisions of the old License law. Among the weak parts is the provision that bonds given by tavern-keepers may be canceled and sureties released at will, the latter bearing no risks pending thereon. The third section divides inns, hotels, and taverns into classes, the license fees baing graded according to the value of their yearly rental. The penalties imposed for infraction of the law are very severe. Non-residents of the State are prohibited from engaging in the sale of liquor, as are peddlers, or traveling salesmen for non-residents, in any manner whatever, by contract or otherwise. None of the provisions of this bill shall authorize the manufacture or sale of any intoxicating liquors in any city, county, borough, or township having local or special prohibitory laws.

The House this afternoon, by unanimous vote, rescinded and ordered to be expunged from the journal the resolution of censure against Mr. Wolfe, of Union, passed in the early part of the session. The House is expected to occupy the entire night in the adoption of Senate bills, preparatory to final adjournment at 12 o'clock to-morrow.

An adjourned session of the Legislature will be held in 1876, beginning on the second Tuesday in January. It is intended to extend this adjourned session until the formal opening of the Centennial Exposition, in which the Legislature will participate.

The House in the session to-night rejected the report of the Conference Committee on the bill providing for the erection of new counties. This bill has occupied about one-third of the time of the present session, and failed of adoption owing to the opposition of the country members.

THE REDEMPTION AGENCY.

PRESENT CONDITION AND OPERATIONS OF THE BUREAU.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The National Bank Redemption Agency is now redeeming, assorting, and delivering to the Controller of the Currency, for destruction and replacement with new notes, a daily average of nearly half a million dollars in national bank notes unfit for circulation. The amount assorted and delivered from the 1st of July last to date is $72,410,495, all of which has been replaced by new notes. This is in addition to the redemption of notes of banks which have failed, gone into liquidation, or made arrangements for reducing their circulation under the fourth section of the act of June 20, 1874. The rapid redemption of soiled and mutilated notes has already had a marked effect in improving the condition of the bank circulation. Although the notes fit for circulation have been carefully selected, none of them have yet been assorted and returned to the banks. Arrangements have now been perfected for this branch of the work, and in a few days the assortment of the notes fit for circulation will begin. As fast as a sufficient amount of such notes is assorted for any bank, the Treasurer will call upon the bank to reimburse him for their redemption, and as soon as the call is complied with, the notes will be returned to it. The agency has for some months been fully up with its work, turning out each day in assorted notes an amount equal to the receipts. The five per cent. fund furnishes an ample basis for redemptions, and enables the agency to keep a current balance of about $5,000,000 in leg a tenders to its credit in the Treasury, against which it can draw in payment for notes redeemed. The expenses of the agency to date, including salaries, express charges, furniture, printing, stationery, losses, and all possible charges, have been considerably less than one-quarter of one per cent. on the amount redeemed. About one-third of the bank circulation will be redeemed during the first year, so that the expenses of the agency for that time will be less than one-twelfth of one per cent. on the total bank circulation. At this rate the total expense per annum to a bank's $90,000 for keeping its currency clean will be less than $75. The agency has been visited during the Winter by large numbers of bank officers, including officers of many of the largest banks in New-York and Boston, who have carefully investigated its workings. They are unanimous in the opinion that the affairs of the agency have been conducted with remarkable efficiency and accuracy. Its officers claim that the precautions against both errors and dishonesty are greater than were ever taken in any similar institution in the world, and that it is impossible for a loss or an error in the cash to occur without immediate detection.

REPORTED CONFESSION OF THE MURDERER BENDER.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—A letter from Florence, Arizona, to the San Diego *Union*, gives the details of an interview with Bender, the Kansas murderer. He confesses he is John Bender. He denies committing the murders, but says that John and Kate, his son and daughter, did. He declines to state the whereabouts of his family. He says he separated from them in Texas, where they all went to from Kansas, and came to New-Mexico, and subsequently to Arizona. John, Kate, and the old woman were together when he left them. A requisition from the Governor of Kansas is daily expected, when Bender will be sent to that State.

THE LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—Concerning the petition of Messrs. Webber, Clough, and Schieffer, asking for an investigation into the affairs of the Life Association of America, mention of which was made in these dispatches a day or two ago, the officers of the association assert that two of them are not policy-holders. This fact has been stated to the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State, with the assurance that the Directors will cheerfully assent to an investigation asked for by three bona fide policy-holders, no matter what the motive prompting the request.

The attorney of the Insurance Department will investigate the facts as to the standing of the petitioners as policy-holders, and upon his report the Superintendent will decide whether or not to make an investigation. The officers of the Association believe the petition is but a continuation of a previous warfare upon the association.

ALBANY.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE ON THE CANAL MISMANAGEMENT.

THE DAILY REGISTER JOB DEFEATED ON ITS FIRST APPEARANCE—A DECISIVE VOTE AGAINST IT—GENERAL BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY—BILLS INTRODUCED—THE COSTIGAN BILL REPORTED ADVERSELY TO THE SENATE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

The Governor has completed his Message on the canals and their management and mismanagement, and will send it in to the Legislature to-morrow. It will be of considerable length, and will contain an array of facts and figures to sustain the views which the Governor puts forward in the document. There is a great deal of trepidation among the members of the Canal Ring, who are here in full force, and their managers are very busy among the members on the floor. The Governor was called on to-day by John Morrissey and ex-Senator O'Brien, who each had extended interviews with him. There is at present quite a large delegation of New-Yorkers here urging or interested in various measures, and the close of the week promises to develop considerable industry and activity in and out of the Legislature. The features of to-day's legislative business were the presentation in the Senate of the adverse report on the Costigan bill and the defeat in the House of the friends of the *Daily Register* publication job.

BUSINESS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

The greater part of the time in the Assembly today was occupied with the third reading of bills and the consideration of reports of committees, the most important measure brought forward being the act in relation to persons or corporations not organized under the banking laws of the State or of the United States, for representing themselves as banks, and Mr. Costigan's bill for the repeal of the *Daily Register* printing and publishing job. The Bankers' act was debated for an hour and a half, Messrs. Alvord, Seward, Schuyler, Prince, W. Miller, Lincoln, Vedder, and others participating. As framed in and reported from the Committee on Banks the bill embraced but a single section, but was finally amended by adding to it two other sections, and passed the House in the following form:

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or corporation, except banks or banking associations duly incorporated under the laws of this State, or of the United States, to advertise or use a sign bearing a name calculated to produce the belief that such individual or corporation is doing business as a legally incorporated banking institution; and no such individual or corporation shall use in its business any printed form of check, draft, or promissory note, or any bank book or other printed paper containing any name calculated to produce such belief as aforesaid; and every person or corporation who shall offend against these provisions shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of one hundred dollars for every day such offense shall be continued, to be sued for and recovered in the name of the people of this State by the District Attorneys of the counties in any court having cognizance thereof, for the use of the poor chargeable to said county in which such offense shall be committed.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this act shall be so construed as to in any manner prohibit any individual or individuals from doing a banking business in their own names in connection with the words banker or bankers, or banking office of such individuals, and using the necessary printed form of check, draft, or promissory note, or books or other printed paper for doing such banking business, and sign indicating that they are doing such business.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect June 1, 1875.

THE DAILY REGISTER JOB.

Mr. Waehner, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported adversely to the House Mr. Costigan's bill for the repeal of the act of last year, establishing the "official daily legal paper," the *Daily Register*, in the City of New-York. Mr. Costigan moved to disagree with the report of the committee, and that the bill be referred to the Committee of the Whole. He said this bill had now been in the hands of this committee for nine weeks, and an attempt had been made to hatch it to death. It was designed to repeal an act by which a franchise worth $100,000 a year had been given to a small clique, and he hoped his motion would prevail, as it was opposed to a job that was without any sort of justification. Mr. Waehner said this word "job" was a very nice-sounding word with which to assail a measure, but in this case it was utterly destitute of meaning. It was rather strange if this bill, which was now sought to be repealed, was so infamous that the gentleman from New-York had not found time or opportunity to appear before the Judiciary Committee and urge the merits of his repealing act. Mr. Costigan replied that the bill was taken up by the committee without notice to him and without his knowledge. After the hired advocates of the *Daily Register* bill had been fully heard, the Chairman of the committee, [Mr. Waehner,] as he [Mr. Costigan] was informed, had announced that he desired to hear no further arguments on the subject. Mr. Thomas C. Campbell hoped the House would not concur with the report of the Judiciary Committee. Some of the leading papers of New-York published gratuitously as news for their readers regularly and correctly the court notices and the court calendars, and he would as soon expect to see THE TIMES and other papers send up bills for printing such matter as news as to suppose that this paper should be specially paid for doing what they did as a matter of newspaper enterprise. He hoped the motion to disagree would prevail. Mr. Vedder, of Cattaraugus, (Republican,) made a lengthy speech in favor of concurring with the report of the committee, and urged that the Bar and Bench of New-York were in favor of it.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, moved the previous question, and Mr. Costigan called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and on a division of a slimly attended House his motion to disagree was carried by the following decisive vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Badger, Barkley, Berry, Brogan, Brown, Burtis, T. C. Campbell, Clark, Cole, Cooke, Costigan, Daly, Friend, Gallagher, Hammond, Hauschel, Hepburn, Hess, Hinckley, Hogan, Holmes, Ives, W. A. Johnson, Krack, Kshinka, Lawson, Lewis, W. Miller, Peck, Russell, Schieffelin, Scudder, Silverman, Smith, Speaker, Stauf, W. F. Taylor, Tremain, Vosburgh, Wenzel, Willis, Witbeck, Wurts—43.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alvord, Barron, Benedict, Bishop, Braman, Calkins, T. J. Campbell, Christopher, Comstock, Decker, Faulkner, Fay, Green, Griffin, Houghton, W. Johnson, Kennaday, Lawrence, Lincoln, Merwin, Page, Pierson, Pope, Schenck, Seward, Sherman, Sheil, Struble, G. Taylor, Vedder, Waehner—31.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

A large number of bills were introduced in the House, the following being among the most important:

By Mr. Stauf, of New-York—For the better protection of passengers in street railroad cars, providing that all passengers shall be provided with seats, and that not more than four persons shall be carried or allowed to ride on the platforms of cars.

By Mr. McGowan, of New-York—In relation to the Croton Aqueduct Bureau; extending the time for the completion of the Croton water-mains on Tenth avenue, New-York City, under the direction of the Department of Public Parks; also, to provide for the laying of Croton water-pipes through the streets of the two annexed or new wards of the City of New-York.

By Mr. Waehner, of New-York—To repeal the Civil Damages act.

By Mr. Costigan, of New-York—For the better regulation of the affairs and management of Fire and Marine Insurance Companies, and for the distribution of their surplus funds. Mr. Costigan said he introduced this bill by request merely. He had not examined it, and did not therefore desire at present to be considered as favoring its provisions, as he knew nothing of their purport.

By Mr. Lincoln, of Ontario—To provide for the government of stock corporations by the stockholders, providing that a majority of the stockholders may, by giving written notice to the stockholders, call a meeting for the election of Directors, such notice to be served personally or sent through the mail to their place of residence or of business, the notice to be given at least ten days before the time at which such meeting is to be held.

By Mr. Burtis, of Kings—An act in relation to the paving of streets in cities or towns, providing that whenever the carriageway of any city or town, or parts of the same, not less than the space or distance between and including the intersection of two streets shall be paved or newly paved at the expense of the individual owners of the same, or whenever the original cost for paving was not a city or town charge, and provided such street, avenue or thoroughfare shall have been opened for public use, then such street, avenue, or thoroughfare, or parts of the same shall forever thereafter be paved, repaired, and repaved at the general expense of such city or town.

THE COSTIGAN BILL KILLED.

The Senate Committee on Cities to-day reported adversely, by a majority, on the Costigan bill, Senators Fox, of New-York, and Jacobs, of Kings, dissenting. Senator Gross, of New-York, moved to lay the report of the committee on the table in order to afford him an opportunity for preparation to discuss it. Senator Woodin stated that there was no objection that he knew of why Senator Gross' request should be disregarded, as it had been intended to allow him an opportunity to be heard. The motion was carried unanimously.

This is in all probability the last that will ever be heard of this bill in the Legislature, as the chances are very remote that any one will take sufficient interest to call it from the table.

THE CANAL RING PLOTTING AGAINST THE DAVIS REORGANIZATION BILL.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 17.—The Canal Ring and their friends are here in very strong force to-night, are thoroughly alarmed for the safety of their position, and are working with the most determined energy to avert the storm which is lowering over them. For the first time during the session well-known and bitter opponents on canal management have been in close and earnest confab to-night, and there is reason to fear that the opposition to the Ring may succumb to the blandishments of power and influence which it is well known the Ring controls, and which it knows how to use with extreme adroitness and effectiveness. I know that in some instances overtures have been made to some of the anti-Canal Ring people, two of whom are quite prominent. The Canal Committee to-night agreed, by a vote of 5 to 3, one not voting, to report the Davis Canal Reorganization bill for the consideration of the House to-morrow. There is a change of front apparent here which means strategy, for Willard Johnson and Governor Alvord are among those who favor this report, and they have driven Davis into the seemingly, though not actually inconsistent position of voting against the report. He had a majority yesterday to report the bill favorably, and, desiring that and no other report, he voted against this modified report for consideration.

THE ENGLISH BOAT RACE.

COMPOSITION OF THE OXFORD CREW—EXCELLENT MATERIAL AND BRIGHT PROSPECTS.

The London *Daily News* of March 4 has the following: "Oxford has this year been more than usually fortunate in the formation of a representative crew. The eight may be said to have been practically made up almost at the very commencement of term, and with the exception of the substitution of Bankes for Sinclair at No. 3, not a single change of any importance has been made since the men went into training. At the beginning of their practice the high floods prevented anything like systematic coaching from the bank, and more recently many portions of the towpath have been completely submerged, but with the exception of this single drawback the crew have had an extremely 'good time' of it, and should nothing unforeseen occur before the 20th, Oxford should be represented by a better lot of men than has been the case for many years past. The new President has gone the right way to work, and, win or lose, he deserves every credit for having made the most of the materials at his disposal, which, judging from what we saw of the trial eights last term, were unusually promising. The old rowing adage which tells us that 'good big men are better than good little men' has not been disregarded, and Oxford has, as usual, gone in for 'weight,' but not for the indiscriminating 'worship of weight' to the exclusion of more important qualities, which has brought her to such signal grief of late years.

The Oxford crew is composed of the following:

	St.	lb.
1. H. M'D. Courtney, Pembroke	11	6
2. H. P. Marriott, Brasenose	12	0
3. J. E. Bankes, University	11	12
4. A. M. Mitchison, Pembroke	13	0
5. H. J. Stayner, St. John's	12	7
6. J. M. Boustead, University	12	11
7. T. C. Edwardes-Moss, Brasenose	12	6
J. P. Way, Brasenose	10	12
E. C. Hopwood, Christchurch	8	2

Unless unforeseen circumstances should arise, the above will represent the dark blues at Putney, but in the event of any vacancy occurring through accident or otherwise, it will probably be filled by Mr. Sinclair, of Oriel, who occupies the unenviable position of 'odd man.'

It is a somewhat curious coincidence that whereas the Cambridge crew is composed of men hailing from three colleges only, viz., five from Trinity, two from Jesus, and one from St. John's, the Oxford eight is made up of representatives of but four societies, namely, three from Brasenose, two from University, two from Pembroke, and one from St. John's. Strange to say, there is not a single Christ Church or Balliol man in the boat—a contingency that has not occurred for years. Their present average is a fraction over twelve stone per man, or about two pounds in excess of Cambridge—not a very extraordinary 'pull,' considering that they will have to carry an eight stone coxswain. Curiously enough, this same Mr. Hopwood was confounded by a contemporary a few days ago with a namesake who handled the lines for Oxford some twelve or thirteen years ago; whence arose a dark rumor that the Isis intended to fall back upon the services of a patriarchal coxswain, which was supplemented by a counter-threat, equally mysterious in its origin, that if this were the case, Cambridge might be compelled to invoke the aid of ever so many Goldies, Kinglakes, and Selwyns of 'auld lang syne,' to do battle for the light blue. It is almost needless to state that the whole story is founded on a misconception, Mr. Hopwood being a bona fide resident member of his college and a perfect coxswain, with one exception—a few extra pounds avoirdupois. We sincerely pity him for the sufferings he will have to undergo in the shape of feather beds and blankets, in the hope of reducing his proportions, if possible, to orthodox limits. A horrible story is on record that an unhappy B. N. C. coxswain, who it is rumored had given way to riotous living during the Summer term, was once pulled down seventeen pounds in the course of two sultry June days at Henley by the aid of these appliances. To return, however, to the crew. Two of the number only, it will be seen, are old hands, viz., Messrs. Way and Stayner; but we are not inclined to attach much importance to this fact, when we remember that the two 'Trials' who contended at Moulsford in December last—out of which the representatives of this year were selected, with the exception of Mr. Edwardes-Moss, who was prevented from rowing by illness—were both a long way superior to the eight which Oxford sent out in 1874. It is, of course, a very desirable thing in the formation of a crew to have four or five veteran oarsmen to fall back upon; but it is absurd to argue that a man is entitled to a seat in this year's crew because he rowed in last year's, when perhaps he was the best of a bad lot. Oxford, had it been necessary, might have had the services of certainly one, possibly of two, additional members of last year's eight. That their services have not been required is the best proof of the goodness of the material at their disposal. Besides, there is one advantage which a young crew possesses over an old one. Old hands often know too much, and will not submit to learn, whereas younger men are more careful and docile, and can be molded like wax in the hands of a clever coach. Exception has been taken to Mr. Way as stroke on the ground that he is too light and too short in the reach to extend a crew of such big men as he has behind him; but when we recall the splendid manner in which he nursed his men last year—not an over-good or over-trained crew—and the brilliant spurt with which he took them to the fore within half a mile of Barnes Bridge, and all but won the race for Oxford, we can afford to smile at such nonsense. We can remember Mr. Herbert Playford—one of the most accomplished strokes that the London Rowing Club ever turned out, one who rowed more with his head than with his hands—he was only a ten-stone man, but no one ever complained that he was unequal to the task of 'extending' a big crew, whether it was over the Henley four mile and a quarter, or, if need be, over the long Putney course. We do not want a better man than Mr. Way. If Oxford had only a few more of his stamp, the chance of the Dark Blue would be 'rosy' indeed. Edwardes-Moss served his apprenticeship to the river at Eaton, and, moreover, comes of a good rowing family. He makes a capital No. 7, and when in the boat has a great look of Tinné, who was one of the best oarsmen that Oxford ever turned out. Mitchison and Stayner are as good men as could well be selected for their places, and the former, when a little more matured, ought to develop into a splendid oar. Boustead and Bankes are both powerful men, but inclined to be somewhat rough, though they are said to have greatly improved in this respect during the past few days under a judicious course of 'tubbing.' On Tuesday a somewhat unexpected change was made in the constitution of the crew, Boustead, who had hitherto been rowing No. 4, being transferred to No. 6, and Mitchison shifted to No. 4, but whether this alteration will be a permanent one remains to be seen. It certainly did not improve the appearance of the boat.

The No. 3 thwart was for some time in doubt between Bankes and Sinclair, of Oriel—an old 'Blue'—but the former's physical superiority eventually secured him the seat, though there can be no question that Sinclair's is a much prettier style to look at. Marriott is rowing long and well, and Courtney, who, it will be remembered, was tried for some time last year at the stroke thwart, makes an unimpeachable bow—a post more exposed to criticism than any other place in the boat. Altogether, the dark blue have got together the materials of a crew very much superior to anything we have seen from Oxford for some years, and if they go on improving up to the day of the race they will take a great deal of beating. We never before saw an Oxford eight who had thoroughly mastered the principle of the sliding seat. Another important consideration is that they have taken early to their racing craft, and have already learned to sit her steadily. Last year, it will be remembered, the eight did not emerge from their 'tub' until a few days before their departure for the Thames, when it was found they were utterly unable to sit their light ship, and the whole crew had consequently to be remodeled. Hitherto Messrs. Wilian and Sherwood, assisted occasionally by Mr. Darbishire, Mr. Risley, and an old B. N. C. Blue, have superintended the coaching; but when the men come to Putney we sincerely hope that the work of supervision will be intrusted to some one of these mentors, as the proverbial wisdom which proceeds from a 'multitude of counselors' is not always apparent in rowing matters."

NOMINATIONS AND CONFIRMATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

Albert M. Wyman, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Washington, D. C.; David E. Lowe, ex-Congressman, of Kansas, to be Commissioner of Pensions, vice James H. Baker, now nominated to be United States Surveyor General for the District of Minnesota; Joseph Brooks, of Arkansas, to be Postmaster at Little Rock, Ark.; James Torrens, United States Marshal for the Eastern District of Arkansas; A. G. Prather, Receiver of Public Moneys at Harrison, Ark.; Alfred A. Tuffts, Receiver of Public Moneys at Camden, Ark.; J. M. Doubleday, Register of the Land Office at Harrison, Ark.; George M. Denison, Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Ark.; Alfred C. Hawley, Receiver of Public Moneys for the Wyoming District; Henry G. Glover to be Postmaster at Macon Court-house, Ga.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the following nominations:

Addison H. Laflin, Naval Officer at New-York, it being a reappointment; E. W. Holbrook, Collector of Customs for the District of Teche, La., vice Mullen, deceased, the nomination of L. V. Duperier for this position being to-day withdrawn; D. S. Wade, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana; Robert P. Baker, United States Marshal for the Northern District of Alabama; S. P. Young, of New-York, Consul at Moscow; David R. Cartter, Collector of Customs at Genesee, N. Y.; H. C. Akeley, Collector of Customs for the District of Michigan; A. G. Hamilton, Indian Agent for the Sisseton Agency, Dakota Territory; L. Cass Carpenter, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Third District of South Carolina, vice C. L. Andrews, removed.

Postmasters—Orville Brown, at Mankato, Minn.; A. F. Graves, at Red Wing, Minn.; A. E. Meigs, at Austin, Minn.; B. J. Derby, at Burlington, Vt.; Isaac M. Schemerhorn, at Buffalo, N. Y.; Miss Ellen Coudry, at Aiken, S. C.; G. A. Wells, at St. Johns, Mich.; Charles R. McFadden, at Waterville, Me.; John Barry, at Gardiner, Me.; Eliphalet Rowell, at Hallowell, Me.; John R. Runyon, at Morristown, N. J.; R. W. Lanier, at Opelika, Ala.; James W. Templeton, at Princeton, Ill.

Naval Promotions.—Lieut. Commanders John F. McGlensey and Edgar C. Merriman, to be Commanders; Commander E. K. Bonham, to be Captain.

Masters James Franklin, Uriah R. Harris, William A. Hadden, and Richard G. Davenport, to be Lieutenants; Ensigns Aaron Ward, Frank W. Nabor, Joseph L. Hunsicken, and Charles W. Bartlett, to be Masters; Arthur C. Heffinger, to be Assistant Surgeon.

ELECTION OF A BISHOP.

HAMILTON, Ont., March 17.—Arch-Deacon Fuller, of Toronto, was to-day elected Bishop of the new diocese of Niagara.

POMEROY'S Patent Rupture Belts and Band Trusses, No. 744 Broadway, N. Y. By far the best in use.—*Advertisement.*

Bleeding from Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption—A Wonderful Cure.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1874.

R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: I had suffered from Catarrh in an aggravated form for about twelve years, and for several years from Bronchial trouble. Tried many doctors and things with no lasting benefit. In May, 1872, becoming nearly worn out with excessive editorial labors on a paper in New-York City, I was attacked with Bronchitis in a severe form, suffering almost a total loss of voice. I returned home here, but had been home only two weeks when I was completely prostrated with Hemorrhage from the Lungs, having four severe bleeding spells within two weeks, and first three inside of nine days. In the September following I improved sufficiently to be able to be about, though in a very feeble state. My Bronchial trouble remained, and the Catarrh was tenfold worse than before. Every effort for relief seemed fruitless. I seemed to be losing ground daily. I continued in this feeble state, raising blood almost daily, until about the 1st of March, 1873, when I became so bad as to be entirely confined to the house. A friend suggested your remedies. But I was extremely skeptical that they would do me good, as I had lost all heart in remedies, and began to look upon medicine and doctors with disgust. However, I obtained one of your circulars, and read it carefully, from which I came to the conclusion that you understood your business, at least. I finally obtained a quantity of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, your Golden Medical Discovery and Pellets, and commenced their vigorous use according to directions. To my surprise, I soon began to improve. The Discovery and Pellets, in a short time, brought out a severe eruption, which continued for several weeks. I felt much better, my appetite improved, and I gained in strength and flesh. In three months every vestige of the Catarrh was gone, the Bronchitis had nearly disappeared, had no Cough whatever, and I had entirely ceased to raise blood; and, contrary to the expectation of some of my friends, the cure has remained permanent. I have had no more Hemorrhages from the Lungs, and am entirely free from Catarrh, from which I had suffered so much and so long. The debt of gratitude I owe for the blessing I have received at your hands knows no bounds. I am thoroughly satisfied, from my experience, that your medicines will master the worst forms of that odious disease, Catarrh, as well as Throat and Lung Diseases. I have recommended them to very many, and shall ever speak in their praise. Gratefully yours,

WM. H. SPENCER.

Post Office Box No. 507, Rochester, N. Y.

Mary had a little tooth,
It was as white as snow,
And Mary's breath was pure and sweet
As any winds that blow,
'Twas simply using SOZODONT
Which made and kept them so.

Postal Package Scale.
Adopted by the United States Government.
Great Saving in transmission of packages.
Useful to all. Manufactured by
FAIRBANKS & CO. No. 311 Broadway, New-York.

A.—Silk Elastic Stockings, Belts, Knee Caps, Abdominal Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Shoulder Braces, and Crutches, at MARSH'S Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey st. Lady in attendance.

C.—Ruptures and Physical Deformities successfully treated by Dr. MARSH, at No. 2 Vesey st., opposite St. Paul's Church.

Ladies', Misses', Gents', and Boys' Shoes and Gaiters. Boots of all the various styles and prices. Patronize MILLER & CO., No. 3 Union square.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Wedding and Ball Cards, Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Papers.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
No branch offices.

For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, or Croup, use at once WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

Lundborg's Perfumes
are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

SAWYER—BOARDMAN.—On Monday, March 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. G. Wright, FREDERICK A. SAWYER to ALICE C. BOARDMAN, daughter of Andrew Boardman, all of this City.

DIED.

BECHSTEIN.—At Clifton Springs, on Tuesday, March 16, after a short illness, AUGUSTUS C., son of Frederick and Mary Bechstein, aged 12 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 P. M., from the residence of his uncle, Mr. A. C. Bechstein, No. 350 West 57th st., to Green-Wood Cemetery.

BONNEAU.—At Rye, March 16, MARTHA J., wife of Francis Bonneau, Jr.

Funeral will take place from the house of her father-in-law, No. 131 East 73d st., on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock. Friends and relatives are invited to attend.

BOWEN.—On Tuesday, March 16, ALFRED SIDNEY BOWEN, Jr.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 6 Belmont avenue, Jersey City Heights, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BROWER.—Entered into rest, on Tuesday morning, MARGARET BROWER, daughter of the late Benjamin Brower, in the 76th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the Middle Reformed Church, Harrison st., near Court st., Brooklyn, at 11 o'clock on the morning of Thursday, 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

COLLINS.—On the 12th inst., at the residence of his wife's father, East Williamson, Wayne County, N. Y., JOHN AUDUBON, eldest son of Mr. E. H. Collins, American editorial department of the *Globe*, Toronto, Canada.

DEWITT.—At Geneva, Switzerland, GASHERIE DE WITT, Esq.

Funeral services at the Reformed Church at Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cars leave foot of Chambers st. at 11:30 A. M. Carriages at the depot.

DICKSON.—Suddenly, in Philadelphia, March 13, J. NEWTON DICKSON, son-in-law of J. W. Allen, of New-York.

DICKINSON.—At Chicago, on Tuesday, March 16, of apoplexy, JOHN B. DICKINSON, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAMILTON.—On Wednesday, March 17, MARGARET K. HAMILTON, widow of the late James Hamilton.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, John Archibald, are invited to attend her funeral, from the Bedford Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Friday, March 19, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HENRY.—On Tuesday, March 16, JAMES F. HENRY, aged 72 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral services on Thursday, 18th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., at No. 27 West 30th st. His remains will be taken on Friday morning to New-Haven for interment.

INGHAM.—On Tuesday, the 16th of March, 1875, at her residence in Englewood, N. J., JANE ROWENA INGHAM.

Funeral services at the house on Friday morning at 10 o'clock, after which the remains will be removed to the family vault, Trinity Cemetery.

JARVIS.—March 15, JONATHAN JARVIS, aged 82 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 18th inst., at 2 P. M., from Seventh Presbyterian Church, corner of Broome and Ridge sts.

☞ Washington Lodge No. 21, F. and A. M.; Ancient Chapter No. 21, R. A. M.; Columbia Council No. 1, R. and S. M.; Columbia Commandery No. 1, K. T. Masonic services in the church.

LAZARUS.—Tuesday, March 16, Mrs. ZIPPORAH LAZARUS, in the 86th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 243 West 14th st., Thursday, March 18, at 9:30 A. M.

PATTERSON.—After a protracted illness, MARY SANBORN, daughter of Jacob M., Jr., and Fanny Patterson, aged 3 years and 5 months.

Funeral at the residence of her parents, No. 152 Stanton st., on Thursday, March 18, at 1 o'clock.

QUINLAN.—On Wednesday, March 17, ANNIE F., beloved wife of Daniel Quinlan, aged 23 years, 7 months, and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 206 High st., Brooklyn, at 10 o'clock A. M., to St. James' Cathedral, Jay st., and thence to Calvary Cemetery.

REED.—March 16, ABRAHAM J. REED, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, No. 67 Perry st., on Thursday, March 18, at 1:30 o'clock.

ROUX.—On Wednesday morning, March 17, 1875, FREDERICK EMIL ROUX, in the 33d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Thursday, the 18th, at 11 A. M.

SATTERLEE.—On Wednesday, March 17, of diphtheria, CARROLL LIVINGSTON, eldest son of Frederic W. and Matilda Livingston Satterlee, aged 8 years.

Funeral on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 56 West 17th st.

STUYVESANT.—On the 17th, PROSPER STUYVESANT, in the 39th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 220 East 6th st., on Friday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock.

STORM.—On Tuesday morning, March 16, SEDLEY FRARING, youngest son of A. D. and Addie Mattison Storm, aged 1 year, 8 months, and 17 days.

Funeral at the residence of his parents in Hackensack, N. J., on Thursday, 18th, at 2:30 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York foot of Chambers st. at 1 P. M.

TYLER.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Wednesday, March 17, CHARLES LEE, eldest son of Corydon E. and Lucy Tyler, aged 10 years and 9 months.

Funeral on Friday at 10 A. M., from residence of parents, corner of 4th st. and Central av., Plainfield.

WANSER.—On Tuesday, March 16, SAMUEL WANSER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Greenvale, Long Island, Friday, 19th inst., 1:30 P. M. Carriages will meet the 10 A. M. train from Hunter's Point, (Long Island Railroad,) at Weeks Station.

WEAVER.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, March 15, C. FRANK WEAVER, only son of Isaiah J. and Sarah C. Weaver, in the 20th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Levi B. Faron, No. 356 Sackett st., on Thursday, March 18, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH —Use BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. 25 cents a bottle.

WORMS IN CHILDREN LEAD TO OTHER diseases which sympathetically attack the whole system. Drive out the cause by BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS, or Worm Lozenges, and the system recuperates, and the child becomes healthy and vigorous. A box of these lozenges costs only 25 cents.

SOME ARE CONSTITUTIONALLY SUBject to bilious colic, which is one of the most excruciatingly painful diseases. Such should keep near them, ready for any emergency, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA and Family Liniment. Following directions, the pain will soon be assuaged, and danger avoided. Try it.

THE GREAT SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

THE SUNDAY EDITION
OF
THE NEW-YORK TIMES

THE MODEL SUNDAY PAPER.—*Boston Globe.*
IT HAS NO EQUAL.—*Newburg Journal.*

We take great pleasure in announcing that we have made arrangements for a new story from the pen of Mr. WILLIAM BLACK, author of "A Princess of Thule," "A Daughter of Heth," "Kilmeny," "In Silk Attire," "Love or Marriage," "The Monarch of Mincing Lane," "The Strange Adventures of a Phæton," and other popular novels. It will be written exclusively for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and we shall begin its publication early in April. It will be completed in three numbers.

We are also completing arrangements with Mr. THOMAS HARDY, author of "Far From the Madding Crowd," "A Pair of Blue Eyes," &c., for a new story, to be written exclusively for this paper. It will probably be commenced in THE TIMES in the beginning of May. Mr. R. D. BLACKMORE, author of "Cradock Nowell," "The Maid of Sker," "Alice Lorraine," and "Lorna Doone," will also contribute to the columns of THE TIMES during the coming Summer.

THE TIMES of to-morrow will contain even more than its usual variety of entertaining matter. It will be brimful of original sketches and tales, selections from the latest magazines, letters from THE TIMES staff of home and foreign correspondents, and the fullest local reports of City and suburban events. It is unquestionably the best Family Paper ever printed.

ITS CIRCULATION IS CONSTANTLY INCREASING.

FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS-DEALERS.

A MASS MEETING
IN FAVOR OF RETAINING INSTRUCTION IN
GERMAN IN OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Will be held
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE
ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, AT 8 OCLOCK.
Addresses will be made by
Hon. Charles P. Daly.
Hon. Edward Salomon.
Prof. Dr. Felix Adler.
Clark Bell, Esq.
Charles Goepp, Esq.
Ludwig G. M. Leimpert, M. D.
The Committee of Arrangements.
M. ELLINGER, President.
EDMUND GRUNER, Secretary.

WEST SIDE ASSOCIATION.

A public meeting will be held at No. 729 6TH AV., corner 42d st.,

On THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18, at 8 O'CLOCK.

Addresses will be made by Wheeler H. Peckham, Fernando Wood, Dwight H. Olmstead, John W. Pirsson, and others. All interested in up-town improvements and rapid transit are invited to attend.

WILLIAM T. BLODGETT, President.
FRANCIS M. [illegible]NCKS, Secretary.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY, March 11, 1875.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE PUBLIC.

The rate of postage on mailable matter of the third-class having been increased (by act of Congress approved March 3, 1875,) from one cent per two ounces to one cent per ounce, or fraction thereof, notice is hereby given that all such matter deposited in this office, or its stations, (including books, transient newspapers and periodicals, merchandise, patterns, samples, circulars, proof sheets, book manuscript, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, scions, &c.,) must be fully prepaid by postage stamps at the rate of one cent per ounce, or fraction thereof, or it cannot be forwarded in the mails.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) A sixty-page 12mo pamphlet, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author, and proprietor, free to any address. Letters from physicians and others of hopeless cases cured sent. Depot and Reception Rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY, AND SATURDAY, March 18, 19, 20, at 7:30 o'clock P. M., at the Clinton Hall Sale-rooms.

PRIVATE LIBRARY.

The property of a well-known book collector. Comprising a large assortment of works in the various departments of literature—including many
VERY SCARCE AND IMPORTANT.
Books on exhibition TO-DAY, Wednesday.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. 37 NASSAU ST.—THIS DAY, at 10:30 o'clock, handsome household furniture, at the private residence No. 123 East 26th st., being the property of Mr. Mould, who is going to Peru, comprising in part rosewood piano-forte, parlor organ, fine parlor and bedroom furniture, bedding, table linen, crockery, glassware, &c.

On SATURDAY, at our sales-room, No. 37 Nassau st., large and important sale of household furniture, removed from Astoria and Bergen Point.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending Saturday, March 20, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 A. M., on Wednesday at 10:30 A. M., on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 11:30 A. M. and 12 M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.

N. B.—Special attention paid to "estates," conveyancing, and City collection.

DICK'S ENCYCLOPEDIA OF 6,422 RECEIPTS and PROCESSES. PRICE, $5. Sent free of postage. Specimen Index sent free.

DICK & FITZGERALD, Publishers, No. 18 Ann st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We are inclined to believe that more downright good literature is crowded between the covers of the GALAXY than any other American magazine can boast of.—*Chicago Times.*

THE GALAXY.
APRIL NUMBER
NOW READY.

CONTENTS.
DEAR LADY DISDAIN. By JUSTIN McCARTHY.
JUST BEFORE SUNRISE. By ALFRED B. STREET.
"A NEW COUNTRY." By TITUS MUNSON COAN.
TWO SONNETS. By EDGAR FAWCETT.
"MY FARM AT THE FIVE-MILE STONE." By An Old New-Yorker.
A NORSEMAN'S PILGRIMAGE. By HJALMAR HJORTH BOYESEN.
THE EVERGREEN TREE.
MICHEL ANGELO BOUNARROTI. By GEORGE LOWELL AUSTIN.
GREETING FROM FAR AWAY.
LEAH: A WOMAN OF FASHION. By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.
LOUIS II., OF BAVARIA; OR, ROMANTICISM ON THE THRONE. By E. RECLUS.
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THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

A REPORT FROM THE INSURGENTS.

MAXIMO GOMEZ ON THE INVASION OF THE VILLAS—THE CAMAGUEY DISTRICT—OPERATIONS, INCENDIARISM, AND MANIFESTOES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, March 10, 1875.

Too late to make any use of it in my last letter, I obtained a copy of the rebel *Boletin de la Guerra*, a sheet about seven by twelve inches, printed on thick white paper, at the printing office of the *Boletin*, in the field, as it is stated in a foot note. This number, which is the twenty-second of the third year, is dated Jan. 30, 1875, and after a notice that on account of official duties Major Ramon Poa, who had been editor of the *Boletin* from No. 1 to No. 21, is absent, it prints the official report of Maximo Gomez concerning the recent invasion of the Villas. This report runs thus:

[Official.]

Invading Army, Advance Corps, Invasion of the West—The Moran Trocha—Weak Resistance of the Enemy—Gen. Maximo Gomez in the Territory of Las Villas—An Enemy's Column Turns Shoulder—Concentration—Previous Operations.

THE INVASION.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS AT JUAN CRIOLLO, SANCTI SPIRITUS, Tuesday, Jan. 12, 1875.

Citizen Secretary of War:

With the object of carrying into effect the invasion of the Villas, I encamped at Ciego de Escobar on the 2d inst., with the Second Division and part of the First, organizing there two strong columns, one of infantry composed of forces from Potrerillo, Siguanea, and Artollaosa, under orders of Lieut. Col. Cecilio Gonzalez, and the other of cavalry, composed of part of the "Agramonte," "Camaguey," and "Narciso" Regiments and mounted guerrillas, and of the remainder of the infantry of the Second Division, under command of Brig. Gen. M. Suarez, this column commanded by the undersigned, having appointed Major Gen. J. Sanguily second in command. On the morning of the 4th inst., I sent the first column with orders to immediately cross the Trocha, from Imaro to Moron, at the centre, and with the other column by forced marches I also marched upon the Trocha toward the south, arriving in sight of the enemy's fort on that line on the morning of the 6th.

As had been ordered, the infantry under orders of Brigadier Suarez and Cols. A. Mestre and L. Perez, advanced upon the intrenched position of the enemy, except the section of sappers under Major Gen. C. Roloff, wich had been detailed to open a way for the cavalry; all of this operation was carried out with precision and effect. The enemy, surprised and vigorously assailed by our infantry, left the way clear in such a manner that although but twenty yards from the loopholes of the forts, which kept up an incessant fire, we had but four men wounded, three of them slightly. Driven into their intrenchments, and our movement being effected as desired, the infantry took up its line of march toward the Camaguey, according to instructions, and with the cavalry I advanced upon Francisquito, a league and a half from the Trocha halting to supply rations to my troops, tired enough by a forced and painful march through a country destitute of water and pasture. While under fire, all obstacles were overcome in a manner highly satisfactory to our forces, a fact which confers special dignity upon Col. Angel Mestre, Majors Antonio Muñoz, and Angel Perez, and Lieut. M. Galvan, who all came under my personal observation.

Lieut. Col. Cecilio Gonzalez passed through with his column, breaking down the stockade, and crossing the ditches of the Trocha, without firing a cartridge. He scoured the zones of Ciego de Avila and Jicotea, and obtained possession of fourteen machetes, thirty horses, eighteen saddles, bridles, spurs, provision, forage, &c.

Besides Major Gen. C. Roloff, I am accompanied by Brigadier Jose Gonzalez Guerra, Acting Chief of the Second Division: Col. Gabriel Gonzalez, Chief of Cavalry of the First Division; Lieut. Col. Maximilian Ramos, and other officers belonging to the several forces which form my column.

The enemy, while our column was encamped on the Demajagua, struck our trail on the 9th, but was stopped and harrassed in his march by our guerrilla companies, one mounted, under command of Capt. Agustin Betancourt, and one on foot led by Ensign Magin Aloma; both columns inflicted severe losses. The enemy had to countermarch, and thus avoided the fight. This I desired on account of the fatigue of the troops, and, further it being better for our ultimate plans.

During the march we secured one rifle, nine machetes, twenty-three horses, eighteen saddles, some saddle-bags, and a convoy of provisions on the road to Yguara. Tello Sanchez surrendered and joined us.

At the present moment, Lieut. Col. Francisco Jimenez having recovered from the slight wound in the neck received at the time the united invading army crossed the Trocha, I have ordered a general concentration to undertake active operations. The health of the Army is excellent.

The enthusiasm which prevails throughout, leads me to entertain great hopes.

Accept the assurances of my consideration and respect. MAXIMO GOMEZ, General in Chief.

THE CAMAGUEY DISTRICT.

Directly in continuation, the *Boletin* gives the following report concerning the Camaguey District, signed by H. M. Reeve, Brigadier in Chief. This Reeve is an American, who came with Gen. Jordan to Cuba, and served as his orderly. He remained with the Cubans, has taken part in hundreds of actions, and received wounds all over his body. On one occasion he was shot through the neck by a Spanish Sergeant while lying wounded after a fight and expecting a "machet zo," but afterward he crawled into the bush and miraculously escaped with his life. His services among the Cubans advanced him from one grade to another until he was finally chosen to fill the post made vacant by Ignacio Agramonte's death. He has a mother and sisters living in Brooklyn.

The report referred to is as follows:

Camaguey—Attack on Fort Montejo—Destruction of the Railroad—Action of the "Gertrudis"—The Spanish Cavalry Defeated and Dispersed—Capture of Arms, Horses, and Ammunition—Skirmishes.

HEAD QUARTERS AT SAN ANTONIO, Jan. 29, 1875.

Citizen Secretary of War:

According to orders received from the chief of the Department, I commenced offensive operations against the eastern part of this territory. On the 28th of last month I camped at Arroyo Hondo, with the Second Brigade and the "Agramonte" Regiment of Cavalry, and having learned that the garrison of Fort Montejo was accustomed to leave the fort during the early part of the evening, I determined to surprise it, and for this purpose Col. Gregorio Benitez, with forty men, advanced with secresy, while my head-quarters were moved to a convenient distance from the fort, in order, with my escort and cavalry, to cover the expected attack.

It appears, however, that the enemy, alarmed at some noise, hastened to get into their intrenchments. Col. Benitez and his followers threw themselves upon the gate or door of the fort, and while endeavoring to force it open were fired upon by the Spanish soldiers; but our men thrust their guns into the loop-holes of the fort and poured a deadly fire into the interior. While this state of affairs existed I came up, and, deeming any further efforts on the part of the assailants useless, ordered them to retreat, which operation was effected in good order. The enemy suffered considerable loss, but we could not calculate theirs. Our own losses consisted of one officer and seven privates killed, and one officer and twenty-one men wounded. On the 31st I was joined at San Antonio by Col. Marcos Garcia with the First Brigade, and the day following I ordered Major Carlos Agüero with a section of infantry to march against the railroad. This officer has since informed me that he has destroyed two lengths of the line, and caused the interruption of all trains, without any loss to his troops, although the operation was carried into effect in sight of two small forts, which only made signals of alarm.

On the 16th inst., encamped at La Gertrudis, and while preparing to effect an operation in the vicinity of San Miguel with the Agramonte Regiment, under orders of Col. Rafael Rodriguez, my pickets reported that a force of the enemy's cavalry, about eighty in number, was advancing toward our encampment. I immediately gave orders for our forces to lie in ambush in an angle of the plain, and for two of our pickets to allow themselves to be pursued, in order to draw on the enemy to a spot suited to the fight. But they advanced with timidity, and scarcely had their vanguard come in sight of our forces when they turned their horses' heads, and our forces then charged upon the whole body of the enemy who took to flight, without the least resistance, abandoning their horses and dispersing in the neighboring mountains. The mounted men were closely pursued, and were overtaken about a league off. The enemy left behind them in their flight twelve bodies, among them that of Major Brevet Capt., N. Garriga, and Lieut. Ramon Recio, a traitor of infamous antecedents. We captured sixteen rifles, 8,000 cartridges, fifty-two horses, seven laden mules, belonging to the convoy; hammocks, blankets, and other effects. A picket of our cavalry, which a few hours afterward reconnoitred the field, captured the Spanish Sergeant Quintin Buzon. Col. Marcos Garcia and Gregorio Benitez, took part in the action referred to. On our part we suffered no loss whatever. On the following day Capt. Aurelio Valdes, with a small force, fired upon Fort San Miguel, in order to urge the enemy to pursue, but without effect.

On the 16th I ordered a section of infantry under Major Federico Mousset, to lie in ambush near the Eastern Trocha, and they succeeded in capturing nineteen mules intended for a convoy, and killed four soldiers. On the 18th Major Fidel Cespedes, with a force of sixteen mounted men, charged upon a guerrilla company of the enemy, in the Camaguey zone, and pursued it as far as the Carrasco bridge, under fire from Fort "Punta de Diamante." According to reports, they caused the enemy a loss of two killed and many wounded. On the same day the same officer, while operating near Camaguey, captured and put to death the assassins Pablo and Ceferino Fuentes, capturing two firearms, two machetes, two horses, and fifty-two cartridges. Major Rafael Rodriguez, operating near the railroad with forces from the First Brigade, detained a number of gangs of laborers, and took away all their tools. Lieut. Marcos Tamayo, near the Eastern Trocha, captured a small convoy and got four rifles. Major Andres Diaz, with a picket of the "Agramonte" Regiment, set fire, on the 27th inst., to the cane-fields of the "Montejo" Plantation, which was just about commencing to grind. The enemy has abandoned the forts of Magarabomba and Corralito. I repeat, &c.,

H. M. REEVE, Brigadier in Chief.

The *Boletin* keeps on with a copy of Gen. Maximo Gomez's address to the inhabitants of Las Villas:

"VILLARENOS! TO ARMS!—At the head of the triumphant hosts of the Central Department, I am now among you. The sacred voice of honor and duty calls upon you to enlist in the ranks of the soldiers of liberty, the defenders of the right, the unwearied laborers for the redemption of an oppressed people. Come and join your brothers and leave the tyrant who threatens to drag you into inevitable ruin. The destiny of nations already points out the cessation of the rule of Spain in America; the independence of Cuba is a fact. To arms! inhabitants of the Villas! the dawn of victory salutes you! Divine justice has pronounced its fiat! Do you desire a rapid triumph? Act with decision and bravery! To arms! To arms!

MAXIMO GOMEZ.

This unique sheet concludes with an editorial, from which I translate the following paragraph only:

"It is painful, indeed, to turn into smoke with our own hand the delicate fruits of a prodigal nature, but blood and fire are necessary to snatch from crime its wretched victims. Humanity demands that the burning sweat of violence shall no longer bathe the darkened faces of unhappy beings who still groan under the weight of their chains, and the invading Army of the West will fulfill this noble duty."

DESTRUCTION OF PLANTATIONS—VALMASEDA'S INTENTIONS—THE MURDERER SHARKEY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Thursday, March 11, 1875.

I have just been favored with a view of a private letter received from the District of Cifuentes, near Sagua, and dated the 9th of March, in which the writer states that a party of some 200 or 300 well-mounted insurgents, under command of the insurgent Major General, the Pole, Carlos Roloff, has during the last few days been most actively engaged in destroying the plantations of the district near Sagua. The band is said to be mainly composed of Chinamen and negroes, armed with machetes, and all men of desperate valor. The writer says that he is in hourly expectation of being visited by them, and having the estate upon which he lives set fire to. He gives the names of twelve plantations which have been destroyed, and states that he knows of eight more having been burned, the names of which, however, he cannot give. The names of the burned plantations he mentions are as follows: San Antonio, Bogona, Santa Lutgarda, Dos Amigos, Guayabo, Vigilamia, La Caridad, Diamante, Flor de Sagua, America, Manuelito, Santo Tomo.

Count Valmaseda has to-day plainly indicated to the volunteers of Havana what he expects of them. A draft has been levied upon the whole corps of some 6,000 men, and twelve battalions have been designated by lot to take part in fighting the insurgents. They are to leave in three parties of four battalions each. The first four drawn, the Second Artillery, Sixth Infantry, Engineers, and First Light Infantry, will leave, it is said, for the field next week.

Sharkey has disappeared from Havana. At least, he has not been seen for a few days past.

MR. BRIGHT ON HOME RULE.

The following letter from Mr. John Bright has been received by Rev. T. O'Malley, Dublin:

LONDON REFORM CLUB, Feb. 25.

DEAR SIR: I thank you for the letter and the little book on Home Rule on the basis of the federation. I have read the book. Shall I tell you what I think of two Irish plans on this Irish question? The Mitchel plan is easy to understand, and if Ireland were unanimous and strong enough it might be attempted and might succeed. It is very simple, and under the conditions I have mentioned is not, or would not, be impracticable. But the conditions are wanting, and therefore there is this fatal objection to it—that it is impossible; and only men partly mad or wicked will urge Irishmen to attempt it. As to your federation plan, the Home Rule scheme, of which you are evidently proud to be thought the author, it is, in my opinion, quite as impossible as the other, and I must say that it seems to be far more absurd. To look at it only for a moment raises wonder that any man, or number of men, should imagine or think seriously of such a scheme. How many Home Rulers—how many men of that faith—are there in Ireland? Certainly not more than a million. If I give you four millions of the disaffected Home Rulers, Repealers, Irish Republicans, or other antagonists of Great Britain—and this is more than you can fairly claim—they will give you only one million of men, and of these not one-half have any knowledge of political and public affairs. And yet you propose, in order to allay the discontent of this part of your population, not only to make a revolution in Ireland, but to do the same in England, Wales, and Scotland. In Great Britain nobody wants two new Parliaments of Lords and Commons, nobody wants a third Imperial Parliament; and yet you propose with a childish sympathy and enthusiasm to force upon England, Wales, and Scotland these additional representative and legislative bodies, in order, apparently, to justify or balance the creation and establishment of like arrangements in Ireland. Surely so absurd and monstrous a proposition was never before heard of? You propose that 20,000,000 in Great Britain shall in a manner turn everything to which they are accustomed, and with which, in the main, they are satisfied, upside down, in the hopeless attempt thereby to allay the discontent of a portion of the people of Ireland, the said portion of your people never having been able to make a clear statement of its grievances, and being, as you must feel, totally unable to agree in any remedy for them. I do not enter into any explanation of your little book, or I might point out many inaccuracies into which you have fallen. I confine myself in this reply to your letter to the main features of the two plans for the regeneration of Ireland. I believe them both to be impossible, but your plan of Home Rule seems to me eminently childish and absurd. I must ask you to forgive the plain-speaking or writing of this letter, but I am unwilling to leave you in any doubt of my views, even after I have read the little book you have been kind enough to send me. Since I have taken my part in public life I have thought myself, and have intended to be, one of the best friends of Ireland, and I think now that I have never been more so than I am at this moment.

I am very faithfully yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

A COMMON THIEF AND A DEMOCRAT IN GOOD STANDING.

One Louis H. Closeman, who, it will be remembered, stole a very large amount of money from his employers and fled to Canada, was stated to have been President of the Democratic organization for the district in which he lived. This was an organization that rejoices in the title of the Nineteenth Ward West-side Democratic Association. The members of the association assert that Closeman was a member in good standing, but not President.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 17—12:30 P. M.—Erie Preferred, 38½.

3 P. M.—The rate of discount in the open market for three months bills is 3⅜ ₱ cent., which is ⅛ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 65f. 25c.

FRANKFORT, March 17.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 99⅜.

LIVERPOOL, March 17—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 8d.@8⅛d.; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below good ordinary, deliverable March, at 7 13-16d.; do. do., deliverable April and May, at 7⅞d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March and April, at 7 13-16d. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable May and June, at 8⅛d.

1:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Pork, 73s. 6d. ₱ bbl. for new mess. Beef, 76s. ₱ tierce. Lard, 63s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,400 bales were American.

7:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped March, at 7⅞d. Breadstuffs—Corn, 33s. 6d.@33s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

LONDON, March 17—3 P. M.—Produce—Tallow, 41s.@41s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

5:30 P. M.—Sugar, 23s. 6d.@24s. ₱ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard on the spot, and 23s. 6d. for do. afloat.

LONDON, March 17—Evening.—Linseed Oil, 25s. 3d.@25s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, March 17.—Petroleum, 30f. for fine pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 17.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15⅝c.; net receipts, 2,137 bales; gross, 2,147 bales; exports, to France, 3,489 bales; to the Continent, 2,113 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 239,452 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 17.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 698 bales; gross, 723 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 33,743 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 17.—Cotton quiet and nominal; Middling, 15⅞c.; net receipts, 515 bales; sales, 360 bales; stock, 60,261 bales.

GALVESTON, March 17.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 960 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,009 bales; coastwise, 190 bales; stock, 64,164 bales.

THE BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, March 17.—A fair business has been done in Wool, but prices remain without improvement, and fine Wools can only be sold at low and unsatisfactory prices. Choice Pennsylvania and Ohio Fleeces that generally range from 8c.@10c. ₱ lb. above all other grades, are not now so valuable as a Low X or a medium grade; while the latter are in demand the former can only be forced off at concessions. The supply of Wool on hand, and the firmness of foreign markets, would scarcely warrant this state of things, and there is likely to be a reaction before the new clip is received. The sales of Ohio and Pennsylvania, including X, XX, and medium grades, have been at 53c.@56c.; Michigan, 49c.@52½c.; Combing and Delaine Fleeces, 60c.@65c. for Washed, and 45c.@50c. for Unwashed. There is a scarcity of choice lines of Super and X Pulled, and sales are readily made at 50c.@55c., and small lots of choice Maine and Eastern Super at 55c.@58c. California Wool in fair demand at unchanged prices.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

No business was transacted at the Exchange yesterday, March 17. The sale by Hugh N. Camp of the premises No. 228 Pearl street being adjourned to the 31st inst., and the sale by Samuel A. Steele, of a house and lot on East One Hundred and Thirteenth street, east of Fourth avenue, being adjourned indefinitely.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions announced for to-day are the following:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court forecloseure sale, James Wiley, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 98.9, on East Thirty-ninth street, south side, 325 feet east of Second avenue.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 20.10 by 74.1, on West Thirty-fourth street, north side, 41.8 feet east of Tenth avenue.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, March 16.

Broome st., s. e. corner Mangin st., 25x75; H. Silberhorn to A. Moloney	$9,000
Ryer place, lot 187, S. Ryer's property, West Farms, 25x100; J. M. and L. N. Levy to Mary C. Martling	400
Suffolk st., w. s., No. 13, 25x100; Mary, wife of J. Sullivan, to H. Raphael	26,000
24th st., n. s., 287.9 ft. w. of 2d av., 19.5x98.9; Jane, wife of P. McMahon to M. Gogerty	11,000
30th st., n. s., 70 ft. e. of 4th av., 20x74; J. Higgins to T. Clare	15,500
33d st., n. s., No. 449, West, 18.10x99.2; T. Toner to Agnes, wife of T. Blakely	10,000
40th st., s. s., No. 340, West, 233.4 ft. e. of 9th av., 16.8x98.9; D. C. Calvin, Referee, to J. B. Fellows	6,550
54th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.5; J. Falk to J. Perl	20,000
55th st., n. s., 268.9 ft. w. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5; A. Turner to Mary A. Phelan	20,000
78th st., n. s., No. 109, 18.8x102.2; J. S. Caldwell to Jane, Lizzie, and J. C. Caldwell, ¼ part	4,875
115th st., n. s., 125 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x100.11; G. C. and J. R. Peters, Jr., and F. A. Palmer, executors of J. R. Peters, to J. Townshend	700
Alexander av., e. s., 25 ft. s. of 142d st., 75x106, Morrisania; Hannah S., wife of R. A. Brick, to W. R. Beal	6,000
High Bridge av., s. e. s., 184 ft. n. e. of Union st., 25x195.6, Morrisania; J. Fitzpatrick to C. Weber	1,200
10th av., w. s., No. 419, 24.8x75; Agnes, wife of T. Blakely to T. Toner	18,500
LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.	
4th st., n. s., No. 259 East, 24.9x96.2; L. T. Aaron to S. Rauh	$4,000
16th st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 3d av., 8.8x96.3; P. S. Hoe to B. H. Adams	4,500
LEASES RECORDED.	
Duane st., No. 189, 5 years, per year	$1,400
West st., No. 230, 8 years, per year	2,500
49th st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 11th av., 25x100.5; T. Martine to M. Norton: 20 years, per year	350
51st st., No. 64 West, 3 years, per year	2,800
8th av., No. 444, 5 5-12 years, per year	1,650

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE. FURNISHED.—THREE-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house No. 317 West 51st st., built five years ago, and two years ago put in thorough order, frescoed, &c.; furnished complete; carpets by Hyatt, mirrors by Whittemore, furniture by Phelps, Doremus & Co.; gas fixtures by Nicol, Davison & Co., curtains and lambrequins by Keity; price $28,500: $20,000 may remain; possession April 1, if wanted. Can be seen any time. RANDELL, owner, Nos. 554 and 558 8th av.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL March 25, 1875, 3 P. M., for two four-story dwelling-houses on 62d st., 9th av., and Broadway. No bids received below prices named, $21,000, $17,000. Also, elegant four-story dwelling, No. 308 West 58th st., $35,000; also, lot opposite on 58th st., near Circle, $15,000. Owner reserves right to sell at private sale prior to opening bids. Address WILLIAM BEDELL, Owner, No. 985 8th av.

MADISON AV., WEST SIDE, NEAR 53D st., in close proximity to Dr. Hall's new church.—For sale, an attractive and elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x60 feet, well arranged; dining-room and butler's pantry on parlor floor; basement and bed-room floors finished in hard woods; recently overhauled, and in perfect order; will be sold low, on easy terms; early possession; lot 95 feet. Office of estate of H. R. REMSEN, No. 54 William st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

THAT SUPERBLY FRESCOED, WELL built, hard-wood-finished house, No. 210 West 59th st., for sale, with mirrors and bronze gas fixtures of great elegance; it contains all modern conveniences and improvements of every kind; would lease for five years or more. Apply to HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

A.—FOR SALE—THE DESIRABLE AND FIRST-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 231 West 45th st., in fee; size 21x56x100; also, No. 106 West 28th st., three-story high-stoop brown-stone. Apply to R. RUSSELL, No. 1,193 Broadway, Room No. 15.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—BROWN-STONE, English basement, 19x50x100, No. 347 Lexington av.; high stoop, brown stone, three stories, 19x30x100, No. 207 East 45th st., against one high stoop house in the central part of the City. Apply to owner, H. CHAMPIN, No. 43 Exchange place.

A DECIDED BARGAIN.—FOR SALE ON 69TH st., near Park av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x55x100; hardwood finish; terms easy. For particulars apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

A BEAUTIFUL, EXTRA-WIDE HOUSE and dining-room extension, near 5th av. and St. Thomas' Church; very cheap. Also, fine house, with extra lot and stable, near 5th av., on Murray Hill; a bargain. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A LARGE NUMBER of brown-stone houses near Broadway, above 42d st., at reduced prices. J. W. STEVENS, Broadway and 51st st.—No. 6 Pine st., 1 P. M.

MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIDENCES for sale, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Company, at prices from $15,000 to $125,000. KINGMAN F. PAGE, Manager, 33 Park row.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOT NO. 213 5TH ST., City; splendid location for tenement-house or store; terms, $17,000: $10,000 on mortgage. Address TAYLOR, Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, on West 49th st., near 6th av., with immediate possession. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOUND AT LAST.—PERFECT COOKING RANGES that beat the 'rooms above; economical, durable; warranted. HULL, GRIPPEN & CO., 3d av. and 23d st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON PRESIDENT ST., NEAR COURT st., Brooklyn, one of the best and most comfortable houses in the City; size, 37.6x50, (on lots 75x100;) all improvements; in prime order; possession when desired; price reasonable; would exchange for good house without ground, of equally desirable situation. Address HOME, Box No. 3,811 Post Office, New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—RESIDENCE FOR sale.—A four-story stone-front house, three minutes' walk from Wall st. ferry, on Montague place. The house was built for the owner's occupancy, every way complete. Lot 25x100; house 25x58. Apply to J. N. KALLEY, No. 211 Montague place.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

HOUSE NO. 56 UNION ST., BROOKLYN, TO LET; also, lots to lease on 3d av., near 24th st., Brooklyn. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ESTATE FOR SALE.—THE FINEST RESIDENCE and most desirable location in the City of Providence, is now offered at private sale. The mansion is three-story, built of brick, with freestone trimmings, and conveniently arranged with every modern improvement, and all in perfect order ready for occupancy. The lot contains 48,563 square feet of land, fronting westerly on Benefit st., and southerly on John st. The lawns, grove and walks command a view of half the city, while the house controls a view of nearly all the river and bay. About half the land can be sold off at any time, if desired, leaving the mansion, brick stables, and all buildings, as a perfect estate in itself, and surrounded by the finest dwellings and most extensive gardens in the city. The property can be sold very low on application to

SAMUEL A. NIGHTINGALE,
Real Estate Broker,
Nos. 3 and 5 Washington row,
Providence, R. I.

COUNTRY SEAT,
WITHIN 45 MINUTES OF WALL ST.

To rent low to a first-class tenant, a very desirable country residence at West Farms, three and a half miles from Harlem by Southern Boulevard. House large and in perfect order, with hot and cold water, gas, &c. Eight and a half acres of land, fine garden and lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and evergreen trees. Horse-cars run regularly past the gate to and from Harlem, and to the Harlem and Port Chester Railroad Depot is but a few minutes' drive. This property is very desirable for a gentleman's residence, and will be rented for one or more years, as preferred. Apply to owner, THOMAS MINFORD, No. 101 Wall st.

FOR SALE—AT HYDE PARK, DUTCHESS COUNTY, a country residence, half a mile from the station; thirteen acres of land; grounds tastefully laid out; garden, orchard, (just in bearing,) grape vines, &c.; fine river and mountain view; buildings nearly new; house has bath-room, hot and cold water, and stationary tubs; barns with stabling for five horses and cows, hennery, ice-house, (filled,) garden-house, &c; buildings will be sold with part of the land if desired; terms easy. Apply to H. R. DREW & CO., No. 3 West 23d st.

FOR SALE.—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT DeLancey's Neck, within one and one-half miles of Mamaroneck depot and twenty miles from New-York and New-Haven depot at 42d st.; ten acres tastefully laid out in lawn, garden, and orchard; good view of the Sound; neighborhood first-class; good cottage house of ten rooms; carriage-house, &c. Will be sold low; terms easy. Address, OWNER, Post Office box 2,720 New-York City.

POUGHKEEPSIE.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, forty-six acres, large brick mansion, twenty-five rooms; brick stables and carriage-house, farm-house and outbuildings; vineyards, orchards, small fruit, &c., &c.; twenty minutes' walk south-east from centre of city, and just without its limits; beautiful and extensive views, and in line of city improvements. Apply to WINANS & DAVIES, No. 61 Liberty st., room No. 2.

SARATOGA LAKE.—FOR SALE, ON THE BANKS of Saratoga Lake, the Schuyler Mansion and grounds, containing about thirteen acres, beautifully located, adjoining the residence and grounds of Frank Leslie, and near Moon's, the celebrated drive and resort for Saratoga's fashionable society. Offered at a bargain by the executors to close an estate. For further particulars, price, &c., inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—TO A PROMPT buyer, a desirable country residence, containing thirteen rooms, in complete order, furnished or unfurnished; location unexcelled for healthfulness, beauty of scenery, and fine roads; near Long Branch; convenient to and in full view of rivers and ocean; two or more acres of land, with necessary outbuildings and conveniences. Apply to W. L. TYSON, No. 36 John st.

TO LET.—AT 141ST ST., ON THE HUDSON RIVER a large, handsome, brick house, well furnished; fine stable; grounds elegantly laid out; splendid river views. Also, 140th st., a very desirable brick house to let cheap. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 3 Pine st.

PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—TO LET, A FINE country residence with five or ten acres of land; a fine garden and fruit; one hour from 42d st. depot; a rare chance for a good tenant. For further particulars call at BRANDON & ODELL'S, No. 336 Washington st., or C. H. HOYT, Pleasantville.

GROVE HALL,
NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

To lease, furnished, for a term of years, this long-established Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. Address H., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—FOR SALE, TO LET, or lease—a very nice country house, nearly new, near my residence, where we have neither chills and fever nor mosquitos. J. SMITH DODGE No. 15 West 20th st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STYLISH RESIDENCE at Springfield, Mass.; location high, view extensive; about six lots; house brick, fourteen rooms; price $25,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine st.

TO LET AT SUMMIT, N. J.—A STORE, WITH dwelling attached, suitable for a grocery business; best location in town; opposite the station. Apply to ARCHIBALD GRACIE, opposite the station.

640 ACRES AT $15 PER ACRE IN SOUTH-west Missouri; for sale or exchange. Two good mill seats, one now being put in operation, on the above farm. For particulars apply to EDWARD C. CLARK, New Lebanon, N. Y.

TO LET AT RYE, N. Y.—A PRETTY SWISS COTtage of eight rooms, with lawn, garden, and carriage house; rent low. JASPER E. CORNING, No. 58 Cliff st.

TO LET AT ELIZABETH, N. J.—A TWO-story frame house; seven rooms; only two minutes walk from depot; 170 trains a day; rent $400. Apply to J. R. HOOLE, No. 48 Centre st.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—NEW HOUSE TO LET; fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, gas, bath, &c.; near depot. Apply to CAREY & GALE, owners, No. 60 Beaver st.

ORANGE, N. J.—(SPECIALTY.)—LARGE VARIETY of real estate for sale and rent. I. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau st. Orange office, opposite Main Depot.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE—IN PARTITION.
Charles M. Da Costa, Esq., Referee.
VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY,
NORTH-EAST CORNER CATHARINE AND CHERRY STS.,
To be sold at auction on
TUESDAY, March 23,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, viz.:

The two-story brick store and lot Nos. 116 and 118 Cherry st., being the north-east corner of Cherry and Catharine sts., now and for many years occupied by BROOKS BROS.' well-known CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, and being one of the most valuable business corners in the City, having a frontage of forty-five feet on Cherry st. and ninety-eight feet on Catharine st. ALSO, lot and building No. 120 Cherry st., adjoining the store of Brooks Bros. on the east. ALSO, the four-story brick house and lot No. 81 Catharine st., adjoining the above on the north.

Fifty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage.

LEWIS L. DELAFIELD, Esq., Attorney.

Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

TO HOUSE HUNTERS AND BUYERS.
Positive sale to balance partnership accounts.
Messrs. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, Architects,
No. 63 East 41st., corner Park av.,

have determined to sell their several properties, consisting of

THREE ELEGANT NEW HOUSES,

known as No. 5 West and Nos. 18 and 20 East 57th st.; also, No. 136 West 27th st., two lots on 10th av., and four lots on East 88th st. This property will be offered at auction, at

UPSET PRICES,
BY E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
ON THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

unless previously sold at private sale. Pamphlets, containing terms of sale and diagrams of the houses and lots, can be obtained at the houses, their office, or at the auctioneers', No. 3 Pine st. and No. 35 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED
RESIDENCES TO LET,
in choice locations.
E. W. WILLIAMS,
No. 837 6th av.

A FINE RESIDENCE IN 55TH ST., BEtween 5th and Madison avs.—To let, furnished or unfurnished, to a responsible party; four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house; finished in hard wood; large mirrors, &c. For particulars address W. M. DUFF, No. 54 Worth st.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS HIGH-STOOP THORoughly furnished house of medium size, on Murray Hill, near 5th av.; to a family without small children, a low rental would be named. For particulars, address B., Post Office Box No. 4,983.

APRIL LIST, REDUCED RENTS.—HOUSES, furnished and unfurnished, on and adjoining 5th, Madison, and Park avs. Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 31 East 17th st. Mailed free. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

TO RENT—27TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D avs.—Three-story high-stoop brick, 20x50; parlors and dining-room frescoed; to a private family; rent, $1,300. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TWENTY-ONE MOST DESIRABLE PRIVATE RESIdences, belonging to the North American Life Insurance Co., rent per annum from $1,000 to $6,000, to lease for a term of years. K. F. PAGE, 33 Park row, Manager.

IRVING PLACE.—THREE DESIRABLE DWELLings to let at reduced rentals, $1,600, $1,700, $2,300. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 35 East 17th st., or WM. B. ROSS, No. 38 Wall st.

TO RENT—NO. 169 EAST 82D ST., NEAR LEXington av., three-story high-stoop brown-stone twenty-foot house, $1,200, with extra lot. COMEY & CO., No. 538 Broadway.

A NUMBER OF VERY DESIRABLE FURnished houses to let—To private parties; choice locations, and greatly reduced rents. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 4TH ST.; ALSO, Nos. 416 and 418 4th av., with or without stores. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—3D AV., NEAR CORNER OF 71ST ST., first-class flats, eight rooms, all the modern improvements; rooms all light. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 405 6TH AV., BETWEEN 24th and 25th sts., west side. Inquire at No. 173 Waverley place, near Perry st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st.; five stories and cellar, 50x90. Inquire on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED—NO. 2 EAST 34TH ST., to small private family; possession May 1. Apply to MITCHELLS & A. B. CRANE, No. 92 Broadway.

FIRST AND THIRD FLATS OF HOUSE No. 570 Lexington av. to let. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO RENT—A HOUSE AND LARGE GARDEN, CORner 5th av. and 132d st. For terms apply at No. 285 5th av., before 10 A. M.

TO RENT.—17TH ST., STUYVESANT SQUARE, three-story, high-stoop brown stone. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

TO LET—HOUSE 18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE. Apply to JOHN WARREN & SON, 58 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
WITH ALL THE MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,
SPLENDID LIGHT AND VENTILATION,
SUITABLE FOR
Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Merchants, Lawyers, Railway, Insurance, and other Companies,
IN BUILDINGS
Nos. 38, 39, 40, 42, 57, 64, 66, 69, 71, 73, 78, AND 80 BROADWAY,
Nos. 5, 7, 17, 19, 34, 36, 49, 53 NEW-ST.,
Nos. 4, 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 38 BROAD ST.,
Nos. 55 and 57 EXCHANGE PLACE,
ALL NEAR WALL ST.,
And Nos. 4 and 19 WALL ST.
APPLY AT THE OFFICE OF
EDWARD MATTHEWS,
Nos. 4 and 6 BROAD ST.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.
THE FINE DOUBLE STORE,
Nos. 46 and 48 Lispenard st., near Broadway, 50x100.

Will rent very low. Possession immediately. Apply up stairs over premises.

LUCAS THOMPSON & CO.

TO LEASE—THE ELEGANT OFFICES NOS. 100 and 102 Broadway, vacated by the Universal Life Insurance Company on account of their removal to Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st.: also offices of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park place; also offices in the North America Life Insurance Company Building; also offices of the Guardian Life, No. 251 Broadway. K. F. PAGE, No. 33 Park row.

TO LET—FIRST AND SECOND LOFTS IN THE DEsirable building No. 116 Fulton st.; good light, well finished, and adapted for store or light manufacturing purposes; will rent singly or together. Apply to JOSEPH SHARDLOW, on premises.

STORES NOS. 416 AND 418 4TH AV., separately or together, with or without dwelling portion of houses; also, a shop on second floor, No. 196 Franklin st., to let or lease. ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET, IN THE BIBLE HOUSE—STORE ON Astor place, and offices on second and third stories, and basement for storage purposes. Apply at office of Treasurer American Bible Society, No. 6 Bible House.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—A LARGE ROOM ON THE first floor of No. 117 Broadway to rent for auction purposes any time from now to May 1. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

TO LET—SPACIOUS SUITES OF OFFICES IN THE fire-proof building of the Continental National Bank, suitable for railroads, insurance companies, lawyers, &c., at reduced rents. Apply in bank.

TO LET—NO. 5 WEST 107TH ST., NO. 144 EAST 83d st., No. 237 West 32d st., No. 138 West 25th st.; also, floors and storage. W. R. MORGAN, No. 240 Broadway.

TO LET—ENTIRE BUILDING, No. 366 CANAL ST., between West Broadway and Church st.; also store No. 374 Canal st. Apply to H. H. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine st.

DOUBLE AND SINGLE LOFTS TO LET ON Vesey, Barclay, and Leonard sts., Broadway block. Inquire of J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., room No. 6.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, NOS. 446, 448, 450 Water st.; will be let singly or together, and altered to suit tenant. Apply to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South st.

THIRD AV., STORE AND DWELLING TO let—No. 2,270, between 123d and 124th sts. Apply to ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT CORNER MERcer st.; storage. W. R. MORGAN, 240 Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ABUNDANCE OF GOOD SERVANT GIRLS ready: competent cooks or house-workers; German, English, and others, for City or country, at reduced wages; also male help, and Chinamen for all work. Ready at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 338 6th av.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., near 38th st., formerly with Bedell, employers will find a number of very desirable servants, Protestants and Catholics, male and female, for City and country.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 621 6TH av., between 36th and 37th sts., families can obtain first-class servants of all nations.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a steady respectable Protestant young woman, who is a neat, orderly chamber-maid; also a good family seamstress; or would not object to help in the care of children, or be otherwise useful in a good home; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY an industrious, neat young girl; understands the care of children; has City references; City or country; wears print dresses, and is obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant young girl in a small family, or to take care of grown up children and do sewing; good reference. Call on Thursday from 3 to 4 o'clock, at No. 201 West 22d st., corner 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and do plain sewing; best City references. Call, two days, at No. 742 3d av., second bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do chamber-work and sewing, or waiting. Address E. N., Box No. 260 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH girl, in a small private family, as a chamber-maid or laundress; best City reference. Call at or address No. 330 East 22d st.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; a good family cook; meats, soups, pastries, &c.; can get up nice made dishes; is a good bread and biscuit baker; would assist with the washing; best testimonials; sober, neat, honest, kind, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady reliable young woman who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuits, &c., in best style; is also an excellent washer and ironer; is willing and obliging; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH Washing.—By a highly respectable young woman; is a good family cook; a good bread and biscuit baker; best testimonials; sober, honest, neat, and obliging; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as cook in a small private family; thoroughly understands her business; can take full charge of the kitchen; no objection to do the coarse washing; best City reference; no cards answered. Call at No. 163 West 27th st., one flight up.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; makes all kinds of soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c.; makes excellent bread and biscuit; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman, as cook; makes nice bread and biscuit, soups, &c.; is also a good laundress, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook; is fully competent for her business; is a good baker of bread, pies, &c.; best of references. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 260 6th av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is a good cook and first-rate laundress; has best City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCH WOMAN; is willing to assist in the washing; is a good bourgeoise cook; City or country. Call at the French Bureau, No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT PERson as professional cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 252 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, AS cook, washer and ironer, or housework; good reference from last place. Call at No. 166 East 56th st., corner 3d av., third floor.

COOK.—BY A WELSH GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; good City reference. Call at No. 747½ 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good reference. Address Cook, Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 652 3d av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 263 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COLORED YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; good reference. Apply at No. 659 6th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN AMERICAN, OF TWENTY years' experience in New-York would like the work of a few more first-class families by the day or week; ladies, if you want a perfect and stylish fitting garment; understands all kinds of family sewing; $2 per day. Address Mrs. E. Fry, Brooklyn Post Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—SUPERIOR CUTTER AND A thorough French fitter of ladies' dresses and cloaks; will give the newest styles of the season; understands trimming, and will guarantee a perfect fit; will go by the day or week. Call at No. 403 10th av., one flight up, over butcher store.

DRESS-MAKING.—MISS BARBER, AN OLD and experienced dress-maker, will go out by the day, or work at home. Call at 745 6th av., near 42d st.

DRESS-MAKING.—A COMPETENT DRESS-maker wishes a few more engagements by the day. Call at No. 352 West 39th st.

GOOD SERVANTS
Can be obtained at all times
AT CARPENTER'S AGENCY,
No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.,

GERMAN DRESS-MAKER.—WOULD LIKE engagements to go out by the day in private families; understands cutting and fitting thoroughly. Call or address No. 612 3d av.

HOUSEKEEPER.—HAS GOOD CITY REFERences from her last place. Call for two days at No. 176 7th av., top floor.

HOUSEKEEPER.—OR TO TAKE CARE OF A row of buildings; best City reference. Address L. C. M., No. 189 Rivington st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN Protestant girl as lady's maid and seamstress; is a thorough hair-dresser and dress-maker; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; speaks some English; best references. Address F. Voss, No. 259 West 30th st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT LADY'S maid and seamstress; can cut, fit, and do all kinds of family sewing; hair-dresser, dress-maker, and operator; good City reference. Address A. D., Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN girl as lady's maid or child's nurse; family going to Europe preferred; or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference. Call at No. 103 West 48th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as lady's maid; understands all about dress-making; best of City reference. Call or address No. 223 West 31st st.

LADY'S-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT girl as lady's-maid or seamstress; no objection to travel; good references. Address M. K., No. 348 East 18th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A Protestant girl, in a respectable family. Apply at present employer's, No. 370 5th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as a very superior laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing, French fluting, &c., perfectly; is neat and tidy; has two and a half years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class laundress; can flute, puff, polish, and do all kinds of fine work in excellent style; best testimonials; sober, honest, very neat, and obliging; country or City. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A WELL-EXPERIENCED woman who is a thorough family laundress; can puff, polish, flute, and do up gentlemen's shirts in superior style; country preferred; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a competent young girl; is a good laundress, and would assist in chamber-work; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

LAUNDRESS—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO Protestant girls, one as first-class laundress; other as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Call at No. 140 East 36th st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; willing to assist with the chamber-work in a Jewish family; good references from her last place. Call at No. 206 East 59th st., third floor, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; thoroughly understands her business; or will do fine washing and chamber-work; good reference. Apply at No. 252 6th av.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MISSES' MAID and seamstress; is a young and respectable girl; will travel, if necessary. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse; is capable of taking full charge of a baby from birth; is a good sewer by hand or machine; has two and a half years' City reference from last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, 645 6th av., near 38th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands the care of an infant from its birth; or, would go as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; is a good operator; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN as nurse to young children; is quite competent to instruct them as they grow older to sew, or make herself otherwise useful; no objections to the country. Address M. T., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; excellent City reference. Apply at No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as first-class seamstress, a few more engagements by the day or week; understands cutting and fitting; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 342 East 49th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as seamstress and dressmaker; is a thorough seamstress, and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machines; is a good embroiderer; can be seen at present employer's. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS IN A FIRST-class family; understands dress-making in all its branches; has a good knowledge of hair-dressing; good references. Call at No. 288 3d av., in the fancy store, where work can be seen.

SEAMSTRESS.—A THOROUGH SEAMSTRESS, who can cut and fit and bring her own machine, desires to go out by the day or week; best City references. Call at No. 349 West 43d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and assist with chamber-work; can cut and fit; good operator and embroiderer; good reference. Call at No. 247 West 31st st., front basement.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; would also like to act as lady's maid; first-class City reference. Call at University Hotel, No. 27 Waverley place.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FAMILY SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and trim suits, dresses, and cloaks; also children's clothes; by the day or month. Address Dress-maker, No. 611 9th av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress, family sewing and dress-making to do at her own house. Call at No. 219 West 18th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND ASSIST WITH GROWN children, or light chamber-work and sewing; best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 36th st.

TAILORESS.—BOYS' CLOTHES CUT AND MADE; also, ladies' cloth garments of every style; work solicited in families by the day. Address Tailoress, No. 54½ West 32d st.

UP-STAIRS WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL to do up-stairs work and sewing or waiting. Address N. N., Box No. 278 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, and salad dressing perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT AND EXPErienced waitress, able to take a man's place; can clean silver and dress salads; has the best of references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WANTED.—WASHING FOR GENTLEMEN OR families, offices to clean and care for or take charge of, by a respectable colored woman; good references. Mrs. Chubs, No. 15 Cornelia st.

WASHING.—A WOMAN WANTS LADIES' AND gentlemen's washing and ironing. Apply at No. 870 7th av., in the rear house.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION in some mercantile business; good references can be given. Address INDUSTRY, Newark Post Office.

A MAN AND WIFE WISH TO TAKE CARE OF a gentleman's house for the Summer season; best of reference. Call at No. 425 West 44th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT man, who thoroughly understands his business, the proper care and treatment of horses; is a thorough groom, and good, steady driver; no objection to be generally useful; highly recommended. Address, L. or Coachman, No. 20 East 4th st., carriage repository.

COACHMAN—COOK.—A MAN AND WIFE TOgether, one as coachman, other as cook; both thoroughly efficient in their respective capacities; woman is a first-class cook; understands boning, larding, &c.; four years' reference from last employer; City or country. Address for two days T. D., Box 220 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN WHO THORoughly understands the care and management of horses carriages, and harness in all respects; has lived three years in last place; best City and country references. Address J. M., Box No. 281 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, a competent, trustworthy man, a careful driver, a first-rate groom; will be highly recommended in every particular; strictly temperate. Call on or address Coachman, No. 39 West 34th st., present employer's.

COACHMAN AND VEGETABLE GARDENER.—By an Englishman; married, no incumbrance; can milk; will take charge of a gentleman's place; refers to present employer for capability and trust; will be disengaged April 3. Address H. B., Box No. 262, Morristown, N. J.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; experienced, and in all respects competent; young, unmarried, Protestant; familiar with New-York and Brooklyn; can recommend him highly for past year. Call on H., No. 146 West 31st st., private stable.

COACHMAN—GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE, with good references for honesty, sobriety, and capability; is strong, willing, tidy, and of good habits; wages moderate. To be seen at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.; Maurice Lindquist, proprietor.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCHMAN SPEAKING English as first-class coachman; is a thorough and careful driver in every respect; sober and industrious; excellent City reference. Address A. L. B., Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—ENGLISH; JUST ARRIVED; FIRST-rate driver; good references; single. Apply or address J. B., at Norton's, No. 3 Whitehall st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINgle man, aged twenty-six years, who can take care of and drive horses, milk, and care cattle; do gardening, mow lawns, and general work about a place; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—A GENTLEMAN HAVING SOLD HIS horses and carriages, desires a situation for his coachman, who has served him with great fidelity, being sober, honest, and perfectly trustworthy. Refers to Frank Kellogg, 483 and 485 Broadway, for one week.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man, no children, as coachman; no objection to the country; will be found willing and obliging; can come well recommended, and understands his duties perfectly. Call or address J. R., No. 21 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man (German) as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; can produce the best of City references from his former employers. Address W. G., No. 113 West 37th st., private stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO is disengaged on account of gentleman selling out; sober and industrious; no objection to the country; best City references. Address, for two days, Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN and groom; is a Protestant, single; long experience; City or country; sober, honest, obliging, and a thorough horseman; best of references given. Address J. K., No. 40 West 10th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WILLing and obliging; best of City reference. Call or address H. L., No. 32 East 40th st.

FARMER—COOK.—BY A MAN AND WIFE TO take charge of a gentleman's place in the country, the man as a thorough farmer; understands the care of horses and cows, and driving if required; wife as first-class cook, or would fill any other capacity; good recommendations given. Call or address for one week, McKeever, No. 105 West 20th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THOROUGHly understands the business; greenhouse, graperies, vegetables, and flowers; married, no family; would take charge of a farm in connection; wife would assist in washing or take care of poultry; good reference. Address J. B., Box No. 274 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—A GENTLEMAN CAN HIGHLY recommend a Protestant married man who has lived with him for over three years; he is an honest, reliable man; understands vegetable and flower gardening, greenhouses, and the care of stock, &c. Address Honesty, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTEStant; understands perfectly the raising of all kinds of vegetables, pruning and culture of grapes, fruits, &c.; eighteen years in the above practice; six years' reference from last employer. Address IRVINE, for three days, No. 634 3d av., between 40th and 41st sts.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT married man, no family; is experienced in greenhouse, grapery, lawns, fruits, vegetables of all kinds, and accustomed to having charge of men; City references. Address for three days, Gardener, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—BY A DANISH PROTESTANT SINgle man; speaks good English; can do all kinds of landscaping; care greenhouse, graperies, budding and pruning out-door flowers and vegetables; long experience and best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A SWEDE WITH THE HIGHest testimonials; is a man of many years' experience; understands hot and green houses, graperies, and flowers; he speaks good English; refers to families in City. Can be seen at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; THORoughly understands the care of greenhouses and graperies, fruit and vegetable gardening in all its branches; best of references. Address T. Cox, at Fleming's seed store, No. 67 Nassau st.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN; UNDERstands all branches, graperies, flowers, fruit, and vegetables; well accomplished at the business; willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. L., Box No. 216 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER—COOK.—BY A GERMAN WITH wife; himself as plain gardener, and to take care of horses and cows, &c.; the wife as cook, washer, ironer, and any kind of house-work. Inquire at No. 29 Park street, with Mr. Fisher.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY A MARried man, no family; thoroughly understands his business; is sober, steady, willing, and obliging; good reference from his last employer. Address S. T., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GARDENER; married, without family; seven years' reference from last employer. Those requiring a good man may call on or address Sterling, at Messrs. Henderson & Co.'s, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, SINGLE; THORoughly acquainted with every branch of his profession, the care of a gentleman's place. Call or address Gardener, at Laxcy & Fischer's, florists, No. 693 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT young Swiss; first-class florist, grape, vegetable, and fruit grower; first-class references from last employer. Call on or addess W. M., gardener, No. 309 Broome st.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, AGED thirty-seven; has a family; to work a good farm, country seat, or nursery; is a practical working gardener. Address T. D., No. 456 Pearl st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN; PROTESTant; has had long experience; best of references from his last place. Apply to J. C., No. 179 Chatham st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MARRIED man who thoroughly understands his business in every department. Address W. W., Box No. 237 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT MAN. Address J. H., No. 15 Monroe st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN JUST ARRIVED from Europe as groom and footman; understands waiting thoroughly; is civil and obliging; the best of testimonials can be given. Address G. L., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, WASHER, AND Ironer.—By a man and wife, aged twenty-seven years, no children; man can do out-door gardening, milk, care cattle and horses, is a good driver and groom, and can do other work about a place; wife is a good plain cook, first-rate washer and ironer, and good butter-maker; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AGED eighteen years, who can do farm-work, milk, care cattle, and drive horses, assist in gardening, and a good hand to care and rear poultry; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED—A POSITION OF TRUST AND RESPONsibility by a thoroughly competent party, where energetic devotion to the employer's interests will be suitably rewarded. Address SECRETARY, Box No. 516 New-York Post Office.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, AS WAITer in a private family; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; no objection to the country. Address J. J., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERMAN as waiter in private family; know his business, and faithful in the performance of his duties; City reference. Address Waiter, Box No. 263 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; SPEAKS A little English; is experienced in the duties of a dining-room; can furnish the best testimonials. Can be engaged at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

WAITER.—BY A CHINAMAN AS WAITER IN A family, or to make himself useful in any capacity. For particulars address Teacher, No. 140 East 15th st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED.

Non-union Puddlers, at Troy, N. Y.

One works is now in operation, running twenty-two (22) puddling furnaces night and day.

Apply by letter to either of the undersigned.

H. BURDEN & SONS, Troy, N. Y.
ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Troy, N. Y.
JOHN A. GRISWOLD & CO., Troy, N. Y.

COOK, &c.—USEFUL GIRL.—TO GO A SHORT distance in the country, a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and to make butter; also a young girl, to make herself generally useful; both Protestants. Apply at No. 127 East 34th st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, basement door.

NURSE WANTED—BY THE DAY (CHILD EIGHT months old) and to go in the country for the Summer. Address, stating wages expected, with references and full particulars, G. W. J., Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE person to accompany a lady to Europe as nurse and lady's maid; must be accustomed to traveling, and prepared to furnish unexceptionable reference; wages $16. Call at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av., on Monday or Tuesday, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M.

WANTED—COOK AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SWEDish or German woman, with best of reference, as cook, where there is no kitchen-maid; also, seamstress and lady's maid, who can dress hair and has some knowledge of dress-making; French or German preferred. Apply before 1 o'clock at No. 233 5th av.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and to make butter; also, a young girl, to make herself generally useful; both must be Protestants. Apply at No. 127 East 34th st., from 11 to 1 o'clock; basement door.

WANTED—TO GO A SHORT DISTANCE IN THE country, a good plain cook, washer, and ironer, and to make butter; also, a young girl, to made herself generally useful; both must be Protestants. Apply at 127 East 34th st., from 11 to 1 o'clock, basement door.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GARDENER, WHO understands green-house and vegetable gardening thoroughly, a short distance in the country; a single man only, or one whose wife is a good laundress, need apply. Inquire at No. 122 Pearl st., first floor.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE, TO go a short distance in the country; must understand cutting and fitting children's clothing, and working a Grover & Baker sewing-machine. Address A. D. T., No. 62 Broadway, with reference.

WANTED—A COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, AT No. 108 East 12th st. Those who apply must bring City references, and be willing to make themselves generally useful. Call on Wednesday and Thursday, between 3 and 4 P. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH WOMAN AS SEAMSTRESS and chamber-maid; City reference required. Apply on Thursday, between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 46 East 25th st.

WANTED—GERMAN GIRL, CAPABLE OF COOKing, washing, and ironing for a small family; good references required. Apply at No. 125 West 21st st.

WANTED.—A COMPETENT CHAMBER-MAID, with City reference. Apply at No. 5 East 45th st., between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M.

WANTED—A YOUNG COLORED WAITER; ONE recommended by last employer. Call from 10 to 1 at No. 50 West 48th st.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 17.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$30,000 N.J. C. 1st c.105⅝
700 West. Union....... 77¾
700 do......b3. 77⅞
800 do.......... 77⅞
200 do......b3. 78
800 do......s3. 77⅞
2600 do......b3. 78
1100 do.......... 78
100 do......s3. 77⅞
3300 do.......... 78
200 do.......c. 78
900 Pacific Mail...... 38⅜
200 do.......c. 38⅜
300 do......b3. 38½
200 do......s3. 38⅜
300 do.......... 38½
800 do.......... 38⅝
400 do.......c. 38¾
800 do.......... 38⅞
1200 do.......... 39
700 do......s3. 39
700 do.......... 39⅛
1600 do.......... 39
100 do.......... 38⅞
1000 do......b3. 39
1300 do.......... 38⅞
100 do.....s30. 38⅝
200 do......s3. 38¾
1400 do.......... 38⅞
200 do......b3. 39
200 Erie Railway...... 26¾
700 do.......... 26⅞
50 do.......... 27
800 do.......... 26⅞
10 do.......... 26¾
800 Lake Shore...... 73⅝
300 do.......... 73¾
500 do......s3. 73¾
100 do......b3. 73⅞
600 Ohio & Miss...... 27⅜
250 do.......... 27¼
20 N. Y. C. & Hud...101
1800 R. Island.....b3.106
200 do..........106
200 do..........105⅞
2100 Union Pacific... 48¾
1000 do.......... 48⅞
2000 do.......... 49
1000 do.......... 49⅛
500 do.......c. 49⅛
1100 do.......... 49¼
3000 do.......... 49⅜
1600 do.......... 49½
100 do.......... 49⅝
200 do.......c. 49½
1500 do.......... 49½
200 do.......c. 49½
1512 do.......... 49¾
3000 do.......... 49⅝
400 do.......c. 49½
2300 do.......... 49½
200 do......b3. 49⅝
1900 do.......... 49½
400 St. Paul........ 35¾
100 do.......... 35⅝
100 do.......... 35¾
200 do.......... 35⅞
800 North-west...s3. 45⅝
100 do.......... 45¾
700 do.......... 45⅞
300 do.......... 35¾
400 do.......... 45⅝
500 do.......... 45½
100 do.......... 45⅝
15 do.......... 45⅜
100 do.......c. 45⅝
100 do.......... 45⅝
7 Wells Fargo Ex.. 86¾
900 Tol. & Wabash... 12½
500 do.......... 12⅛
300 do.......... 12¼
100 do.......... 12⅜
200 P. R. of Mo...s3. 49⅛
10 do.......... 49½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U.S. 6s, '81.C., 12..........120⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '64..........117¾
500 U.S. 5-20 C., '64, 12..........117⅞
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New..12.118½
$35,000 U.S.5s, 10-40 R..........114¼
10,000 do.....b3.114¼
2,000 do.....12.114¼
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........12.114⅝
13,000 U. S. 5s, '81, R..........b.c.115¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, new. Ex Coup........ 48
1,000 B'lyn 6s, W.L.101¾
1,000 C. & Ohio, 1st, Coup on.......... 43½
8,000 C.,B.& Q.C.7s.104
5,000 C.&R.I.&P.7s..108
3,000 Bur., C.R.& M. 1st.........b.c. 47
4,000 C. & N.W Con. Coup. Gd. bds. 83⅜
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I.1st.107⅛
3,000 D., L. & W., C.111¼
2,000 H.&St.Jo.8s,C. 82¼
3,000 Cen. Pac. 1st, Cal. & O. Br... 85
5,000 L. S. C. R. 1st.100
6,000 Har. 1st,7s, C.111
1,000 O. & M. C. S.F. 99
1,000 C. P. G. bds.... 97¾
1,000 C. P. S. A. bds.105
1,000 U. Pac. 1st.... 97
1,000 do.......... 96⅞
20,000 do.......... 96¾
10,000 do.......... 96⅝
31,000 U. Pac. S. F... 90
15,000 do.......... 89⅞
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 1st, C..........b.c.114
1,000 P. of Mo. 1st.. 89¾
1,000 C. & P. C. S.F.105
6,000 W. U. T. 7s...102
2,000 C.,C.& I.C.1st. 56½
2,000 do.......... 57
5,000 do.......... 56½
1,000 do.......... 56¼
1,000 do.......... 56⅛
10 Bank of Com.....118¼
21 Fourth Nat. B'k.. 99
15 Metropolitan Bk.132
50 U. S. Express..... 60
20 do.......... 59⅞
300 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3.100⅝
60 do..........101
10 Ill. Cen..........102
200 do.......b.c.102
30 do..........102¼
100 do..........102
300 W. Union.b.c.b3. 78⅛
800 do.......... 78
800 do......b3. 78
600 do......s3. 77⅞
2400 do.......... 77⅞
300 do......b3. 77⅞
200 do......s3. 77¾
100 do.......c. 77⅞
100 do......b3. 74⅞
200 do......s3. 77¾
100 do.......... 77¾
400 Pac.Mail..b.c.b3. 39
800 do.......... 38⅞
100 do......b3. 38⅞
700 do.......... 38¾
600 do.......... 38⅝
1100 do......s3. 38½
800 do.......... 38½
1300 do.......... 38⅜
100 Mari. L. & M...b.c. 5½
600 L.S.&M.So.b.c.s3. 73¾
100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.105⅞
900 do..........105⅞
300 Erie Railway.b.c. 26⅞
1200 do.......... 26¾
1600 do.......... 26⅝
200 do......b3. 26¾
500 do......s3. 26⅝
100 do.......... 26¾
800 do......b3. 26⅞
300 do......s3. 26¾
100 do.......... 26¾
1000 do.......... 26⅝
400 do......b3. 26⅝
800 C.& N. W..b.c.s3. 45½
100 do.......... 45½
100 do......b3. 45½
300 do.......... 45⅜
600 do.......... 45½
100 do.....s10. 45⅜
100 do.....b30. 45½
100 do.......... 45⅜
200 do.......... 45½
2700 do.......... 45⅜
1200 do......s3. 45¼
500 do......s3. 45¼
800 Un. Pac....b.c.s3. 49⅜
1200 do.......... 49⅜
1000 do.......... 49¼
600 do.......... 49⅛
2100 do.......... 49¼
500 do......b3. 49¼
1100 do......s3. 49⅛
200 do.......c. 49¼
25 do.......... 49
100 do......b5. 49¼
500 do.......... 49⅜
1700 do.......... 49¼
1800 do......s3. 49⅛
500 do.......... 49
500 do......s3. 49
100 do......b3. 49⅛
100 C. & P. Gtd...b.c. 91⅞
10 N. J. Central.b.c.110¾
40 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 63¼
900 C.,M.&St.P.b.c.s3. 35¾
100 do.......... 35⅝
100 Tol., W. & W..b.c. 12⅜
100 D., L. & W......b.c.111⅛
100 do..........111
15 do..........111¼
100 P. R. of Mo...b.c. 49⅛
300 do.......... 49
45 Chic. & Alton....101
135 do......b.c.100⅝
10 do..........101
100 H. & St. Jo...... 24
100 do......b.c. 24
400 do.......... 23½
50 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 27⅛
100 do......b3. 27⅜
600 do.......... 27¼
400 do.......... 27⅛
200 do......s3. 27⅛
100 do.......c. 27⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$10,000 U. Pac. S. F... 89¾
600 West. Union...b3. 77¾
500 do.......... 77¾
700 do.......... 77⅝
800 do......s3. 77½
200 American Ex..... 63½
200 Pacific Mail...... 38½
100 do.....b15. 38½
800 do.......... 38⅜
200 Erie Railway.s10. 26⅜
600 do......b3. 26¾
200 do......s3. 26⅝
200 do.......... 26¾
200 do.......... 26⅝
600 North-western.... 45⅛
300 do......b3. 45¼
1100 do.......... 45⅛
200 do......s3. 45⅛
1100 do.......... 45
500 Union Pac....... 49⅛
700 do.......... 49⅛
100 do......b3. 49¼
500 do.......... 49⅛
700 do......s3. 49
2200 do.......... 49
300 do......b3. 49⅛
400 Lake Shore....s3. 73⅝
100 Rock Island.....c.105¾
100 Tol. & Wab......... 12¼
100 do.......... 12⅛
1200 do.......... 12
100 do.......... 11⅞
100 do......b3. 11⅞
400 do.......... 11¾
800 St. Paul......... 35½
700 Ohio & Miss..s3. 27
600 do.......... 27
700 do.......... 26⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT—2 P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65........b.c.120
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New..b3.119
$70,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119⅞
10,000 U. S. 10-40 R.114⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000 Tenn.6s,n.,ex c. 47¾
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G... 99⅞
5,000 do..........100
5,000 U. P. S. F..b.c.. 89¼
1,000 do.......... 89¼
10,000 do.......... 89
2,000 Ohio & M. C.B. 97⅞
4,000 Chi. & N. W. C. C. G. B...s3. 83⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83.100
10,000 N.Y.C.1st,cou.118¾
5,000 North Mo. 1st.. 86
3,000 N.J.C.1st,new.109¼
8,000 H. & S. J. 8s, C. 82⅜
5,000 Gt. W. 1st,'88.. 79
100 C.Cl.of Md.b.c.s3. 45
100 do.......... 45
1200 W. U. T..b.c.s3. 77½
200 do......b3. 77⅝
600 do.......... 77⅝
100 do......b3. 77¾
100 do.......c. 77⅝
800 do......b3. 77⅝
100 do.......... 77⅝
500 do......s3. 77½
400 do.......... 77⅝
15 U. S. Express...... 60
28 Adams Exp..b.c.104½
62 do......b60.104½
1800 Pac. Mail...b.c. 38¼
200 do.......... 38½
1300 do.......... 38⅜
6 N.Y.C.&H.R..b.c.100¾
800 H. & St. Jo..b.c. 23½
400 Erie R'y....b.c.b3. 26¾
200 do......s3. 26¾
100 do.....s10. 26¾
100 do......s5. 26¾
400 do.......... 26¾
5 C., C., C. & I..b.c. 62
1000 L. S. & M. S...b.c.. 73⅝
100 do.......... 73¾
1100 do......s3. 73⅝
100 do......b5. 73⅝
600 Un. Pacific..b.c.c. 49⅛
400 do.......... 49⅛
1000 do......b3. 49¼
1000 do.......... 49⅛
100 do......s3. 48⅞
1100 do.......... 49
100 C. & R. I...b.c.b3.105⅞
700 C. & N.W..b.c.s3. 45
100 do.......... 45⅛
400 do......b3. 45¼
400 do......s3. 45⅛
100 do......s4. 45
100 do......s3. 45
100 C. & N.W. Pf...b.c. 58¼
700 C., M. & S. P...b.c. 35½
100 C.,M.&S.P.Pf..b.c. 56¼
100 T., W. & W...b.c. 11⅞
100 C., B. & Q....b.c.107⅜
100 Chicago & Alton.100½
10 do......b.c.100¼
200 Ohio & M..b.c.s3. 27
200 do......b3. 27⅛
200 do.......... 27
200 do.......... 26⅞

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$35,000 10-40 Reg.....114½
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st... 96½
10,000 Un. Pac. S. F... 88¾
10,000 do.......... 88⅝
5,000 do.......... 88⅞
25,000 do.......... 89
5,000 U. P. L. G...s3.100
2,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 55½
1,000 South Side 1st. 91½
2,000 O. & M. Cons... 98
500 Erie Railway..... 26¾
600 Western Union.... 77½
2700 do.......... 77⅜
3300 do.......... 77¼
600 do......s3. 77¼
500 do.......... 77⅜
1200 do......b3. 77½
600 do.......... 77½
100 Michigan Central. 74
200 Pacific Mail...... 38¼
500 do.......... 38⅜
2600 do.......... 38½
200 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 100¼
800 do......b3 100¼
100 Lake Shore....... 73⅝
100 do......b3. 73¾
100 Tol. & Wab...... 12
100 do......s3. 12
300 Union Pacific..... 49
100 do......s5. 48⅞
800 do.......... 49
500 do.......... 49⅛
1500 do.......... 49¼
100 do......b3. 49⅜
1500 do.......... 49⅜
200 Pittsburg......... 92
500 North-western..... 45
100 do.......c. 44⅞
100 do.......... 44⅞
1500 do.......... 44¾
500 do.......... 44⅞
2100 do.......... 45
200 do......b3. 45⅛
600 do.......... 45⅛
100 North-western Pf. 58¼
100 do.......... 58½
400 Rock Island.......105¾
1300 St. Paul......... 35½
100 do.......... 35⅜
200 do.......... 35½
200 do.......... 35⅝
100 Ohio & Miss...... 26⅞
100 do.......... 27
200 do......b3. 27⅛
1000 do.......... 27
100 Han. & St. Jo...... 23¼

WEDNESDAY, March 17—P. M.

The stock market was strong, if not buoyant, in the early dealings, and prices improved to the extent of ½@1 Ꝑ cent. in the leading shares. After the first call the temper of speculation changed and a reaction ensued. The bears made free use of reports concerning troubles among mercantile houses to hammer the market, which rumors proved to be untrue except in a single instance, the firm of Aldama & Fuller, sugar refiners, whose difficulties were by no means so serious as report had made them. The efforts to depress prices were not very successful, the market promptly recovering when the actual facts in regard to the suspension were made known. The leading feature of the market was Union Pacific, over 50,000 shares of which changed hands, the price ranging at 48¾@49¾@48⅞@49⅜. Western Union rose from 77¾ to 78⅛, fell off to 77¼, and closed at 77½. Pacific Mail advanced from 38⅜ to 39⅛, receded to 38¼, and finally rallied to 38½. North-west common rose from 45½ to 45⅞, declined to 44¾ after the second call, closing at 45⅛ to 45¼. Wabash declined from 12½ to 11¾, with a recovery of ¼ Ꝑ cent. in the late dealings. The changes in the remainder of the list were less important, and chiefly in sympathy with the course of the stocks already mentioned. Investment shares were firm, except for Michigan Central, which declined to 74.

The money market continues easy, and call loan negotiations to-day were at 4@5 Ꝑ cent. on ordinary stock exchange collateral. On pledge of Government bonds the supply offering is large at 3 Ꝑ cent. In discounts prime mercantile paper is readily taken at 5@7 Ꝑ cent.

The foreign advices reported a steady market for securities, and discounts a shade easier in the open market for three months' bills, which are quoted at 3⅜ Ꝑ cent. Consols closed at 92⅞@93 for money, and 93@93⅛ for the account; 1865s, old, at 107½@107⅝; 1867s at 107½; 10-40s at 103, and New 5s at 103⅛. The sterling exchange market was firm in the early business, the rates having been advanced by the bankers to $4 79½ for 60 days, and $4 83½ for demand, with actual business at $4 79 and $4 83. In the afternoon sales were made as low as $4 78 and $4 82, the change being due to the advance in gold. Speculation in the Gold Room was tame and uninteresting until toward the close, when the gold clique made use of exaggerated reports in regard to the failures alluded to above, and there was a sudden spurt in the price from 115⅞ to 116½, the market closing at the latter quotation. The loan market was easier. Before the close of Clearing-house hours 1-64 per diem and 1-32 for immediate delivery were paid for the use of gold, but subsequently loans were made free of interest, and at the close holders paid 2 Ꝑ cent. to have balances carried.

Government bonds were in fair demand and the market was firm in tone. One lot of $70,000 1867s, coupon, brought 119⅞. There was an active business in registered 10-40s at 114¼@114½. Railroad bonds were well maintained, except in the case of the Pacific issues, which declined slightly. Sinking funds, however, fell off to 88⅝, and closed at 89. Land grants left off firm at par, and firsts steady at 96½. New-York Central firsts, coupon, sold at 113¾@114. C., C. and I. C. first was erratic in its course, rising from 56⅛ to 57, and afterward falling to 55½. In State bonds the sales were confined to Tennessee New ex-coupon at 48@47¾.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875.

Gold receipts	$906,925 34
Gold payments	1,045,701 06
Gold balance	50,193,927 42
Currency receipts	347,595 13
Currency payments	1,084,024 43
Currency balance	46,503,268 05
Customs	265,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—MARCH 17.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s, coup., '81	115⅜	115⅜
United States 5-20s, coup., 1862	117½	117½
United States 5-20s, coup., 1867	119¾	119⅞
American Gold	115⅞	116½
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 78	$4 78@$4 78½
New-York Central and Hudson	100⅛	100¼
Chicago and Rock Island	105⅞	105¾
Pacific Mail	38¼	38½
St. Paul Common	35½	35½
St. Paul Preferred	56½	56¼
Western Union	77⅝	77½
Union Pacific	48⅝	49⅜
Lake Shore	73½	73¾
Toledo and Wabash	12⅝	12
North-western Common	45⅝	45⅛
North-western Preferred	58⅜	58½
Delaware and Lackawanna	111⅜	111¼
New-Jersey Central	110½	110½
Panama	114	114
Erie	26¾	26¾
Ohio and Mississippi	27¼	27
C., C. and Indiana Central	5½	5½
Harlem	130⅜	130⅜

The extreme range of prices in stocks, and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	100⅝	100⅝	600
Erie	26⅞	26⅝	10,100
Lake Shore	73⅞	73⅝	5,000
Wabash	12½	11¾	4,400
North-western	45⅞	44¾	22,500
North-western Preferred	58½	58¼	200
Rock Island	106	105¾	3,700
Fort Wayne	98½	98½	100
Milwaukee & St. Paul	35⅞	35⅜	3,700
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	56¼	56¼	100
Pittsburg	92	91⅞	300
Del., Lack. & Western	111¼	111	115
Michigan Central	74	74	100
Illinois Central	102	102	300
Union Pacific	49¾	48¾	50,037
Hannibal & St. Joseph	24	23½	900
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜	26⅞	6,500
Missouri Pacific	49⅛	49	600
Western Union	78⅛	77¼	31,000
Pacific Mail	39⅛	38¼	25,000
Amer. Mer. Union Express	63¾	63½	200
Total sales			165,452

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	119⅜	119⅝	5-20s, '65, n., c.	118⅞	119
6s, 1881, r.	119⅞	120	5-20s, 1867, r.	119⅞	119¾
6s, 1881, c.	120¾	121	5-20s, 1867, c.	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1862, r.	117	...	5-20s, 1868, r.	119½	119¾
5-20s, 1862, c.	117¼	...	5-20s, 1868, c.	119⅞	120
5-20s, 1864, r.	117¾	118	10-40s, r.	114¼	114½
5-20s, 1864, c.	118	118¼	10-40s, c.	114½	114¾
5-20s, 1865, r.	118¾	119	5s, 1881, r.	115¼	115½
5-20s, 1865, c.	119⅞	120	5s, 1881, c.	115⅜	115½
5-20s, '65, n., r.	118⅝	118⅞			

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $30,000 for interest and $196,000 for called bonds.

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered:

Gold cleared	$52,864,000
Gold balances	1,024,280
Currency balances	1,685,594

Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$72,537,921
Currency balances	3,258,381
Gold exchanges	2,849,533
Gold balances	562,833

The following were the bids for the various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	37
Alabama 5s, '86	37
Georgia 6s	86
Georgia 7s, n. bds.	94½
Georgia 7s, ind.	89
Georgia 7s, G. bds.	86½
Louisiana 6s	30
Louisiana 6s, n. bds.	29
Louisiana 6s, n. F.D.	29
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	29
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	29
Louisiana 8s, L. bds.	27
Mo. 6s, due in '75	100½
Mo. 6s, due in '76	100½
F'g bds., due '94-05	96½
Long bs., '81 to '91 in.	96¾
Asylum or U., '92	95
Han. & St. J., due '75	100
Han. & St. J., due '86	95¾
Han. & St. J., due '87	95¾
N. Y. R. B'y L'n	107
N. Y. C. B'y L'n	107¼
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '75	110
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '77	110
N. Y. 6s, C. L'n, '78	110
N. Y. 6s, G. L'n, '91	114
N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '75	114
N. Y. 5s, G. L'n, '76	114
N.C. N.C.R., Ja. & Ju.	50
N.C. N.C.R., Ap. & O.	50
N. C. Sp. Tax. cl. 1	3
Ohio 6s, '75	101
Ohio 6s, '81	105
Ohio 6s, '86	106
South Carolina 6s	31
S. C., Jan. & July	29
S. C., April & Oct.	29
S. C. F'g Act, '66	29
S.C.L.C., '89, Jan. & Ju.	29
S.C.L.C., '89, Ap. & Oc.	29
S. C. 7s, of '88	29
Tennessee, 6s, old	65
Tenn., 6s, old, ex c.	47¾
Tenn. 6s, new bds.	64
Tenn. 6s, new, ex c.	48
Texas 10s, of '76	95
Virginia 6s, old	32
Va. 6s, n. bds., '66	32
Va. 6s, n. bds., '67	32
Va. 6s, Con. bds.	56½
Va. 6s, ex m. c.	53½

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

Albany & Sus. 1st	107¾
Albany & Sus. 2d	106
Bur, C.R. & M, 1st 7s, G	47
Ches. & Ohio 6s, 1st	43½
Ches. & Ohio, Ex C.	36
Chi. & Alton 1st	106
Chi. & Alton Inc.	104
Lou. & Mo. 1st Gua.	90
St. Lo., J'v'le & C. 1st	100¼
Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st	112⅜
Chi., B. & Q. Cons. 7s	104¼
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	107
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st N.	109
C.R. of N.J. 1st Cons.	105⅝
C.R. of N.J. Cons. Con.	103¼
Mil. & St.P. 1st 8s, P.D.	107
M. & St.P. 1st. LaC.D.	85
M. & St.P. 1st I. & M.D	70
M. & St.P. 1st, H. & D.	73
M. & St.P. 1st, C. & M.	81
M. & St. P. 1st, Cons.	70
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	100½
Chic. & N. W. C. bds.	89¾
Chic. & N. W. 1st	96¼
Chic. & N.W. C.G. bds.	83⅜
Chic. & N.W. R.G. bds.	82⅛
Gal. & Chic. Ext.	105
Gal. & Chic. 2d	102½
Peninsula 1st, Con.	91½
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s. S.F.	107
Del., L. & W. 2d	108¾
Del., L. & W. 7s, C.	111
Mor. & Essex 1st	111
Mor. & Es. 7s of '71	105½
Erie 1st, Ext.	106
Erie 2d 7s, 1879	100
Long Dock bds.	104⅜
B., N.Y. & E. 1st, '77	87
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	106
Han. & St. Jo. 8s, Con.	82
Ill. Cen. 7 Ꝑ ct., '75	103
C. F. & Minn. 1st	82½
Ind., B. & W. 1st	33½
Mich. So. 7 Ꝑ ct. 2d	102¾
Mich. S.N.I.S.F. 7 Ꝑ c.	106½
Cleve. & Tol. New bds.	103
Cleve. P. & A. old	102
Cleve. P. & A. new	103
Buffalo & Erie n bds.	102
Buffalo & State L'e 7s	102
Kala'zoo & W.P. 1st	85
Lake Shore Div. bds.	101½
LakeShore Cons. r 1st	99¾
Lake S. Cons. Coup 2d	92¼
Marietta & Cin. 1st	103
Mich. Cen. Con 7s 1902	103
Mich. C. 1st 8s, 82 S.F.	113
N. Y. & N. H. 6s	103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	99¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	99¾
N.Y. Cen. 6s, Real Es.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	101¼
N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st, C.	114
N.Y.C. & Hud. 1st, R.	110⅞
Harlem 1st 7s, Coup.	111
Harlem 1st 7s, Reg.	111
North Missouri 1st	85½
Ohio & Miss. Con. S.F.	98
Central Pacific G'd bs	97⅝
Cen. P. San. Jo. B'ch.	87⅛
Cen. Pac. Cal. & O. 1st	84½
Cen. Pac. St'e Aid. bs.	105
Western Pacific bs.	89
Union Pacific 1st bs.	96½
Union Pac. L'd G's, 7s	99½
Union Pacific S. F.	89⅞
Pac. R. of Mo 1st	89¾
P.R. of Mo. 1st Car. B.	77
Pac. R. of Mo. 2d	79
P.R. 7s, guart't by Mo.	101½
P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	109⅛
P., Ft. W. & C 2d	104½
C. & P. Cons. S. F.	104½
Clev. & Pitts. 4th	96
Col., Chic. & Ind 1st	56
Col., Chic. & Ind. 2d	20
R., W. & O. Cons. 1st	95½
St. L. & I. M. 1st	85
St. L. & I. M. 2d	52
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.	77
Tol., P. & W., E. D.	62½
Tol., P. & W., W.D.	50
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ex.	81¼
T. & Wab. 1st St. L.D.	62
Tol. & Wab. 2d	56
T. & W. Cons. Con.	38¼
Han. & Naples 1st	47½
Gt. West. 1st, '88	77
Gt. West. 2d, '56	56
Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90	56
Laf., B'tn. & Miss. 1st	57½
Pekin, Lin. & Dec. 1st	60

And the following for the City Bank Shares:

America	155
Americ'n Exchange	118
Butch. & Drover's	132
Chemical	1600
City	300
Citizens'	125
Commerce	118
Corn Exchange	125
First National	200
Fourth National	98½
Manhattan	148
Market	121
Mechanics'	140½
Merchants'	120½
Merchants' Exch'ge	101
Metropolitan	131½
New-York	130
New-York Nat. Ex.	95
New-York County	220
North America	99¾
German-American	86
Gold Exchange	115
Greenwich	210
Grocers'	101
Import. & Traders'	195
Irving	127
Oriental	172
Pacific	165
Park	140
People's	140
State of New-York	112
Tradesmen's	142

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—MARCH 17.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	..
City 6s, New	104¾	105
Camden & Amboy Railroad	133½	..
Pennsylvania Railroad	55⅛	55¼
Philadelphia & Reading Railroad	59¼	59⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	63¾	63⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43½	43¾
Philadelphia & Erie Railroad	20	20⅛
Northern Central Railroad	..	34
Lehigh Navigation	50	50⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	101	..

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
SUBMITTED
TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
AT THEIR MEETING
IN BOSTON, MARCH 10, 1875.

BOSTON, March 10, 1875.

To the Stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company:

The Board of Directors submit the following report for the year ending Dec. 31, 1874:

The gross earnings for the year were	$10,559,880 12
The expenses, including taxes	4,652,314 95
Surplus of earnings	$5,907,565 17

Operating expenses being 44 5-100 per cent. of gross earnings. The surplus earnings for the year are equal to seven per cent. on the entire stock and bonds of the Company.

In view of the great commercial depression of the past year, and the almost universal falling off of the earnings of railroads throughout the United States, the increase of earnings on your road for the past year is very gratifying. The Directors take much pleasure in calling the attention of the stockholders to this fact, the importance of which can hardly be overestimated in calculating the future earning capacity of the property when the business of the country shall have been restored to something like its former volume. The continued settlement of the Company's lands by a good class of settlers, the increasing production of the silver mines of Utah, the coal mining on the line of the road, and the natural increase in trade between the Atlantic and Pacific States, must all tend to swell materially the earnings of your road in the future. The establishment of friendly relations with the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company, which has already enabled your Company to charge more remunerative rates for passengers and freights, is a very important matter, and should not be lost sight of in considering the prospective value of your property.

It is with great pride and gratification that the Directors announce the important fact that arrangements have been made and the funds provided for the immediate payment of the entire floating debt of the Company.

The expenditure for construction and for new rolling mill at Laramie was $482,568 04, details of which are given in an appended statement.

Compared with the year previous, there has been an increase in gross earnings of $293,776 46, a decrease of expenses of $390,897 41, and an increase in surplus earnings of $684,673 83.

The ratio of expenses to earnings has been decreased from 48.46 per cent. to 44.05 per cent.

The passenger earnings amounted to $3,952,858 55 and the freight earnings to $5,664,731 33.

Upward of eighty-four miles of new steel and iron rails have been laid during the past year, and the entire track, together with the equipment and depots, has been maintained in a high order of efficiency, the expenditures for which were charged to "Operating Expenses."

The measures adopted to avoid snow blockades on that part of the line which crosses the Rocky Mountains have been very effective, and the experience of the past Winter, which for intensity of cold and depth of snow has been without precedent in the Rocky Mountains, fully demonstrates the wisdom of the Board in incurring the large expenditure for raising the track, and for the erection of snow sheds and snow fences.

During the year the trains have run with great regularity, very few connections at either end of the road having been missed.

From November 1, 1874, to March 1, 1875, the passenger trains on the Union Pacific Railroad failed in a single instance only to connect with the Central Pacific trains on the west end, or the trains of the Iowa road on the east.

The important work of filling the temporary trestle bridges throughout the line of the road with embankment, which was in progress during the past year, has been completed. In procuring material for this purpose numerous deep cuttings have been widened, and the necessity of maintaining and watching costly snow sheds obviated, whereby an important saving in the future operating expenses of the road will be effected.

The control by your Company of the coal supply for use of locomotives has resulted in a saving of over $100,000 during the past year over the year preceding, in the cost of fuel, and has enabled settlers along the line of the road to obtain fuel at correspondingly reduced rates.

The new rolling mill built by your Company at Laramie will be in operation in April next, with a capacity to re-roll 20,000 tons of rails per year.

During the past year the rails to be re-rolled were necessarily transported distances of over 500 miles to rolling mills east of Omaha.

It is estimated that the saving during the current year by the Company's operating its own mill will be over $120,000.

During the year the Company have successfully funded $10,000,000 of Income Bonds, which matured on the 1st of September, into its new issue of Sinking Fund Bonds. By this exchange the Company make an annual saving in interest payments of $40,000 per year. The Sinking Fund Bonds now rank as one of the most popular (as they are certainly one of the soundest) investment securities dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange.

Another important consideration for the shareholders of this Company which should not be lost sight of is that while most of the great railway enterprises of the country have been largely increasing their bonded obligations, this Company has steadily pursued a directly opposite policy—having actually reduced its Land Grant Bonds during the year $678,000, and upward of $2,600,000 since the completion of the road. In addition, the Land Department have on hand $2,794,726 41 in land notes, drawing interest. The proceeds of these notes, as fast as paid, and of additional sales of lands, are applied by the Trustees to the purchase and cancelation of the Land Grant Bonds.

During the year there were sold 236,299 61-100 acres of agricultural lands in the Platte Valley, for the sum of $1,099,466 61, being an average of $4 65 per acre. The total number of acres sold to Jan. 1, 1875, was 1,085,548 70-100, for $4,944,365, being an average of $4 56 per acre.

The amount of land unsold is 10,995,088 35-100 acres, a very large proportion of which is mineral land of great value.

In view of this increased value of the unsold lands, it may be assumed that the average sum to be realized from their sale will not be less than $5 per acre, and in this event the aggregate sale will amount to the sum of $54,975,441 75, which, in addition to land notes on hand, is sufficient to retire the outstanding Land Grant Bonds, the Sinking Fund Bonds, and the entire capital stock of the Company at par.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company own in Wyoming Territory an area of coal fields greater than the entire anthracite coal fields of the State of Pennsylvania. The coal fields of the Company extend along 400 miles of the road, and five million acres of its lands are within the coal treasures. The coal is superior for ordinary fuel, and unequaled for making steam and for all manufacturing purposes. It will furnish cheap fuel to the Company for its own traffic, and will afford large additional revenues from the sale and transportation of coal for domestic and manufacturing uses to supply the country extending for nearly two thousand miles from Omaha to the Pacific coast.

The road was opened for traffic in 1869; since which time a variety of questions has arisen relative to the true construction of the Acts of Congress under which it was constructed. The position at times maintained by the Company touching these questions was misconstrued into antagonism to the interests of the Government, and led the public to make unjust criticisms, and pronounce unsound judgments concerning the conduct and purposes of the Corporation, whose intention ever has been to fulfill every obligation rightfully imposed on it by law. Happily, most of these questions were of a temporary character; many of them have already been satisfactorily disposed of, and the remainder are in a fair way of compromise between the Government and the company, or speedy and final adjudication by the courts.

Past public misapprehension and its consequent hostility constitute the only cloud which shadows the company's property; this is rapidly passing away, and a more perfect understanding of the facts involved will dispel it forever. To assist in effecting this most desirable end, the statement here following is made.

In pursuance of the opinion of Attorney General Evarts, of Sept. 5, 1868, it was held by the Government that the road was only partially or provisionally completed, and that it was not a "completed road" within the terms of the acts of Congress under which it had been constructed. The company had no alternative but to accept and act upon this resolution of the Government.

For the purpose of securing a lawful completion of the road, the Government determined to retain in its own hands a portion of the subsidy bonds, and the undelivered patents for the lands embraced in the land grant. This occasioned most serious financial embarrassment to the company, which led to negotiations resulting in an agreement, (now a matter of public record,) by the terms of which the Government bonds withheld as above stated were delivered to the company upon its depositing with the Government a like amount of its first mortgage bonds.

On the 10th of April, 1869, Congress, acting on the assumption of the Executive Department of the Government that the road was not a "completed road" within the true intent of the acts of that body, passed a joint resolution, directly *affirming* the position of the Executive Department, and authorizing the President to appoint a "board of eminent citizens," "to examine and report upon the condition of, and what sums, if any, will be required to complete each of said roads, *for the entire length thereof, to the said terminus*, as a first-class railroad, in compliance with the several acts relating to said roads." The "board of eminent citizens was appointed. After a careful personal examination, they reported (Oct. 30, 1869,) that an expenditure of over one and a half million dollars would be required to complete the road as provided by the acts of Congress and the instructions of the Interior Department.

In pursuance of this report, and in compliance with the demands of the Government, the company proceeded to make the expenditure exacted, and, when nearly the stated amount had been so expended, the Government elected to release to the company the first mortgage bonds deposited with it as aforesaid, upon the bond of the corporation being given conditioned for a full compliance with the law relative to the completion of the road, and released one-half of the patents for lands retained by order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated Nov. 3, 1869, holding the remainder until final completion of the road.

The Government maintained the position that the road was not completed within the meaning of the acts of Congress until October, 1874. In the meantime the company had expended $3,596,075 79 in bringing the road up to the required standard, or about $2,000,000 more than the report of the "Board of Eminent Citizens" required. After making this large expenditure, the President of the Corporation notified the Secretary of the Interior that, in the opinion of the company, the road was completed as contemplated by the acts of Congress, the report of the "Board of Eminent Citizens" and the order of his department. Thereupon a new commission was appointed to re-examine the road and report thereon, a full copy of which report is herewith submitted. It will be observed that this report covers, specifically and in detail, all points at issue relative to the completion of the road, and contains this express conclusion: "This commission has, therefore, decided that the road was completed as required by law, by the report of the former commission, and in compliance with the instructions of the Interior Department, Oct. 1, 1874, at a total cost of $115,214,587 79, as shown by the books of the company."

That report was approved by the Government; and since such approval—and only since then—the road has been deemed and held to be completed. This action of the Government was highly important in several respects. It settled, finally, authoritatively and definitely, the question of the road's completion; it removed the inhibition to the issuance of patents for the lands granted to the company, and they are now being issued as rapidly as required by the company; and it fixed the date from which the Government is entitled to receive from the company five per cent. of its net earnings, under the sixth section of the act of July 1, 1862, which provides that "after said road is completed, until said bonds and interest are paid, at least five per centum of the net earnings of said road shall also be annually applied to the payment thereof." Upon the several questions just referred to, the Government and the company are now (except as hereinafter stated) in accord; and it cannot be doubted that, so far as any of them are in judicial proceedings, the courts will affirm the concord thus existing.

The law having provided that the Government shall be entitled to receive five per cent. of the net earnings of the road after its completion, and the Government having, as above stated, determined that the road was completed on the 1st of October, 1874, the question arises—what constitutes net earnings?

The Supreme Court of the United States has answered this question. In *St. John vs. The Erie Railway Company*, that court held that net earnings are such as are left to the stockholders after the payment of all just and lawful charges against the company. It is stated in the opinion of the court that: "The logical definition of NET is 'clear of all charges and deductions.'—*Webster.* 'That which remains after the deductions of all charges or outlay as net profits.'—*Worcester.* The popular acceptation of the term is the same." This reduces the question of net earnings to absolute certainty. Whatever this company has left of its earnings after payment of all its just and lawful obligations is "net earnings;" and of this amount the Government claims that it is entitled to five per cent. since the completion of the road—a date fixed by the Government's own action as the first day of October, 1874. Hence, there is no longer any ground of disagreement between the Government and the company as to what constitutes net earnings and the date from which the former is entitled to demand five per cent. of the same, if at all. Whether or not the five per cent. liability is now obligatory on the company, it is not deemed essential to discuss. It is sufficient to say that eminent counsel are of opinion that this part of the act of 1862 is repealed; and the decision of Judge Hunt, that the legal construction of our charter must, on doubtful points, be construed in favor of the company, seems to give great force to the opinion that no such obligation now exists.

The constructions placed upon the acts of Congress under which the road was constructed by this company have, so far as they have been tested, been sustained by the courts, and the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, relative to the taxation of lands granted to the company, tends to make certain and definite the obligations of the company in these several respects, and to defeat many of the exorbitant and unjust claims which have been made upon it. It is a source of gratification that the perplexities which have come upon the company in the past, from the causes indicated, are so rapidly and satisfactorily passing away.

The relations existing between the Government and the company are important and delicate; but there has never been any misunderstanding concerning them, except those arising from a construction of the acts of Congress under which the road was built. The most important question now in dispute between the Government and the company is one which has its origin in the latter's transportation for the former. Section 5, of the act of July 2, 1864, declares that "only one-half of the compensation for services rendered for the Government by said companies shall be required to be applied to the payment of the bonds issued by the Government in aid of the construction of said roads." Congress, by an amendment, directed the Secretary of the Treasury to retain all of the earnings on Government account. A suit, specially authorized by Congress, is now pending in the Court of Claims, to determine whether or not the Government is entitled to retain more than one-half of said earnings. There can be but one end to this controversy. The law under which the road was built must determine the rights involved, and this will place in the treasury of the company about $1,000,000.

Feeling the importance of harmony in the relations of the Government and the company, and with a view to its establishment on a basis firm and enduring, a proposition was made by the latter to the former, a copy of which is appended.

This proposition was not only favorably received by the President and his Cabinet, but was very generally approved by the public; and there is no doubt that had sufficient time remained after its submission and before the adjournment of Congress, that body would have given it the sanction of a definite law. The proposition will be brought to the attention of Congress, at its next session, by the Government, and will lead to a definite and final settlement of all controversy between the Government and the company. The offer of the company is more liberal than a strict construction of the acts of 1862 and 1864 would seem to require; but it defines with exactness the relations of the Government and the company—an end most desirable. When approved by Congress and carried into effect, it will result in removing a mortgage from the property of the company, and in paying nearly eighty million dollars of the public debt.

In the opinion of Judge Hunt, in the case of *The United States vs. The Union Pacific Railroad Company et al.*, it is stated that "It is apparent to the most superficial reader of the statute, that the great object of Congress was to bestow advantages, and from time to time increase gratuities, to a corporation which should undertake the completion of a railroad to the Pacific. Conditions, restraints, or trusts were little thought of." But the company has no disposition to take advantage of any unguarded liberality of the Government. It wants to place itself in complete accord with the Government. It has constructed a great national work—in fact international—of which it is justly proud. The importance of this great work to the Government is almost incalculable. The reports of the Government Directors show that the company has acted in the utmost good faith in caring for and maintaining the property; and the last report of said Directors shows, from Government data, that, without a direct payment by the company of the principal and interest of the subsidy bonds issued to it, the Government will be fully reimbursed by the indirect benefits which accrue to it from the construction of the road.

It is deemed important that the stockholders should take some affirmative action at this meeting, concerning the proposition submitted to the Government, in order that the same may be placed before Congress, at its next session, with the full approval of the company.

Since the commencement of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, its affairs have been administered by the stockholders, without any remuneration for the large amount of capital they have invested. The Government and the public have alone received the great benefit of a line connecting the two oceans, the Government saving in cost of transportation up to this date being over eleven millions of dollars, a sum in excess of the interest advanced by the Government for the road. The reports of your officers, of the Government Directors, and of the different Commissions appointed by the Government to examine the road, testify how faithfully the stockholders have fulfilled their charge. The large expenditures for new construction, and to comply with the demands of the Government, which have been paid from surplus earnings, and which upon any other road would be justly due and would have been paid to the stockholders, are now made no longer necessary by the completion of the road. By any other company these expenditures would have been charged to construction and added to the capital of the company. The traffic of the road is one of permanent and unlimited growth. There is but little uncertainty as to its earnings, and there is no road in the United States that can carry an equal amount of traffic at the cost of so small a percentage of its revenue. The past Winter, the most severe since the road was completed, has demonstrated that the road is no longer liable to serious obstruction by snow. This result has been reached by permanent improvements, thus avoiding future expenditures.

The report of the Superintendent shows that not one train has been seriously delayed by snow, while roads connecting us with the East, and also parallel with us, have been snow-bound for several continuous days. The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, relating to the taxation of the unpatented lands, is a great benefit to the company, by relieving it from a large expenditure of money.

Questions pending in the Executive Departments, relative to its lands, depot sites, rights of way, reservations, and amounts due for Government transportation, have been finally settled, generally in favor of the company.

A decision determining the amount due the company for the half of the earnings on Government transportation will place in the Treasury of the Company nearly $1,000,000.

The establishment of a rolling-mill on the line, and contracts made relative to iron, will save to the company over $100,000 per annum, and reforms in the fuel department will reduce its cost about $150,000 per annum.

The amicable arrangement made with both steamship lines on the Pacific will bring remunerative prices for all the Pacific and China trade, and add largely to the surplus earnings.

It is evident from the foregoing facts, and the consideration that, as shown by the Treasurer's statement, the surplus earnings for 1874 were nearly $6,000,000, and that the company, for the year 1875, will be relieved from many of the extraordinary expenditures heretofore made, while the non-action of the Government on the proposition of the company will also relieve it from holding any money in the Treasury for the purpose of meeting the payment proposed for 1875, that there will be in the Treasury a large sum of money as net profits from the operation of the road during that year.

Your board therefore submits to the stockholders the question, what disposition shall be made of these profits, it being their opinion that a dividend of six per cent. for the year 1875, payable in quarterly installments, the first payable July 1, could be made without detriment to the company, as it is certainly fairly due to the stockholders.

The Directors cannot conclude their report without warmly commending the General Superintendent, Mr. S. H. H. Clark, and the local officers of the company engaged in operating the road. To their fidelity, capacity, and energy the extremly favorable results which have been accomplished are largely due. By order of the board.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

At the annual meeting of stockholders held in Boston, March 10, 1875, the proposition of the Directors to pay dividends of six per cent., payable in quarterly installments, commencing July 1, was unanimously approved and the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors having been approved and adopted they are hereby requested to pay from the surplus earnings of the company a dividend of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, commencing July 1, 1875.

Resolved, That the action of the Board of Directors in proposing to the United States Government the payment into the Treasury of a fixed sum to form a sinking fund to pay the Government debt and interest, this in lieu of all demands of all kinds of the Government upon the company, be and the same is hereby approved, and the Board of Directors, in their discretion, are hereby authorized to consummate the same.

SIDNEY DILLON, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19
Candles, pks	200
Cotton, bales	4,975
Cotton-seed, bags	100
Cotton-seed oil, bbls	93
Dried Fruit, pks	86
Eggs, bbls	1,086
Flour, bbls	10,222
Wheat, bushels	27,720
Corn, bushels	42,000
Oats, bushels	32,100
Malt, bushels	10,700
Barley, bushels	4,500
Grass-seed, bags	220
Beans, bbls	634
Corn-meal, bbls	500
Corn-meal, bags	707
Buckw't Flour, pks	165
Oat-meal, bbls	100
Hops, bales	52
Hides, No.	484
Hides, bales	560
Leather, sides	14,004
Lead, pigs	245
Spirits Turp., bbls	80
Tar, bbls	400
Resin, bbls	755
Oil-cake, pks	561
Pork, pks	490
Beef, pks	139
Cut-meats, pks	627
Lard, pks	825
Stearine, pks	125
Butter, pks	3,536
Cheese, pks	1,249
Tallow, pks	31
Dressed Hogs, No.	601
Pea-nuts, bags	20
Rice, pks	149
Starch, bxs	100
Tea, half-chests	270
Tobacco, hhds	168
Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	793
Whisky, bbls	729
Wool, bales	94
Skins, bales	6
Sugar, bbls	72
Tallow-oil, bbls	36

ASHES—A slow movement has been noted in this line, on the old basis of $6 for Pots and $8 for Pearls, Ꝑ 100 ℔.

BEES-WAX—Has been in light supply and good demand; quoted at from 32c.@34½c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—Have been held firmly, and have been more sought after. We quote stock afloat thus: Pale, $3@$3 50; Jersey, $6 25@$6 50; Up-river, $6 50@$6 75; Haverstraw, $7 50@$8; Croton Front at $12@$13 for Brown, $13@$14 for Dark, and $14@$15 for Red; Philadelphia Facing, $28@$32; Baltimore, $50@$58, Ꝑ 1,000.

CANDLES—There has not been much inquiry noted for supplies; prices, however, have been quoted steady. Adamantine at 13c.@17c.; Paraffine, 24c.@25c.; Sperm, plain, 28c.; Sperm, patent, 38c.@39c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c. Ꝑ ℔.

COAL—Trade has been moderate in the retail line. The wholesale dealings have been, however, on a very limited scale on the basis of our quotations, including Liverpool House Cannel at $18; do. Gas Cannel at $12; Newcastle Gas, $7; Scotch Gas, $7@$7 50; American Gas, $6 75; Cumberland Soft, $7@$7 50, and Anthracite at $4 75@$6 50 Ꝑ ton.

COFFEE—Very dull; quotations nominally unchanged; sales, 435 bags Rio, by the Lidador here, and 2,500 bags do., by the Amazon, at Baltimore, on private terms.

COTTON—Has been quiet for early delivery, yet quoted nominally unchanged in price. Spinners were the principal buyers. The depression in foreign exchange and the unsatisfactory advices from Liverpool were against export dealings. Sales have been officially reported, since our last, of 824 bales, (of which 570 bales were on last evening,) including 813 bales to spinners and 11 bales to speculators....A moderately active business has been reported for forward delivery at, however, a further reduction of about 3-32c. Ꝑ ℔., under a continued pressure to realize, though near the close the market exhibited more steadiness under the rise in gold, light arrivals at the shipping ports, and rumors of more encouraging private accounts from the Liverpool market. Sales were reported since our last of 19,100 bales, of which 3,200 bales were on last evening, and 15,900 bales to-day, with 1,900 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with March options closing at 16¼c.; April at 16½c.; May at 16⅞c.; June at 17 3-16c.@17 7-32c.; July at 17½c.; August at 17 21-32c.; September at 17 3-16c.@17 7-32c.; October at 16 21-32c.@16 11-16c.; November at 16 7-16c.@16½c.; and December at 16 15-32c.@16½c., Ꝑ ℔....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,975 bales, of which 1,058 bales were by railway; and at all the shipping ports, 7,097 bales, against 9,083 bales the same day last week. The following quotations are based on Cotton according to the new classification:

New-York Quotations, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13¾	13¾
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅜	15⅜
Low Middling	15⅞	16	16¼	15¼
Middling	16¼	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Good Middling	16¾	16⅞	17⅛	17⅛
Middling Fair	17¼	17⅜	17⅝	17⅝
Fair	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in rather limited demand at about steady rates; Hogshead Staves quoted at from $100@$200; do. Pipe at $140@$260; do. Barrel, $50@$135; Box Shooks, 75c.@80c.; Pipe Shooks at $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 65; Molasses do., $2@$2 25; Hoops, 35c.@40c.; Empty Hogsheads, $2 75@$3.

CORDAGE—Has been in rather better request on the basis of the recently modified quotations.

FIRE-CRACKERS—Have been selling more freely and quoted steady on the basis of $2 25@$2 42½, currency, for short and full count.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A moderate trade has been reported in State and Western Flour since our last at generally steady rates. Desirable lines of Minnesota Extras have been rather firmer. Superfine has been in exceptionally good demand. The sales since our last have been 12,400 bbls. of all grades, including No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 50, the latter an extreme; ordinary to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$4 90, chiefly at $4 75@$4 85; inferior to very good Extra State at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; very good to fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 25@$5 90, chiefly at $5 65@$5 85; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $4 90@$5 25, chiefly at $5 10@$5 25; poor to very good round-hoop Ohio at $4 85@$5 25; poor to choice Minnesota Extra shipping at $5 10@$5 85; and trade and family extras within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 4,900 bbls. shipping stock at quoted rates. ....Southern Flour steady, but quiet; 650 bbls. sold. ....Of Rye Flour, 300 bbls., and of Corn-meal, equal to 450 bbls. sold at unchanged prices.

FRUIT—A limited inquiry has been noted for supplies, in a jobbing way, without important alterations in values. Sales, 1,300 bxs. layer Raisins at $2 80, 1,000 bxs. loose Muscatel at $3 50@$3 60, 225 bbls. Currants at 6⅛c.@6¼c., 300 cases Sardines at 13½c.@14c. for quarter bxs., and 45 cks. Turkey Prunes at 7⅝c.@9¼c.

GRAIN—The Wheat market has been very quiet since our last. The demand from export buyers has been quite limited, checked in part by the derangement of the foreign exchanges through the speculative manipulations of the Gold market. The milling inquiry has been light. Holders have been more urgent in offering supplies, and prices have been quoted fully 1c. a bushel lower on Spring, and weak also for Winter. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 91,000 bushels (about half the amount having been placed last evening) at $1 18@$1 24 for poor to choice No. 1 Spring, car stock, chiefly at $1 22@$1 23½ for fair to prime; $1 15@$1 17 for No. 2 North-west Spring, in store and afloat, mainly at $1 17 afloat; $1 14½@$1 17 for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat, mostly at $1 16@$1 16½ for car stock, afloat; $1 16@$1 18½ (nominally) for No. 2 Milwaukee do.; $1 11@$1 15 for No. 3 Spring, odd lots; $1 09@$1 23½ for poor to very choice ungraded Spring; $1 33 for White Genesee; $1 28 for Amber State, and nominally within the previous range for Red, Amber and, White Western, car stock....New Corn has further declined about 1c. a bushel on a restricted business, especially for export. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at 84c.@85c. for poor to prime new Mixed Western, chiefly at 84½c.@85c. for stock afloat; 85½c. for choice do., afloat; 85c.@85½c. for new Yellow Western, and 85c. in part, for new White do....Old Corn unsettled....Rye, Peas, and Malt as last quoted; no dealings of moment reported......Barley held more confidently, but inactive; 3,000 bushels Four-rowed State sold at $1 18, in store; good to very choice Canada West, in store, quoted at $1 30@$1 35. Some 21,000 bushels Canada and Danubian reported sold on private terms....Oats have been offered more freely, and quoted a shade lower, leading to a more active business, sales having been reported since our last of 44,500 bushels at 66c.@68½c. for inferior to prime Mixed Western, chiefly at 68c. for stock afloat; 67c.@70c. for White do.; 68½c.@70c. for White State, and 67c.@68c. for Mixed do., odd lots....A moderately active business has been reported in Hay, Straw, and Feed at full rates.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in more active demand, with Domestic Cloth quoted at 11¾c.@12c. Calcutta Bags nominal at 12c.@12¼c.; Calcutta Bagging, 9c.@9¼c. Ꝑ ℔. Sales have been made of 6,000 rolls Domestic Cloth at 11⅞c.@12¼c. for early delivery, 12½c. for May, 12¾c. for June, and 13c. for July.

HEMP—Has been dull to-day at unchanged rates; sales 45 tons clean Russian at $222 50, sold on time. Of Jute Butts, 800 bales sold at 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency, cash and time. Manila Hemp quoted at 7c.@7⅛c.; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold, Ꝑ ℔.; clean Russian at $220@$230, gold, Ꝑ ton; Dressed American, $250@$300; Undressed do., (nominally) $175, currency, Ꝑ ton; Sisal at 5¼c.@5⅜c., gold. Jute, 4c.@5¼c. Jute Butts, 2 9-16c.@2⅝c., currency. Prime North River Flax, 15c.; fair to prime Canada do., 14c.@16c.; Western, 14½c.@15c. Ꝑ ℔.

HIDES—The market has been quoted a shade easier, leading to more activity. Stocks increasing. Sales 8,000 Montevideo at 24c., gold, 5 Ꝑ cent. off; 2,653 Entre Rios at 23c., gold, less 4 Ꝑ cent.; 2,600 Concordia, 2,150 Bogota, and 1,000 City Slaughter on private terms. Stock, 200,100 Hides and 510 bales do., against 97,100 Hides and 406 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—The business in this line has been very unsatisfactory as to amount, though buyers have had any existing advantage as to values. We quote: New-Yorks, fair to choice, new, 35c.@40c.; New-Yorks, low to fair, new, 30c.@35c.; Eastern, new, 28c.@38c.; Western, new, 28c.@38c.; Yearlings 15c.@25c.; Olds, all growths, 8c.@15c.; California, 38c.@42c. Ꝑ ℔.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in more request on the basis of previous prices.

LEATHER—Has been generally quoted firm as to price, on a fairly active movement in the leading kinds.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been comparatively dull at about former prices. Lake, for early delivery, quoted at 21½c.@21¾c., cash, Ꝑ ℔. Sales, 150,000 ℔....Copper products have been moving rather slowly since our last, with new Sheathing quoted at 28c.; Old, 20c.@22½c.; Yellow Metal do. at 21c.; Copper Bolts, 30c.; Yellow Metal do. at 28c.; old Copper, mixed stock, 18c.@21c. Ꝑ ℔....Iron has been without much show of activity since our last. Scotch Pig has been in light stock in first hands, and holders have been very firm in their views. The demand, however, has been limited. American Pig has been offered with more freedom, and has been quoted easier as to values, on a restricted call for supplies. Wrought Scrap has been in less request and less buoyant in price; 200 tons reported sold at $35 Ꝑ ton. Iron Rails have been comparatively dull on the basis of our quotations. Other kinds without movements of importance. We quote: Eglinton Pig at $34@$35; Glengarnock, $37@$38; Coltness, $38@$39; No. 1 American Pig, $28; No. 2 do., $25 50@$26 50; Forge, $23@$25; English Rails, $48@$50, gold; American Rails, $48@$49, currency, at the works; old Rails at $30@$35; Wrought Scrap, $34@$35 Ꝑ ton; Swedish Bar, assorted, $110, gold; Refined Bar, $62 50@$67 50; Russia Sheet-iron, 14½c., gold....Holders of Lead have been rather more urgent in their offerings of stock, and prices have favored buyers, on a very limited demand from all sources. Ordinary foreign Pig quoted at $6 75@$6 87½, and American at $5 70@$5 75, gold; Bar at 8⅝c.; Sheet, 8½c., and Pipe at 9c....Spelter has been in comparatively slack demand since our last, at $7@$7 25, gold, for foreign, and $6 50@$6 75 for ordinary domestic....American Steel has been quiet, but held firmly....Regulus Antimony has been in light request at 11½c., gold, for foreign, and 12½c., gold, for American Ꝑ ℔....Shot has been selling in lots at 10c.@11c. Ꝑ ℔....Tin has been quoted weaker in price, on a slow trade; 10 tons L. and F. sold at 20c., gold, Ꝑ ℔. and 500 bxs. Coke Tin at $7 37½., gold. Straits have been quoted at 21¼c.; English at 20c.@20¼c.; Refined at 20¾c., and Banca at 24¾c.@25c., gold. And Tin Plates quoted thus: I. C. Charcoal, $9 50@$10; I. C. Coke, $7 37½@$7 87½; Charcoal Terne at $8 50@$9; Coke Terne, $6 75@$7 25....Zinc has been quoted steady, but has been quite dull, at 9¼c.@9½c., gold.

MOLASSES—Very firm and wanted; Refining Cuba quoted at 41c. bid and 42c. asked for 50 test. Sales to-day 175 hhds. Cuba, for refining, at 40c., and 220 bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 66c.@70c. Ꝑ gallon. Two cargoes of new crop Matanzas, (573 hhds. and 55 tcs., and 559 hhds. and 64 tcs.,) just arrived, reported as imported by refiners. A few small invoices, of recent receipt, not yet reported as marketed.

NAILS—Have been very moderately sought after in the wholesale line, yet have been quoted steady on the basis of $3 35@$3 50 for common Fence and Sheathing, in full and job lots.

NAVAL STORES—Resin in rather more demand on the steady basis of $2 05@$2 10 for Strained to good Strained; sales, 3,000 bbls., to arrive, on private terms....Tar quiet at $2 25 for Washington, and City Pitch at $2 25 Ꝑ bbl....Spirits Turpentine sold to the extent of 125 bbls., in lots, at 35½c. for Merchantable, and 37c. for New-York pkg.; market about steady.

PETROLEUM—Has been quoted lower, on a moderate offering of stock, leading to rather more activity, and at the close more steadiness in price....Crude, in bulk, quoted at 7¼c....Of Refined, 9,700 bbls. sold here, for early delivery, at 14⅝c.@14¾c., quoted at the close at 14¾c.@15c.; and at Philadelphia, 14½c.@14⅝c....Refined, in cases, 19½c.@21½c....City Naphtha, 10c. Ꝑ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in less demand and quoted lower, with sales reported of 425 bbls. new Western Mess in lots, at $20 60@$20 65, closing dull at $20 60; 70 bbls. Extra Clear at $23 25, with Prime Mess and Extra Prime about as last quoted. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 1,750 bbls., May option, at $20 40@$20 50, closing at $20 40, with April quoted nominally at $20 25@$20 40....Dressed Hogs in more request at firmer prices; City quoted at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and Western at 9⅛c....Cut Meats quoted a shade higher, and in quite active demand, with sales reported of 40 bxs. Clear Bellies at 11c.; 25,000 ℔. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13 to 11 ℔., at 10¾c.@11c.; 1,750 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams at 11½c.; 650 Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.; 800 Smoked Hams at 12¾c.@13½c.; 330 tcs. Western Pickled Hams, choice, at 11½c.@11¾c.; 250 bxs. Western Dry-salted Shoulders at 8⅛c. Ꝑ ℔....Bacon has been moderately active, and again quoted rather stronger in price; sales 110 bxs. City Long Clear at 11¼c.@11½c.; 650 bxs. Western do. at 11c.@11⅛c., with Short Clear quoted at 11¾c.@12c. and Long and Short Clear at 11½c.@11⅝c.; and for Chicago delivery 200 bxs. Short Clear at 11⅛c. and 100 bxs. Short Rib at 11c. Ꝑ ℔....Lard has been quoted higher, on restricted offerings, and a moderate inquiry, but closed dull and about 1-16c. Ꝑ ℔. off the best figures of the day, with sales reported for early delivery of 510 tcs. Western Steam, fair to about prime, at 14c.@14 3-16c., closing at 14 3-16c.@14⅛c. for strictly prime; 60 tcs. City at 14c., with No. 1 City quoted at 13⅜c.@13½c., and 1,250 tcs. Refined, for the Continent, on private terms, quoted at 14½c., with West India stock at 14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 500 tcs. March options at 14 3-16c.; 2,750 tcs. April at 14 3-16c.@14¼c., closing at 14 3-16c.; 250 tcs. May at 14⅜c., closing weak at 14 5-16c., and 250 tcs. June at 14 7-16c. Ꝑ ℔....Of Beef, 50 tcs. and 250 bbls., and of Beef Hams, 150 bbls. were sold at former quotations....Butter has been quite dull and heavy; holders generally eager to sell; demand light. We quote firkins, tubs, and pails from 17c.@28c. for ordinary to choice State and near-by products; 28c.@33c. for choice to very fancy do.; 10c.@23c. for poor to choice Western; 12c.@22c. for rolls....Cheese has been in fair request and quoted steady. State Factory quoted at 13c.@17c. for fair to very fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@15½c.; Western, 5c.@15½c. Ꝑ ℔....Eggs have been more inquired for and quoted firmer, within the range of from 30c.@33c. for fair to fancy fresh. Limed stock quoted at 21c.@26c. Ꝑ dozen.

SALT—Has been generally slow of sale, since our last, with Liverpool Ground quoted at 90c.@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 60@$2 85, from store; Turk's Island, in bulk, &c., 26c.@28c.; St. Martin, 30c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at old figures. Crude quoted nominal at 5½c., gold, free.

SEED—Clover has been in limited demand, especially for shipment; 100 bags State sold at 11¼c., for export; Western quoted at 11c.@11¼c. Ꝑ ℔. Market very quiet and values otherwise somewhat nominal. Rough Flax quoted at $2 20@$2 30; Timothy, $2 80@$2 90, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 15, gold.

SKINS—There has been a fair inquiry noted for supplies at generally firm rates.

SUGARS—Raw very dull on the previous nominal quotations, no dealings reported. Another failure in the refining interest, as reported, tended to check operations. Refined Sugars quoted steady on a moderate trade.

STARCH—Has been moderately inquired for with Western quoted at 5c.@6c.; Potato at 5¾c.@6c.

SUMAC—Has been quoted firm, including Sicily quoted at from $75@$120 for inferior to choice, afloat and from store, and Virginia at from $55@$65 Ꝑ ton. Demand rather more active.

TALLOW—Sold to the extent of equal to 95,000 ℔. at 8 7-16c.@8 9-16c. for good to prime, showing a firmer market....Of Stearine, 200 tcs. Western, for forward delivery, sold on private terms, quoted for early delivery at 14⅜c., with City, in hhds., at 14⅝c.@14¾c. for best samples.

TEAS—Of Oolong, 2,000 half chests sold on private terms; market quiet and irregular.

WHISKY—Quoted steady at $1 15 Ꝑ gallon, on sales of 325 bbls., in lots.

WHALEBONE—Has been in limited stock and firm in price, with Arctic quoted at $1 05@$1 10, gold; South Sea, 95c.@$1, gold, Ꝑ ℔. Demand quite moderate at the current quotations.

WOOL—Supplies are lighter in nearly all lines, and holders seem rather less eager to place supplies, yet the demand is quite moderate as a rule. Manufacturers are operating very cautiously. The less desirable grades appear to be now in most request, as on these the most accommodating terms are obtainable. Domestic Fleece and Pulled Wools are comparatively scarce. Recent private purchases about cleared the market of Ohio Fleece, grading XX. Texas, Oregon, and Colorado produce in very meagre stock; California Spring also scarce; late movements in California Fall materially diminished the offerings of this description. Foreign is in comparatively limited supply at the moment; values show no important changes. Sales have been reported since our last of equal to 72,500 ℔. Domestic Fleece, in lots, at from 45c.@55c.; 280 pks. and 20,000 ℔. domestic Pulled at 35c.@50c.; 15,500 ℔. scoured stock at 62½c.@80c.; 6,000 ℔. Combing and Delaine at 56c.@60c.; 8,000 ℔. Black, part at 24c.; 52,000 ℔. Texas at 25c.@31c.; 2,000 ℔. Oregon, 10,000 ℔. Colorado, 150 bales Montevideo, 70,000 ℔. foreign Carpet stock; 30,000 ℔. Noils on private terms; 5,000 ℔. Texas Lambs' at 35c.; 142,000 ℔. California Spring at 25c.@35½c.; 150 bales and 85,000 ℔. California Fall at 18c.@25c.; 50 bales Cape, in bond, at 17c.; 4,000 ℔. Australian at 50c. Ꝑ ℔.

FREIGHTS—A fairly active business has been reported in the line of berth freights, with rates quoted firm, as in our last. The offerings have been mostly of Grain and Provisions, and chiefly by steam for British ports. In the line of charters, more demand has been noted for tonnage for the Petroleum, Naval Store, and Grain trades, but at low figures, which tended to check operations. Tonnage for the West. Sugar and general cargo trades was in moderate request at about former quotations. The inquiry for Lumber vessels was also fair....For Liverpool, the engagements reported since our last have been, by steam, small lots of Cotton at ¼d. Ꝑ ℔.; 32,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d., in bulk; 24,000 bushels do., (relet room,) for Saturday's steamer, at 6¼d.@6¾d. Ꝑ bushel; 80,000 to 100,000 bushels Grain (rumored as through freight from Canada and the West) on private terms, quoted at about 8d. Ꝑ bushel; 10 tons Leather at 40s.; 470 pks. Provisions, in lots, at 30s.; 13,500 bxs. Cheese at 30s.@35s., mainly at the latter rate, Ꝑ ton. Also a British ship, 811 tons, hence, with about 5,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum and Lubricating Oil on private terms, quoted at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d. Ꝑ bbl., (this vessel having been substituted for the bark mentioned in our last as rumored chartered.) And a British bark, 812 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms, quoted nominally at 42s. 6d. ....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 7d. Ꝑ bushel; and, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Pork at 5s. 9d. Ꝑ bbl.; 5,500 pks. Provisions (Bacon, Lard, and Cheese,) reported at 40s.; 50 tons Oil-cake at 25s., and 130 tons Measurement Goods at 22s. 6d. Ꝑ ton....For Hull, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.@8d. Ꝑ bushel; 200 boxes Bacon at 35s., and 400 tons Agricultural Machinery at about 22s. 6d....For the United Kingdom, direct, an Italian bark, 317 tons, hence, with equal to 2,250 quarters Grain at 6s. Ꝑ quarter; a British bark, 884 tons, (previously rumored as chartered to load with Cotton,) with Hewn Timber, from Savannah, reported at 26s.; and a German bark, 508 tons, with Timber, from Pensacola, reported at 45s.; and a British brig, 230 tons, (now at Boston,) with Naval Stores, from Wilmington, at 6s. 9d. and 5s.... For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 455 tons, with equal to about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. Ꝑ quarter, with option of Oil-cake, in bags, at 27s. 6d. Ꝑ ton; and a bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 6s. 3d. Ꝑ quarter....For Havre, a British bark, 590 tons, hence, with about 4,000 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 4s. 10½d. Ꝑ bbl....For Antwerp, by steam, 150 cases Tobacco at 20s....For Bremen a British bark, 779 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 1½d., and a German bark, 433 tons, (just arrived,) hence, with about 2,800 bbls. do., reported at the same rate....For Rotterdam, by steam, 75 pks. Provisions at 35s. Ꝑ ton, also a bark, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 25s. for Maryland and 30s. for Virginia....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bbls. Flour, 300 bxs. Bacon, and 100 rolls Leather, on private terms, and a German bark, 490 tons, placed on the berth, hence, for general cargo....For Melbourne, an American ship, 1,004 tons, (at Boston,) hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to 27s. 6d. Ꝑ ton, measurements.... For Montevideo, a British bark, 587 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at equal to about 18c. Ꝑ cubic foot....For the north side of Cuba and back north of Hatteras, an American schooner, reported at $3 35 for Molasses, and a British bark, reported on the basis of $5 50 for Sugar....For Port-au-Prince, two American schooners, with Lumber, from Wilmington, reported at $7 50 and $8, and port charges, and another, with do., from St. John, at $8....For Jacmel, a British brig, 196 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on the basis of 75c. Ꝑ bbl., and Lumber at $10, and an American schooner, 323 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported at $1,000, gold, and port charges....For the river Platte, an American bark, 579 tons, (at the South-west Pass,) with Lumber, from Pascagoula, reported at $20....For Demerara and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 2,900 bbls. capacity, reported at $2,800 and port charges....For Bahia and back to New-York, an American schooner, about 3,200 bbls. capacity, reported at $4,500, currency, and port charges......For Nuevitas, an American schooner, with Coal from Baltimore, reported at $1 75, currency, Ꝑ ton....For Providence, an American schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7 25....For Boston, an American bark, 754 tons, with general cargo, reported from Batavia, (as loading eastward,) at 50s....For New-York, three barks, 513, 510, and 507 tons, with general cargo, reported from Padang, at 60s.@65s.; an American schooner, with Lumber, from Brunswick, reported at $6 75, and another, with do., from Jacksonville, at $7.

WILMINGTON NAVAL STORES MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 17.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 32c. Resin firm at $1 60 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady; $1 35 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip, and $2 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $1 40.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, March 17, 1875.

There was a brisk trade in Beeves this forenoon at the Sixtieth Street Yards, without, however, any advance in prices. Beeves sold generally in large lots at 11c.@12½c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt. strong. From 56 to 58 ℔. have been allowed, net. Milch Cows were held on sale. Grass Calves were not quoted. Smooth quality Veals sold at 8c.@11½c. Ꝑ ℔. There were so few sales in Sheep that those effected did not influence trade. Live Hogs held on sale. City Dressed weak at 9½c. Ꝑ ℔. A few head of Western Dressed were sold at 9c. Ꝑ ℔., arrivals of same being small.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards, T. C. Eastman sold for self 71 Illinois Steers at 11c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 68 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt. scant; 93 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 on Ꝑ head, weight 7 cwt. scant; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12c. Ꝑ ℔., and $10 on the lot, weight 7¼ cwt. strong; 33 good Illinois Steers at 12⅜c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt. strong; 45 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. scant. T. Gilles sold for self 32 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11⅛c.@12½c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. W. Thompson sold for self 181 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12½c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 6¼ to 8 cwt. Siegel & Meyer sold for self 61 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c.@11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 94 good Illinois Steers at 12c. Ꝑ ℔., weights 7¼ to 7½ cwt. scant; 53 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. S. Moses sold for self 15 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 16 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $1 on Ꝑ head; 32 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 31 good Illinois Steers at 12c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; 15 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. Ꝑ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; 16 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. Ꝑ ℔., with $10 off the lot, weight 7¼ cwt.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—Hume & Elliott sold 89 Sheep, weight 7,950 ℔., terms not obtained; held on sale three cars of Sheep fresh to hand, and one car of Sheep held since yesterday. J. Kirby held on sale four cars of Sheep. S. McGraw sold one Veal, weight 90 ℔., at 8c. Ꝑ ℔.; 4 Veals, weight 685 ℔., at 10½c. Ꝑ ℔.; 3 Veals, 150 ℔. Ꝑ head, at 11½c. Ꝑ ℔.

At Harsimus Cove.—J. W. Holden sold 337 choice quality fine-wooled Southern Ohio Sheep, weight 104 ℔. Ꝑ head, at 7⅝c. Ꝑ ℔. J. N. Pidcock had 5 cars of Sheep fresh to hand.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals on this forenoon at Sixtieth Street Yards—1,077 Beeves, 12 Cows, 272 Veals, 75 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,375 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—2,502 Hogs, 561 Sheep.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 918 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 6,834 head, or 402 cars, against 503 cars for the same time last week, and 205 cars for the same time last year. The market opened more active, at about yesterday's prices; 1,300 head were disposed of; sales of 700 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,066 ℔., 1,122 ℔. and 1,367 ℔., at $5 25, $5 50, and $6 65; 100 head Illinois Texans, ranging from 1,140 ℔. to 1,154 ℔., at $5 50@$5 62½; 75 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 988 to 1,122 ℔., at $5 25@$5 65; 200 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 700 to 1,138 ℔., at $4 25@$5 50; 200 head Canada Stockers, ranging from 823 to 878 ℔., at $4@$4 68. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 11,400 head, against 18,200 head for the same time last week, and 8,200 head for the same time last year. The market opened dull and dragging at about yesterday's prices, owners holding for an advance and buyers declining to buy at the prices demanded; sales comprise 1,434 head, leaving 7 cars in the yards remaining unsold; sales of 421 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 84 to 105 ℔., at $5 25@$6 35; 1,013 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 82, 88, and 95 ℔., at $5 90, $6 12½, and $6 69. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 1,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,000 head, against 11,100 head for the same time last week and 10,100 head for the same time last year. The market was dull for want of the quality of stock in demand to operate with. Sales comprise 300 head, leaving two cars of heavy Hogs for sale. Yorkers—Light, $7 35; heavy, $7 50; heavy Hogs, fair to best, $7 65@$7 85, in slow demand.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Cattle firm, fairly active; receipts, 2,000 head; fair to choice Shipping, $5 25@$6; Stockers' and Butchers', $3 50@$4 75; Extra, $6 40@$7; Shipments, 1,700 head. Live Hogs active, higher, strong; receipts, 7,000; common to choice Light, $7 25@$7 75; Heavy, $7 25@$8 60; sales mostly at $7 50@$8; all sold at noon, closing strong; Shipments, 3,500. Sheep firm, scarce, higher; Poor to Extra, $4 25@$6 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 17.—Flour in good demand; Extra Spring, $4 40@$4 65. Wheat quiet, weak, lower; No. 2 Spring, 92½c. for strictly fresh; 91¾c. for regular, spot; 92⅜c., April; 96⅜c., May; 97c., June; No. 3 do., 87½c.@88c., Rejected, 80¼c. Corn dull, unsettled; No. 2 Mixed, 65½c.@65¾c., spot; 65⅞c., bid, April; 71¾c., bid, May; Rejected, 62½c.@62¾c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 53½c., spot or April. Rye quiet, unchanged. Barley in fair demand, advanced; No 2 Spring, $1 05@$1 06, spot; $1 02, April. Dressed Hogs active and higher; Light, $8 25@$8 30; Heavy, $8 75; Mixed, $8 37½@$8 87½. Pork buoyant and unsettled; sales at $19 25@$19 30, spot or April, $19 60 May. Lard in good demand at $13 70@$13 75, spot or April. Bulk Meats in fair demand and advanced; Shoulders, 7½c., spot; Short Rib Middles, 10⅝c.; Short Clear Middles, 10⅞c., all loose, spot. Whisky firm and in fair demand at $1 11. Receipts—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 82,000 bushels; Corn, 85,000 bushels; Oats, 13,000 bushels; Barley, 8,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 9,000 bbls.; Wheat, 54,000 bushels; Corn, 31,000 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels; Barley, 3,000 bushels. At the afternoon call of the board, Wheat active and higher at 93c., April; 97c. May. Corn higher at 66c., April; 72c. May. Pork, $19 72½, May. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.—Flour firm, steady; sales, 500 bbls., including Extras, at $4@$4 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Family, $5@$5 75; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $5 25@$6; High Grades, $6 50@$8. Rye Flour, $4 87½. Corn-meal, $4 25. Wheat in better request, stronger; Red, $1 24@$1 25; Amber, $1 25; White, $1 31@$1 35. Rye steady at 95c. Corn in good demand at full prices; Yellow, 82c.@83c.; Western Mixed, 82c. Oats advancing; White, 68c.@69c.; Mixed, 67½c. Barley nominal; Canada, $1 30; New-York four-rowed, $1 10. Barley Malt, $1 15@$1 25. Quercitron Bark, No. 1, $34. Clover-seed quiet; State, 8c.@9½c.; Timothy, $3; Flaxseed, $1 85@$1 90. Petroleum steady. Refined, 14⅝c.@14¾c.; Crude, in bbls., 10½c.; in bulk, 7¼c. Provisions firm. Mess Pork, $20@$20 25. Beef Hams, 15c.@21c.; Smoked Hams, 12c.@13½c.; do. Sides, 11¼c.@12c.; do. Shoulders, 8½c.@9c.; Pickled Hams, 11c.@12c. Lard held at 14c.@14½c. Whisky quiet; Western, $1 15. Butter declining; New-York State and Bradford County Firsts, 26c.@28c.; Western Firsts, 20c.@22c.; do. Seconds, 18c.@20c.; do. Rolls, Firsts, 18c.@20c.; do. do., Seconds, 16c.@17c. Cheese steady and unchanged. Eggs steady; Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 26c.@27c.; Western, 25c.@26c.; Southern, 25c.@26c.

ST. LOUIS, March 17.—Flour firm for low and medium grades; a fraction higher; Superfine Winter, $4@$4 25; Extra, $4 25@$4 50; Double Extra, $4 50@$4 85; Treble do., $4 85@$5 10. Wheat slow, unchanged. Corn firm, in fair demand; No. 2 Mixed, 64c.@65c. Oats firm, in good demand; No. 2, 58c.@58½c. Barley dull; No. 3 Spring, $1 10@$1 12½; No. 2 do., $1 18@$1 20. Rye quiet at $1 02. Whisky quiet but firm at $1 12. Pork firm at $19 75, cash; $19 65 May; $19 75@$20, July. Dry-salted Meats very strong, but slow; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 10½c.@10¾c.; sales of Clear Rib Sides at Quincy at 10½c.@10¾c., cash; 10½c., April. Bacon firm, unchanged; only a limited jobbing demand. Lard firm; salable at 13½c.; held higher. Live Hogs active, firm; the demand exceeds the supply; Yorkers, $6@$6 37½; medium to fair Packing, $6 50@$7; good to Extra, $7 25@$7 75. Cattle firm, in demand; shippers and feeders operate freely; good native Steers, $5 65@$5 90; medium to fair do., $5 20@$5 50; common and mixed Stock, $4@$4 90. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels; Barley, 2,000 bushels; Hogs, 1,100 head; Cattle, 1,200 head.

MILWAUKEE, March 17.—Flour quiet, unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, 95¼c.; No. 2 do., 90½c.; April, 91¼c.; May, 95½c. Oats dull and declining; No. 2 fresh, 52¼c. Corn scarce and firm. No. 2 Mixed in good demand at 66c.; May, 70c. Rye quiet and a shade firmer; No. 1, in store, $1 03. Barley firmer and higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 05, cash and March; No. 3 Spring in demand at 85c. Provisions quiet, but firm. Pork—Mess, $19@$19 25; Prime Mess, $16 62½; extra Prime, $14. Sweet-pickled Hams, 10½c.@11c. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; loose Middles, 10½c.@11½c. Prime Lard, 13¾c.; Steam-rendered, 14c.; Kettle, 14½c. Receipts—Wheat, 22,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 12,000 bushels.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 17.—Receipts—6,800 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 38,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats, 5,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—6,800 bbls. Flour, 14,000 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,500 bushels Barley. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive; asking $1 10 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 07 for No. 2 Chicago. Corn dull and heavy; sales, 5 cars Mixed at 77c., on track. Oats retailing at 63c., bagged. Rye—More inquiry; 2 cars State sold on private terms, and 1 car do. at 97½c., on track. Barley quiet; sales, 5,200 bushels Western, privately, and 4 cars Canada at $1 20@$1 21, on track. Seeds quiet and unchanged. Pork steady at $20 for Heavy Mess.—Lard, 14¼c. High-wines, $1 15, nominally.

LOUISVILLE, March 17.—Flour quiet but firm. Wheat in good demand; Red, $1; Amber and White, $1 05. Corn firm at 66c.@68c. Oats firm at 63c.@65c. Rye firm at $1 10. Provisions very strong, with an advancing tendency. Pork nominal at $20@$21. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11c.; Clear Sides, 11½c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard advanced and in fair demand; Prime steam, 14c.@14¼c.; Tierce, 14¾c.@15c.; Keg, 15½c.@16c. Whisky, $1 12. Bagging unchanged.

CINCINNATI, March 17.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Red at $1 10@$1 12. Corn steady at 68c.@69c. Oats steady at 59c.@63c. Rye steady at $1 10. Barley dull. Butter dull. Clover-seed steady at 11c.@11¼c. Pork firm at $20. Lard firm; Steam Rendered, 13⅞c.@14c.; Kettle, 14¾c.@15c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 7⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c.@11c. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 8⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 11¾c.@11⅞c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Live Hogs in good demand; common, $7@$7 25; fair to medium, $7 40@$7 85; good to choice, $7 90@$8 25; all sold. Receipts, 1,200 head.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unchanged. Corn advanced and in fair demand; Ear, 62c.@63c.; Shelled, 65½c.@66c. Oats steady at 58c.@59c., in elevator. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged. Pork firm and in fair demand at $21; Family, $22. Dry-salted Meats—Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Bacon firm and in fair demand; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.; Clear Sides, 12c.; Breakfast Bacon, 13c.; Monogram Hams, 13c. Lard firm and in fair demand; prime Steam, 14c.; prime Kettle, 15c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 17.—Flour unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls. at $6 for No. 1 Spring; $6 25 for Amber Winter; $6 50 for White Winter, and $6 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 17; Extra White Michigan, $1 30@$1 35. Corn quiet at 87c. Barley firm; sales 4,000 bushels Canada at $1 22, and 7,500 bushels do. on private terms. Corn-meal, $34 for Bolted and $33 50 for Unbolted Ꝑ ton. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $28; Ship-stuffs, $29, and Middlings $31 Ꝑ ton.

TOLEDO, March 17.—Flour dull; unchanged. Wheat dull; declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 14½; No. 2 do., $1 10½; Amber Michigan, $1 11; No. 1 Red, $1 14; No. 2 do. Wabash, $1 11½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 20; No. 2 do., $1 12½. Corn dull; declining; High Mixed, 69¾c.; April, 70½c.; May, 73c.; Low Mixed, 69¼c. Oats dull; unchanged. Clover-seed, $6 35. Dressed Hogs, $7 80@$8 10.

MEMPHIS, March 17.—Flour in fair demand and firm at $4 75@$7. Corn, 84c.@85c. Oats nominally 68c.@69c. Pork, $21@$21 50. Lard, 14¾c.@15c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11c. and 11⅛c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib and Clear Sides, 11¾c. and 12¼c.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. GLADSTONE AND HIS OPPONENTS.

VATICANISM: AN ANSWER TO REPROOFS AND REPLIES. By Right Hon. W. E. GLADSTONE, M. P., author of "The Vatican Decrees in their Bearing on Civil Allegiance." New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1875.

Until lately it seemed likely that the ecclesiastical storm which is raging in Germany, and, with less violence, in other countries on the Continent, and which springs, as an immediate occasion, from the Vatican Council, would excite no special agitation in England. The legal position of the Roman Catholic Church in the United Kingdom is so well defined and clearly understood, that there appeared to be no material for controversy, such as exists, for example, in Italy and in Prussia. It is easy to see, however, that the disputes between the Pope and the secular Governments, in particular the Government of the Italian Kingdom, might at any time give rise to a European conflict in which England might be called upon to take an active part. Independently of this consideration, the policy of the Curia in these late years, in reference to education, marriage, and other subjects of prime importance, closely affects, as Mr. Gladstone has reason to know, the domestic politics of every country.

Beyond the concern which Mr. Gladstone, as a statesman, must feel in the questions which he has taken up for discussion, it must be remembered that from his youth up he has manifested an earnest interest in matters pertaining to theology and the Church. His early work on *Church and State*, which was reviewed by Macaulay, contained extreme opinions in the High Church direction, from which he has since receded. It serves to show, however, that from the first his mind has been directed to this class of inquiries. The criticism provoked by a single paragraph in his recent article on "Ritualism," in which he spoke of the Church of Rome as having refurbished its rusty weapons of the mediæval age, led to the composition of the elaborate pamphlet on the *Vatican Decrees and their Relation to Civil Allegiance*. This pamphlet is written in a grave and elevated tone, and from the character of its arguments, as well as from the position of the author, could not fail to make a profound impression. The sum and substance of Mr. Gladstone's charge was that the Vatican decrees have established an absolute dominion of the Pope over the individual, of such a character as to clash with the proper allegiance due by him to the civil authority, and to nullify the declarations of English Catholics on the basis of which the Emancipation acts and other similar measures of legislation rested. The two decrees of the council to which he referred were the dogmatic definition of Papal infallibility, and the assertion of the Pope's supreme authority as to the regimen and discipline of the Church. The most note-worthy replies from the Roman Catholic side are those of Monsignor Capel, Archbishop Manning, and Dr. Newman. The two latter are studiously moderate in tone, being obviously mindful of old friendship, and appreciating the high standing and the sincere religious principles of their adversary. Dr. Capel's pamphlet is in the main a reprint of articles first contributed to a newspaper, and is far from observing the mild and respectful tone of his more eminent compeers. He repeatedly accuses Mr. Gladstone of offering an "insult" to the Catholic inhabitants of Great Britain. The curt style of this document is in marked contrast with the gentle spirit of Newman's letter, and the more frigid, but still decorous, temper of Manning. The Archbishop enters into an elaborate statement of the true sense of the Vatican definitions. He connects with this disquisition a long discussion of the present relation of the Governments to the Papacy. He maintains that there is a conspiracy on the part of the European powers against the Pope and the Church. The States, he affirms, are everywhere the aggressors. The secret motive at the root of the Prussian laws, and of Bismarck's ecclesiastical policy, Dr. Manning tells us, is the fear that the Church, if left free, will draw away the people from the Liberal Party. The proper thing, he affirms, for Italy is a confederacy, of which the Pope, at the head of his own principality, should be the chief. The old Guelfic spirit and aims are still, he thinks, what the circumstances of the present day call for. The praiseworthy zeal which Pius IX. displayed, at the beginning of his reign, in behalf of Italy, was thwarted, the Archbishop declares, by the headlong radicalism of the Democrats, who strove to push the Holy Father into a war with Austria. Archbishop Manning's pamphlet is not wanting in ability, and is written with the perspicuity that usually characterizes his productions. But for all except theological readers it is rather dry.

With the unsurpassed charm of Dr. Newman as a writer of English prose all are familiar; and this pamphlet shows that in his old age he has parted with none of his wonted felicity in composition. Few men equal him in the tact with which he puts himself *en rapport* with his readers. There is an autobiographic flavor in all of his writings; a frank admission, without egotism, of the reader to the inward sanctuary of his thoughts and emotions. He never forgets that he is writing to be read, and carries forward his converse with his readers with an inimitable art. Thus, in his chapter on "Divided Allegiance," after stating in bold terms the sovereignty of the Pope, he suddenly observes: "I beg not to be interrupted here, as many a reader will interrupt me in his thoughts, for I am using these words, not at random, but as the commencement of a long explanation," &c. This perfectly natural, and at the same time urbane, appeal to the auditor, is an illustration of the peculiar literary skill to which we advert. Now and then he breaks out in a passage of unstudied éloquence, drawn from the fullness of his own historical knowledge and long reflection. The following paragraph from his chapter on the "Papal Church" may answer as an example:

> "But, anyhow, the progress of concentration was not the work of the Pope; it was brought about by the changes of times and the vicissitudes of nations. It was not his fault that the Vandals swept away the African sees, and the Saracens those of Syria and Asia Minor, or that Constantinople and its dependencies became the creatures of imperialism, or that France, England, and Germany would obey none but the author of their own Christianity, or that clergy and people at a distance were obstinate in sheltering themselves under the majesty of Rome against their own fierce Kings and nobles or imperious Bishops, even to the imposing forgeries on the world and on the Pope in justification of their proceedings. All this will be fact, whether the Popes were ambitious or not; and still it will be fact that the issue of that great change was a great benefit to the whole of Europe. No one but a master, who was a thousand bishops in himself at once, could have tamed and controlled, as the Pope did, the great and little tyrants of the Middle Age."

The propositions embraced in this paragraph admit of much qualification; yet every educated Protestant would concede that they contain much truth. In meeting Mr. Gladstone's complaint that the Pope's authority in theology and morals imposes upon his subjects an omnipresent tyranny, since duty covers every moment and every action of life, Dr. Newman ingeniously adduces the relation of a physician as a parallel instance of control:

> "Mr. Gladstone says that the Pope virtually claims to himself the wide domain of conduct, and *therefore* that we are his slaves; let us see if another illustration or parallel will not show this to be a *non sequitur*. Suppose a man, who is in the midst of various and important lines of business, has a medical adviser in whom he has full confidence, as knowing well his constitution. This adviser keeps a careful and anxious eye upon him; and, as an honest man, says to him, 'You must not go off on a journey to-day,' or 'you must take some days' rest,' or 'you must attend to your diet.' Now, this is not a fair parallel to the Pope's hold upon us; for he does not speak to us personally, but to all, and in speaking definitely on ethical subjects, what he propounds must relate to things good and bad in themselves, not to things accidental, changeable, and of mere expedience; so that the argument which I am drawing from the case of a medical adviser is *à fortiori* in its character. However, I say that, though a medical man exercises a 'supreme direction' of those who put themselves under him, yet we do not therefore say, even of him, that he interferes with our daily conduct, and that we are his slaves. He certainly does not thwart many of our wishes and purposes; in a true sense, we are at his mercy; he may interfere any day, suddenly; he will not, he cannot, draw any line between his action and our action. The same journey, the same press of business, the same indulgence at table which he passes over one year, he sternly forbids the next. If Mr. Gladstone's argument is good, he has a finger in all the commercial transactions of the great merchant or financier who has chosen him. But surely there is a simple fallacy here."

The difference here, that the physician is one who is chosen by the patient, and may be discarded, or exchanged for another, at will, is a point which would not occur to all readers of this fascinating polemic.

Dr. Newman is what is called, in the parlance of theologians, a minimizer. He connects with the dogmas which are hardest and most obnoxious to Protestants, a great variety of exceptions, limitations, and caveats, which soften their aspect, even if the effect is to cast over them a veil of mist. Hence Ultramontanes, with all their esteem of his genius and pride in his reputation, regard with uneasiness, and some misgivings, the productions in which he undertakes to handle the delicate themes of controversy, and would be glad to hear from his melodious voice a clearer and louder note. A specimen of this moderate, cautious, qualified teaching, is the section in this pamphlet on the Syllabus. The Syllabus, says Dr. Newman, is merely a resumé of the contents of various and numerous allocutions and letters of Pius IX. It is not written by the Pope himself, nor is it certain that it bears the imprimatur of his authority, though it was prepared by his direction. Whether it have dogmatic validity or not, and what degree of authority belongs to it, are questions to be settled by the School of Theology. Then, its meaning can be ascertained only by referring to the original documents of which it purports to be only a summary. We must look at the occasions which called out these Papal communications, and interpret them and the abridgment of the Syllabus in the light of all the circumstances. The Syllabus is to be received "with profound submission, as having been sent with the Pope's authority to the Bishops of the world * * * but intrinsically, and viewed in itself, it is nothing more than a digest of certain errors made by an anonymous writer." "It has no mark or seal upon it, which gives it a direct relation to the Pope." The minimizing method of interpretation is carried out in the explanation of the separate items of the Syllabus. Thus, on the seventy-seventh of the erroneous propositions of the Syllabus, that "it is no longer expedient that the Catholic religion should be established to the exclusion of all others," Dr. Newman writes:

> "When we turn to the Allocution, which is the ground of its being put into the Syllabus, what do we find there? First, that the Pope was speaking, not of States universally, but of one particular State, Spain—definitely Spain; secondly, he was not speaking of the proposition in question directly, or dogmatically, or separately, but was protesting against the breach in many ways of the Concordat on the part of the Spanish Government; further, that he was not referring to any theological work containing it, nor contemplating any proposition; nor, on the other hand, using any word of condemnation at all, nor using any harsher terms of the Government in question than those of 'his wonder and bitterness.' And again, taking the Pope's remonstrance as it stands, is it any great cause of complaint to Englishmen, who so lately were severe in their legislation upon Unitarians, Catholics, unbelievers, and others, that the Pope does merely not think it expedient for *every* State *from this time forth* to tolerate *every* sort of religion on its territory, and to disestablish the Church at once? for this is all that he denies. As in the instance in the foregoing section, he does but deny a universal, which the 'erroneous proposition' asserts without any explanation."

On one definite point Dr. Newman undertakes to correct Mr. Gladstone. The duty of obeying the Pope in the exercise of "the regimen and discipline that belongs to him" Mr. Gladstone considers to involve an absolute power in the Pontiff, and an unlimited subjection of the subject to his will. On this matter Dr. Newman says:

> "On Mr. Gladstone's use of this passage I observe first, that he leaves out a portion of it which has much to do with the due understanding of it (*ita ut custoditâ, &c.*) Next, he speaks of '*absolute* obedience' so often, that any reader, who had not the passage before him, would think that the word 'absolute' was the Pope's word, not his. Thirdly, three times (at pp. 38, 41, and 42) does he make the Pope say that no one can *disobey* him without risking his salvation, whereas what the Pope does say is, that no one can *disbelieve the duty* of obedience and unity without such risk. And, fourthly, in order to carry out this false sense, or rather to hinder its being evidently impossible, he mistranslates, p. 38 'doctrina' (*Hæc est doctrina*) by the word 'rule.'"

Dr. Newman further complains that the terms "regimen" and "discipline" have a technical meaning in the vocabulary of theologians and canonists. The drift of the passage in the Syllabus he proceeds to limit, though he interposes the phrase "under correction." There are possible exceptions to the obligation of obedience to the Pope. In other words, the attribute of infallibility does not pertain to him in this particular function of his office, as it belongs to him in his capacity of a teacher of doctrine and morals. It is worthy of note that Archbishop Manning abstains from any exposition of the powers included in the government and discipline of the Church which the Vatican Decrees lodge in the hands of the Pontiff. The suggestion of possible exceptions to the obligation of obedience to the Holy See is something which would be quite foreign to the taste, and probably inconsistent with the principles, of this more rigid theologian. Dr. Newman, by his painstaking in the choice of words, betrays the consciousness that he is treading on dangerous ground.

Mr. Gladstone in the rejoinder to his reviewers, which bears the title of *Vaticanism*, expresses in even more exalted terms than before his personal admiration of the genius and merits of Newman, whom he styles "the sun in the intellectual hemisphere of Anglo-Romanism," and a greater loss to the English Church than the secession of John Wesley. Although Manning is treated with courtesy, the praises which are lavished upon Newman, in contrast with all "the eminences" of the Roman Communion, certainly convey an indirect disparagement of his ecclesiastical superior. Mr. Gladstone repels the censures which have been visited upon him by Capel and others as if he had been guilty of an "insult" to the Catholic body. "The cause of it"—this censure—"may be that for the last thirty years, in this country at least, Ultramontanism has been very busy in making controversial war upon other people with singularly little restraint of language, and has had far too little of the truth told to itself. Hence it has lost the habit, almost the idea, of equal laws in discussion." Mr. Gladstone still maintains his dignified tone, but the sharp and pointed rebukes and accusations directed against the Papal system, and the occasional severe denunciation, shows that he has been provoked to fling away the reserve that characterized his previous pamphlet, and to carry the war into Africa. As to the contents of the Syllabus, he vindicates his former representations, and treats with contempt the glosses and softened interpretations of his adversaries. Thus, the condemnation, in the Syllabus, of the liberty of speech and of the press, was referred by his adversaries to laws against blasphemy, or obscenity, or sedition. This explanation, says Mr. Gladstone, "is mere trifling with the subject." "What Bishop knows of a State which by law allows a perfectly free course to blasphemy, filthiness, and sedition? The world knows quite well what is meant by free speech and a free press." "The law of England at this moment, allowing all opinions whatever, provided they are treated by way of rational discourse, most closely corresponds to what the Pope has condemned." Mr. Gladstone appeals to the Pontiff's own practice when he was Governor of the Roman States, and to his explicit condemnation of the law of Austria in the allocution of June 22, 1868. As to Dr. Newman's claim that there are exceptions to the obligation of obedience to the Pope as ruler of the Church, Mr. Gladstone remarks that this claim is made without any sanction from Rome; that it smacks of the Protestant right of private judgment, and that, being made "under correction," it is liable at any time to be renounced and withdrawn. As to the deposing power and the use of force, he draws attention to the fact that these claims of the Papacy are not abandoned, but merely put in abeyance, and may be revived whenever it is thought expedient. He refers to recent instances in which laws of several Catholic nations have been pronounced null and void by the present Pontiff, as showing that this class of powers has by no means been abandoned by the Church of Rome. He denies his assent to the historical theories broached by Manning and Newman, so far as they imply that the European nations conceded to the Popes, in the Middle Ages, the exalted prerogatives which they assumed to exercise, when they dethroned Kings and laid nations under the interdict. One of the most spirited portions of his pamphlet is the refutation of Manning's assertion that the infallibility of the Pope had always been a part of the general faith, and that Gallicanism originated in 1682, under the auspices of Louis XIV. Mr. Gladstone clearly points out the distinction between the recognition of the higher law as manifested in the behest of the individual conscience, and the subjection of conscience—of the consciences of a numerous body—to the authority of a foreign superior. The former principle involves no danger to the legitimate authority of the State; the latter sets above the State a legislative and judicial power incompatible with its proper independence and just influence. Mr. Gladstone's pamphlets are among the signs which indicate a growing union of Protestants in Europe in opposition to that theory and policy which are here designated by the name of Vaticanism. It is not improbable that political events may occur in the future which will give to this notable controversy an importance and a practical effect greater than is now commonly attached to it. But, in any event, it must be considered one of the remarkable events of the day, both from the importance of the questions to which in relates, and from the learning and ability with which they are handled by the contestants on both sides. The English-speaking public is now much better informed respecting the grave issues which agitate Germany, and which, in one form or another, are likely, sooner or later, to excite the earnest attention of the other Protestant and Roman Catholic nations.

SOCIAL PRESSURE. By Sir ARTHUR HELPS, K. C. B. 12mo., pp. 412. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

This book is supposed to be edited by Alexander Johnson, the private secretary of Milverton, the essayist, whose writings give occasion for most of its discussions. During the last of these discussions, Milverton—who, it is almost superfluous to say, represents Sir Arthur Helps—says: "Where is the pressure nowadays? Is it for political reform? Not much of that. But the pressure for reform in social matters is strong and continuous from all the sensible people in this realm." Whereupon Ellesmere, whose subtlety, thorough goodness of heart, and humorously satirical vein, make him the most charming of Helps' little coterie, and perhaps the most living and real-seeming of all of them, turns to the Secretary and says, "Now, Sandy, if you ever make use of our essays and lucubrations, take this as your title for them, 'Social Pressure.' It is vague, sounds important, does not tell too much, and, at any rate, it keeps clear of politics. You need not say from whom the pressure comes: each reader will suppose that it comes from himself." Here we have the author's apology for a title which it must be confessed is rather vague, but which, thus explained, is pertinent to the general drift of the volume. As usual, Helps, whose name has a notable significance when we consider the chief object of his writings, strives in this book to point out various ways in which his fellow-men may make themselves more comfortable, healthier, happier, and better. His range of subjects is wide; but still it is limited by the consideration of the needs and the means of material and moral improvement, the interdependence of which has never been shown more impressively or with greater felicity of illustration than by him.

His first subject in the present volume is the injury to the individual and to society which is worked in the present day by the great size of towns. He has, of course, London particularly in view; but his remarks apply to all large towns, and with peculiar force to New-York. For example, his objection that it is a serious thing in regard to the happiness of mankind that a busy man in the great centres of population cannot, after the toil of the day, take a walk in the country, and his question, "Who can do so, for instance, in London, where in several directions there are ten continuous miles of houses?" apply with special force to us. The people of New-York are quite as much excluded from rural recreation as if they had to go five miles either way to reach green fields—green fields which to us are really "beyond the swelling flood." And in London the parks are more accessible than our one park is to us, except we live up town and stay at home to reach it. Otherwise we cannot enjoy even that approximation to rurality unless by a preliminary ride of three miles or more in a swarming street-car, or a carriage at the cost of three dollars. But not only is play, which our author parenthetically but no less trully declares is a great part of man's life, made more difficult by the size of modern great towns, but work is made more difficult also. Any matter of business takes twice the time to be transacted in a large town that it does in a small one. Then the destruction of horses by paved roadways and crowding he reckons as one hundred to forty, in comparing the great towns with the smaller and with the country places. This also adds one, but only one, important item to the increase of expenditure involved by life in large towns. Health is impaired so that in London, where the rate of mortality is exceedingly high, it is said that "nobody except butchers' boys enjoys perfect health." Wounds and bodily injuries of all kinds heal with more difficulty in large cities than in villages and in the country, because "the first article of food—namely, fresh air—is that which is least under the command of man." Society, that is real social life, one of the most benign of influences, becomes almost impossible because of the crowd; and it is impossible to be sociable in a crowd. In regard to the higher pleasures, a great capital attracts great talent; but this our author rightly regards as, on the whole, a poor set-off against the coexisting disadvantages. As to music, which he specifies as one of the pleasures more highly enjoyable in large towns than in small ones, we cannot quite agree with him. To be sure, better music, that is a more finished performance, is to be heard in large towns; but this involves the crowding of concert-rooms and opera-houses, with all the difficulties of night travel and of exposure to sudden changes of temperature. And as to the highest pleasure to be derived from music by those who really like it, there is room at least for question whether the mere finished performances of great artists give so high and so really elevating and cultivating a pleasure as that study of the best works which comes of their performance in small clubs and social circles, which are likely to be more common in small places than in large ones. For example, we are inclined to the opinion that the instrumental and vocal clubs and parties which are to be found in all the small towns and even in the villages of Germany afford a better kind of musical enjoyment than is to be found in attending the operas and concerts of large cities. And Helps himself remarks in another part of this essay that in such towns as Dresden and Munich the people, including those of the poorer sort, on their holidays, and, he might have added, at other times, "flock out to some beautiful garden a mile or two from the town, hear good music, imbibe fresh air, and spend only a few pence in these humble, but complete, pleasures." It is a mistake to suppose that the best enjoyment of music, that of the *thoughts* of the composer, is to be had only in the opera-houses and concert-rooms of great cities.

Another point upon which our author insists very strongly is one upon which he cannot be too strong—the preservation of open spaces in cities, and the provision of new ones in cities now too compact. The subject is not a new one; but it is one upon which a continual fight must be kept up. The obstacles to the preservation of any open spaces except streets in a metropolis are very great and constantly increasing. They arise chiefly, almost solely, from the fact that great cities are regarded as little else than places in which to make money. To yield a square yard of space which can be used for trade, or for the habitation of those engaged in trade directly or indirectly, is regarded as a great waste, a misappropriation. Even yards, courts, alleys, and the like solutions of the continuity of bricks and mortar, are rapidly disappearing; and this absorption of space, strange to say, goes on more rapidly in this country of magnificent distances, and millions of acres of waste land, than in those which have been inhabited since the historical period. We have, indeed, begun to make parks and boulevards and squares; but these are all in the least densely populated parts of our cities, and where they are therefore least needed. Of late years, in New-York for example, we have seen all our open places in the more crowded parts of the City rapidly occupied by huge permanent buildings. It does not seem to be considered that men pass the greater part of each day, and so of their whole lives, where their business is, and that therefore the business parts of a city, which are the most thronged, should be at least as well provided with breathing places as any others. London is called the modern Babylon, but Helps points out one respect in which the great modern capital is unlike the old one—the latter's hanging gardens; and he also remarks that Damascus, one of the oldest cities in the world, by the large gardens within its boundaries, forms a pleasing contrast to London and other great cities, among which he might make special and forcible mention of New-York. This, however, is rather a fanciful illustration. The conditions of Babylon and Damascus are as unlike as possible those of modern cities, such as London and New-York. If the old cities had been such mere hives of trade and commerce as the modern ones, there would have been, we may safely assume, no gardens, hanging or other. Where a hundred thousand men are clamoring and pushing for little spaces where they can "buy something for three tarthings and sell it for a penny," unbuilt-over gound can be preserved only by some very stringent force indeed. Instead of hanging our gardens in the air, we hang our offices and our work-shops five and six stories high. This tendency could be checked only by a very active public spirit restraining the greedy demands of trade; and such public spirit rather diminishes than increases in large cities, where the feeling is, Stand out of my way while I make this money, and I will stand out of your way, if I can do so, while you make yours. To this feeling we may in a great measure attribute the indifference to the occupation of our streets by boxes, bales, and lumber generally. Each man feels that he wishes to be allowed to trespass, and therefore, he does not quarrel with his neighbor.

But we have been led off into general discussion of the subject of the first essay in the volume, when we should have confined ourselves to a comprehensive view of its literary merits. This is owing to a characteristic of Helps' books in general, and of this no less than of its predecessors. His subjects, and his way of treating them, come so directly home to men's business and bosoms that we all feel like becoming at once one of the Friends in Council, and entering into the discussions of matters which concern us so directly. How welcome to every busy man, for example, will be the protesting essay upon "Intrusiveness," which begins by an outbreak upon the millions of people who, being able to write, and having pens, ink, and paper at command, will thrust utterly useless and irritating letters upon people who are already overburdened, thus making the coming of the postman to be dreaded. This "fearful result of general education" is, however, but the starting point of a discussion of the manner in which able men are dragged away from the occupations in which they can best profit themselves and the world, into all sorts of petty affairs that consume their time and waste their energies; a diversion which is effected by the intrusiveness of other people. Somewhat akin to this topic is that of the essay with the quaint title, "The Art of Leaving Off," the very title itself suggesting the infinite variety of "boredom," social and other, to which the dull persistence of people who do not understand the art of "never too much" subjects the greater part of mankind. Instead of enough being as good as a feast, we are told what we all know, but no one has said just in Helps' way—that enough is better than a feast. "This applies," he says, "to all the amusements, to all the festivities, and even to all the sensual enjoyments of the world. The host or hostess who should know how to make his or her entertainments leave off at the right time, (I have known only two such,) will prove themselves to be the arch-host and hostess of mankind. The givers of all entertainments where money is to be paid should ponder well the art of leaving off. Money is to be made by the mastery of that art."

Then the grumbler of the party gets off an essay, in the form of a letter to an American friend, upon the subject whether folly is not a constant quality in the world, he, of course, taking the affirmative and maintaining it with amusing and instructive ingenuity. And the after discussion, in which the excellence of all sorts of modern inventions is brought up, closes with this outburst of whimsical satire from the good-natured Ellesmere, at whose house the party are: "I must go; I see the gasman at the gate. Some of these confounded gas-pipes have gone wrong in the house. These are your fine inventions. The dips of our youth gave us no trouble except in the snuffing. I hope no one will invent any new thing in my time. I am wholly with Manleverer on this point. *All your inventions end in being a great trouble to the father of a family.*" How true that is does not every worried householder well know!

We cannot go more into particulars in our remarks upon this excellent book, which is full of that wisdom which is required in everyday life, and of that kindliness of spirit which more than any other gift to man makes him happy, as well as those around him. We direct our readers' special attention to the discussions of "Over Publicity," of the "Choice of Men for Office," and of "Local Government"—three topics upon which we in this country need all the light that we can get. The reader who concerns himself about questions of society will remark with interest Ellesmere's often-recurring proposal of "bisection," or, as he might better have said, "halving." This theory grows out of the Art of Leaving Off, and has for its starting point, that everything in society is now overdone. Entertainments are overlavish and too long; women overdressed; too many persons are invited. All this ought to be divided by two at least—better by three, and then there would be opportunity for real enjoyment. Society now is unfit for the presence of those who could make it most delightful—men of mature age, who are yet men of the world and of sociable tastes and habits.

The last essay in the volume is entitled "Looking Back Upon Life"—an interesting, and, in former days, what would have been regarded as an ominous incident, considering how soon after its appearance its author's life was to close. It is not sad, although it is tinged with a not unpleasing melancholy. The sum of it is that the experience of life teaches us that Prudence is the mother of all the virtues. The book closes with the exclamation, "Alas! this was the final day of our friendly conversations"—truer than the writer deemed when he wrote it. Yes, there are to be no more "Friends in Council." This is the last time that we meet a man who has helped and cheered us until we came to feel toward him, and now to mourn him, as a personal friend. Peace to his ashes, and honor to his memory!

BRIGHAM YOUNG AND HIS WIVES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your issue of to-day contains an editorial review of the case of Ann Eliza Young against Brigham Young, and of the decision of Judge McKean in said case. The substance of your article is to the effect that Judge McKean has granted a decree of divorce to Mrs. Young, and that she, having never been legally married to him, was not entitled to the divorce, and you thereupon proceed to criticise the action of Judge McKean. I am sure that you will give me space to say that you, with others, have entirely misapprehended the present status of the case. The misapprehension arises, perhaps, from the character of the dispatches from Utah which announced the decision, and doubtless from no disposition to do injustice to either Judge McKean or Mrs. Young. The facts are—

First—That the Judge has granted no decree of divorce to Mrs. Young, and that she has never been divorced from Brigham.

Second—That the decision of Judge McKean was upon a motion to grant attorney's fees and monthly alimony pending litigation—*i. e., until her case should be tried and decided.*

Third—That Judge McKean, in rendering his opinion, explicitly disclaims any power to grant either divorce or alimony to Mrs. Young if, upon trial, it appears that Mrs. Young was not legally married. He says:

> "Where a woman married according to the forms of said 'Church' sues for divorce, and presents a complaint good in law, and the defendant, admitting the marriage and cohabitation, alleges that the plaintiff had another husband, and he, the defendant, had another wife living at the time of said marriage, there being no replication under the Practice act of Utah, the law denies these allegations for the plaintiff, and the defendant must prove them. If it shall be proved that a marriage sought to be dissolved was, to the knowledge of the parties at the time of entering into it, a polygamous or bigamous marriage, this court will not grant a decree of divorce. But the court is not permitted to presume what the proofs will be."

He therefore simply requires Brigham Young in his defense to prove that the marriage which he admits was not legal, and he grants alimony and sustenance *ad interim*. It now remains for Brigham Young to prove that the relation into which he beguiled Ann Eliza was not legal marriage, and the responsibility of that relation is thrown upon him, and he is required to support his victim until he has proved himself a polygamist in a court of law. It therefore follows that all your strictures upon the decision of Judge McKean fall to the ground.

As to his right to grant alimony *pendente lite*, it is, we think, abundantly shown in the opinion; but that is altogether another question, and it will be time enough to discuss it when that right is assailed.

Aside from the decision, we believe that Judge McKean is a man thoroughly devoted to the work of maintaining in Utah the supremacy of American government and law. The Mormons have neither been able to buy him nor make him afraid. If he can be assailed upon sound premises, he is of course no more exempt than any other man, but it is hardly fair, in his fight with such a treasonable, law-defying, and monstrous institution as the Mormon hierarchy, to put him in a false position before the whole world, and then assail him from the non-Mormon side.

We also believe that the characterization of Mrs Young as "lewd," &c., which has been to some extent indulged in, is heartless and cruel when the facts and circumstances of her early life are known. She is regarded by the non-Mormon population of Utah as a noble woman, who dared under almost insurmountable difficulties to break away from her bondage and go before the world to fight the battle of the emancipation of her sex in Utah. The people to whom she has given her sad history have everywhere bidden her "God speed."

C. P. LYFORD,
Pastor M. E. Church, Provo, Utah.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 15, 1875.

CIVIL RIGHTS AND CIVIL TREATMENT.

A colored dress-maker in Atlanta, Ga., has published the following card in the *Herald* of that city:

> I desire to state to the people of Atlanta that I have no sympathy with the civil-rights idea, and wish to have no privileges under the Civil Rights law. I was therefore surprised and shocked on Monday night, in coming down from the gallery of DeGive's Opera-house, after the performance was over, to receive violence from some boys. I was struck and pushed down the stairs, and can mention the name of one of the young men who did it, but refrain from doing so. I have been raised in the best Southern families, and am trying to live so as to win the respect of all good people. I think it hard that I can not quietly attend a performance at the theatre, where I occupy peaceably the seats assigned me, without being subjected to abusive treatment. I hold the colored people who are improperly seeking to make this sort of strife as responsible as those white persons who are troubling those of us who take no part in the civil rights nonsense. I ask if there is no protection for one like myself, who tries to be a good citizen, and seeks no conflict with anybody. If I can't be protected by the citizens of Atlanta from the rude boys, I shall have to seek protection elsewhere. I have had all the civil rights all of my life that I desire. The civil rights that some are making so much fuss about I have nothing to do with. I am a dress-maker, and work for the best families in the city, and can refer any to them as to my politeness to them. I demand respect, and mean to have it. I am trying to raise my children right, and hope to make them better citizens than the rude boys who troubled me. If all the people in the South, both white and colored, had my feelings, there would be no trouble about this civil rights matter.
>
> CLARA THOMAS.

AN INDIAN BURYING-GROUND.

A correspondent of the Columbia (Ky.) *Spectator* tells the following story: Dr. R. H. Perryman, of Casey's Creek, has made a discovery that is truly wonderful. On a perpendicular cliff not far from his house, about twenty-five feet from the bottom, is a shelving rock about one hundred yards long, sheltered from the rain and stormy blasts by an overhanging rock, which was once used by the Indians as a grave-yard. Hundreds of well-preserved bodies were lying there side by side, with a thin rock slab between them. Each body has a stone vault, covered over by a thin rock, and the whole row is covered with dirt brought from a distance. It was a very cold day when the Doctor made this discovery, and he opened only three of these vaults, but in each of these he found a well-preserved corpse—the hair and everything complete, but they melted to dust as soon as the air struck them. The bones remained intact, and one skeleton was of enormous size, some seven or eight feet long. In these vaults were willow baskets, ornamented with shells and various trinkets, showing the handiwork of the departed. These trinkets all crumbled on coming in contact with air. This place, the Doctor says has been observed before, but there being nothing visible but dirt, has attracted no attention. The place is almost inaccessible to man, and how these bodies and these stones were got there, will ever remain mysterious.

GOSSIP FROM ENGLAND.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL—THE RIGHTS OF AUTHORS.

THE STUDENT AT WOOLWICH—THE QUESTION OF COPYRIGHT—WRITERS' EARNINGS—CHARLES READE'S EXPERIENCE—THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

From a Special Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 2, 1875.

When I was in France last Autumn ironical questions were put to me, from time to time, by my Republican friends, as to the health of "*L'écolier de Woolwich*," who was also familiarly spoken of as "*le Numéro* 37." From "Number 37" the "school-boy of Woolwich" has become "Number 7." You will have heard what an excellent examination he passed. But you may not have heard that he only obtained the second place in French. The first was gained by an English youth, but as he had been educated in France, his knowledge of the language was not so very surprising. The Prince's friends say that it was through spite on the part of one or both of the French masters (who are ardent Republicans,) that a bad mark was given to him for a mistake which scarcely deserved to be called one. This, however, is only a report; and Mr. Greville has my full sympathy and approval when, somewhere in his memoirs, he says: "I never believe reports." It is quite certain, all the same, that the Prince was ranked second in French. If I had the honor of being acquainted with him I should point out for his consolation that the best writers of French occasionally make slips. The illustrious Prince Gortschakoff, for instance, at the very beginning of his clearly-written, well-argued reply to Lord Derby's dispatch on the subject of the Brussels Conference, starts with an error which French diplomatists will certainly notice, and for which, were Prince Gortschakoff a boy at a French school, a French school-master, would certainly reprove him.

THE STUDIES AT WOOLWICH.

A friend who was present at the recent examination, and who is well acquainted with all the officials of the Woolwich Academy, assures me that there is no doubt whatever as to the Prince Imperial's having passed a very creditable examination indeed. My friend was asked to look over some of the Prince's exercise-books, when he was at once struck by the resemblance of his small, neat, delicate handwriting to that of Napoleon III. The subject of one of his essays was his great-uncle's Italian campaign, in which he spoke of the first Napoleon throughout as "Bonaparté"—a name the first Napoleon could not tolerate. He had also had to write an account of the battle of Gravelotte. If pleasantry could be permitted in connection with such a delicate subject, the Prince might have been asked to note down his recollections, from personal observation, of the slight engagement before Saarbrück, at which, according to the Emperor's famous dispatch, "old soldiers wept when they saw Louis so calm."

AUTHORS' RIGHTS.

A curious meeting on the subject of copyright was held yesterday, at which a number of literary men, most of whom never possessed a copyright, discussed the law on the subject and made suggestions for its amendment. One real injustice which it is proposed to remedy is the liberty now enjoyed by dramatists of seizing for their own purposes plot, characters, title—any thing in fact that may suit them—in novels and tales. Mr. Tom Taylor, who has dramatized more than one novel without permission of the author, took the chair; and a leading part in the proceedings was taken by Mr. Hollingshead, at whose theatre more than one French piece has been played, in an English version, with no more regard than is usually shown under the circumstances, for the wishes of the original creator of the work. Mr. Joseph Hutton, who is engaged in a law-suit on the subject of one of his novels, which he reprinted from a magazine without asking the consent of the proprietors to his doing so, wished a law to be passed for securing to the authors of articles, poems, and tales of all kinds contributed to magazines the exclusive right of republishing them. A gentleman who had brought out a book on what is called the "half-profit" system, and had been informed in due time by his publisher that there were no profits, thought publishers ought to be bound by law to print for authors and furnish paper for their works at trade price; and I am assured that Mr. Jenkins, M. P., who is to bring the matter generally before the House, advised, as a short and easy method of settling the whole business, that copyright should be abolished altogether. If you brought out a book, he said, under the present system, your publisher charged ten per cent. on the returns for taking it in hand; five or sometimes as much as ten per cent. had to be allowed to the wholesale houses; twenty per cent. to the retail houses; five per cent. to Mr. W. H. Smith, the proprietor of the book-stalls on our lines of railway, and I forget how much to Mr. Mudie, the director of the well-known circulating library, from which half London gets its novels. Mr. Mudie, to whom, of course, books are sold direct from the publisher, expects considerably more discount than is granted to wholesale and retail booksellers together. In fact, turn whatever way he may, the speculative author who has committed the fault of not selling his book outright to a publisher finds at every step some enemy awaiting to tax him, or levy toll. He sees his publisher taking ten per cent., the wholesale bookseller five per cent., the retail bookseller twenty per cent., Mr. W. H. Smith five per cent., and, with the fear of Mudie still before his eyes, cries out that all these men are in a conspiracy to plunder him. I quite understand how annoying it is not to get as much profit as possible from the sale of a book, as of any other kind of property. But how profits from the sale of an author's works are to be made greater to him by abolishing copyright altogether—that I do not understand. At the present moment numerous books of which the copyright has died out—the Waverley novels for instance—are on sale, and the same allowances have, of course, to be made to wholesale and retail houses, to Mr. W. H. Smith, and so on, as in the case of books just published.

MR. READE'S EXPERIENCE.

The most distinguished author, and at the same time the best man of business, among those gentlemen who have undertaken to procure a reform in the Copywright laws, is Mr. Charles Reade. In his early days Mr. Reade brought out *Never Too Late to Mend*, on the half-profit system, (no profit system it might just as well be called;) and when that most successful book, published at a high price, had sold by thousands, received as his share of the profits £10. Since then he has tried publishing in every variety of form, besides selling his books for immense sums to publishers, which is undoubtedly the best mode of publishing for an author; and there is no clause in any copyright act, nor any trick of the publishing trade, with which he is not perfectly acquainted. Mr. Reade advises that a society of authors be formed for the purpose of watching over, and protecting literary rights in general; and this idea will, no doubt, be carried out. Meanwhile it is proposed that Mr. Jenkins (author of *Ginx's Baby* and other works, and member of Parliament for Dundee) shall bring in a bill for securing to English novelists the right of dramatizing their own works, and to French dramatists greater facilities than they now possess for securing acting and publishing rights in England.

THE METROPOLITAN THEATRES.

The theatres are doing pretty well; and we are rather proud of the fact that Shakespeare, so much neglected in England as a rule, is a present being represented at no less than four theatres. At the Lyceum, where Mr. Irving appears nightly as *Hamlet*, a part which he has now played upward of 100 nights; at the Holborn Amphitheatre, where Mr. Pennington (an actor whose proud boast it is that he once acted in presence of Mr. Gladstone) impersonates *Shylock* in the "Merchant of Venice;" at the Opera Comique, where our best actress, Miss Robertson, is charming the public as *Rosalind*; and at the Gaiety, where audiences are attracted partly by Mr. Phelps in the character of *Bottom*, and partly by a number of very nice-looking young ladies, who are dressed as fairies—but Shakespearean fairies, not the fairies of pantomime and burlesque. "What difference is there," you may ask, "between the fairies of pantomime and the fairies of the Shakespearean drama?" Very little, indeed. I notice the same blackened eyes, the same painted cheeks, the same lively gestures, and the same short skirts. We are in the midst of a great Shakespearean revival all the same; and, seriously, nothing within my experience has ever been seen on our stage comparable to Miss Robertson's *Rosalind* or to Mr. Irving's *Hamlet*.

S. E.

THE LATE SIR CHARLES LYELL.

Sir Charles Lyell, says the London *Times* of March 1, was buried on Saturday, in Westminster Abbey. Dean Stanley read the service and the lessons, unassisted by the Canon of the day, who was absent through illness. The Queen's carriage, and the Prince of Wales' were among those which followed the hearse, and Mr. Donald Cameron, of Lochiel, the member for Inverness-shire, one of the Grooms in Waiting, placed upon the coffin at the last moment a memorial wreath of white camellias and hyacinths, to which was affixed a paper with the words, "A mark of esteem from the Queen." Several immortelles had been previously placed upon the coffin, and were on it as it was borne up the nave to the choir in the midst of the funeral procession. Hon. C. L. Wood, a Groom of the Bedchamber to the Prince of Wales, was present on behalf of his Royal Highness. The choral service with Croft's and Purcell's music only differed from the usual brief and impressive order by the custom of the abbey, which interpolated at the end, just before the benediction, the anthem, to Handel's music, "His body is buried in peace, but his soul liveth evermore." His body lies now, with the simple inscription on the oaken case, "Chas. Lyell, Baronet, died 22nd February, 1875, aged 77 years," in the north aisle of the nave, beneath the monument of Dr. Woodward, who founded in 1727 the Geological Chair at Cambridge. Close by is the tomb of John Hunter, the surgeon, and a memorial window to Isambard Brunel. Yesterday the stone of the grave had been replaced, but the Queen's wreath was on it to mark the spot. Mr. Leonard Lyell, Mr. Arthur Lyell, and Prof. T. McK. Hughes, the Cambridge Professor of Geology, on Woodward's foundation, were the chief mourners at the funeral, and the pall-bearers were the Duke of Argyll, Sir E. Ryan, Mr. Justice Grove, Prof. Huxley, Dr. Hooker, Mr. J. Evans, President of the Geological Society, Mr. J. Carrick Moore, F. R. S., and Rev. W. Symonds. Among the other persons present there were Lord Airlie, Dr. Lyon Playfair, Mr. T. E. Headlam, Mr. J. Heywood, Prof. Tyndall, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, Prof. Busk, Rev. W. H. Milman, Sir L. Mallett, Mr. Warrington Smyth, Mr. Spottiswoode, Dr. Andrew Clarke, Rev. J. Martineau, Mr. John Murray, and Rev. Charles Voysey. In the choir and in the other parts of the abbey were scattered about a considerable body of people. The choir and the transepts were thronged again yesterday at 3, when the Dean preached a memorial sermon. Dean Stanley selected for his sermon the words of the second verse of the first chapter of Genesis, "The earth was without form and void, darkness was upon the deep, and the spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters." The sermon was, in fact, a discoure on the religious aspect of geology.

The following is the memorial in pursuance of which the body of Sir Charles Lyell was placed in Westminster Abbey:

> We, the undersigned Fellows of the Royal, the Geological, and the Linnæan Societies, respectfully pray that the remains of Sir Charles Lyell may be interred in Westminster Abbey. For upward of half a century he has exercised a most important influence on the progress of geological science, and for the last twenty-five years he has been the most prominent geologist in the world, equally eminent for the extent of his labors and the breadth of his philosophical views.
>
> Joseph Hooker, President of the Royal Society; John Evans, President of the Geological Society; George J. Allman, President of the Linnæan Society; W. G. Adams, F. R. S.; J. M. Arnott, F. R. S.; George Busk, F. R. S.; H. Debus, F. R. S.; James Fergusson, F. R. S.; W. H. Flower, F. R. S.; Augustus W. Franks, F. R. S.; Francis Galton, F. R. S.; J. H. Gladstone, F. R. S.; J. A. Grant, F. R. S.; W. R. Grove, F. R. S.; J. Heywood, F. R. S.; T. Archer Hirst, F. R. S.; W. Huggins, F. R. S.; F. M. Hughes, F. R. S.; T. H. Huxley, F. R. S.; Charles Manby, F. R. S.; J. Carrick Moore, F. R. S.; E. A. Parkes, F. R. S.; John Percy, F. R. S.; Joseph Prestwich, F. R. S.; A. Ramsay, F. R. S.; H. Rawlinson, F. R. S., President R. G. S.; G. Owen Rees, F. R. S.; Edward Ryan, F. R. S.; W. Sharpey, F. R. S.; W. Spottiswoode, Treasurer R. S.; Warrington Smyth, F. R. S.; Thomas Thomson, F. R. S.; John Tyndall, F. R. S.; Alex. Williamson, Foreign Secretary R. S.; [illegible] Bunbury, F. R. S.; L. L. Dillwyn, F. L. S., F. G. S.; A. Grote, F. L. S., F. G. S.; Joseph Whitworth.

TRAITS OF THE ARTIST COROT.

The Paris correspondent of the London Daily *Telegraph* writes: Your readers will be prepared to hear the news of Corot's death. He has been ailing for some time past, and was obliged to undergo a serious operation, and he has never since regained his strength. He was nearly seventy-eight years old, so that his death cannot be pronounced premature; but as he lived with all his faculties and his love for art and the kindliness of disposition to the very last, he will leave a void in the artistic circles of Paris which will not be easily filled. In late years Corot's pictures have been much sought, and his canvases were eagerly bought up by dealers and amateurs. So far as I know, his name is unfamiliar to English amateurs, the majority of whom will [illegible] beyond his merits. His later pictures, especially, are characterized by [illegible] of coloring and a vagueness in the [illegible] with the painstaking, truthful, conscientious style affected by English landscape painters. Many of Corot's most admired pictures consist merely of a bit of ballet or [illegible] of clever effects of light and shade, [illegible] ripple on the surface [illegible] "light that never was on sea or land." Whatever opinion may be formed of his art, there can be but one [illegible]. He was always affectionately called le Père Corot, not only by his brother artists, but by his pupils and friends. [illegible] hitherto adversity [illegible] early adversity he was [illegible] to those less lucky than himself, and [illegible] less stories of his generosity [illegible] years his house [illegible] an extent that [illegible] he commissioned [illegible] rents—the worse [illegible] know, and as [illegible] in all money matters [illegible] was in difficulty [illegible] would wait for Corot [illegible] studio, and [illegible] plan of procedure [illegible] the supplicant [illegible] of his own pocket [illegible] whence he [illegible] lender should be scolded. [illegible] ing way of [illegible] had the true artistic temperament [illegible] sympathy with [illegible] When, after his [illegible] his favorite am[illegible] laugh like a child [illegible] a sentimental [illegible] long life was [illegible] Millet, a fellow [illegible] ago. The day [illegible] make him take [illegible] ing, with a quiet [illegible] haut." Is there not a singular blending of gentle [illegible] humor with Christian resignation?

DEATHS OF CENTENARIANS.

The deaths of two persons over 100 years of age were reported yesterday in Baltimore, at the office of Dr. Steuart, Health Commissioner. Mrs. Mary Smith, who died on Wednesday morning at the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, is reported to have been at the advanced age of 111 years. She was born in Baltimore, but her faculties were gradually impaired, and she had reached the stage of "second childhood" before the Sisters took charge of her, so that very little is known of her history. The other centenarian was Susan Carr, colored, who died on Friday evening at the house of her granddaughter, at the reputed age of 105 years. She was born at Snow Hill, Somerset County, Md., in the year 1770, and was a slave of Mr. Muller. She was married in her youth, and came with her husband to Baltimore about seventy years ago, [illegible] Sharp Street Colored M. E. Church [illegible]. Her husband died [illegible] years ago. She was taken sick shortly before Christmas, and has been confined to her bed ever since. The Health Office mortuary reports [illegible] deaths in Baltimore during the week from "old age."

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DRY GOODS.

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EMBROIDERY. ever exhibited by any house in this City. All of the best makers PARASOLS.
MILLINERY. represented. Call and examine this stock. It is better than a museum. HOSIERY.

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AT SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAR, NO. 914 Broadway, 20th and 21st sts., GRAND DISPLAY OF IMPORTED FASHIONS. Patterns NOW READY. CLOTH MODELS with every pattern. Cutting and fitting. A. BURDETTE SMITH, No. 914 Broadway between 20th and 21st sts.

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NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
*CUBA.....WED., March 17 | PARTHIA....WED., Mar. 31
ABYSSINIA..WED., Mar. 24 | ALGERIA....WED., April 7

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway. (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, March 20, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, March 27, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, April 3, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, April 10, at 9 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, April 17, at 2 P. M.
CABIN PASSAGE, $50, $60, and $75, gold.
STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.
Cabin and general office, No. 15 Broadway.
Steerage offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
England, Sat. Mar. 20, 2 P. M. | Egypt, Sat., Ap'13, 3:30 P. M.
Spain, Sat. Mar. 27, 8:30 A. M. | The Queen, Sat. April 10—
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
Canada..........Wednesday, March 24, 7 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.
Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:
WYOMING..........March 16, at 1 P. M.
WISCONSIN..........March 30, at 11 A. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

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NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship HERMANN, Capt. G. REICHMANN, will sail on SATURDAY, March 20, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 2d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship RHEIN, Capt. E. BRICKENSTEIN, on SATURDAY, March 27.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN.
First cabin..........$100 gold.
Second cabin..........60 gold.
Steerage..........24 currency.
For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

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Rates of Passage—New-York to San Francisco, $135, $125, or $60 currency, according to location.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

ACAPULCO, Com. A. G. GRAY, March 20, 12 noon.

HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. W. H. RATHBUN, April 1, 12 noon, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China the first of every month.

CITY OF TOKIO..........April 1

For freight or passage or further information apply at the Company's office on wharf foot of Canal st., New-York.

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NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
CITY OF NEW-YORK..........Thursday, March 18
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF VERA CRUZ (new)..........Thursday, April 1
FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.
CITY OF MERIDA..........Tuesday, March 30
CITY OF MEXICO..........Tuesday, April 20
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 3 and April 24 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

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The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

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PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAM-SHIP LINE.

ONLY THROUGH LINE TO FLORIDA WITHOUT CHANGE.

The steamer LEO, DANIELS Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for FERNANDINA, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, March 18, at 4 P. M., Pier No. 3 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
New-York to Fernandina, first-class..........$20 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first-class..........22 50
New-York to Augusta, first-class..........20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer. Through tickets to all points in Florida.

Steamer NORTH POINT will follow on the 25th March.

For freight or passage apply to HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

LEGAL NOTICES.

COUNTY COURT—COUNTY OF KINGS.— CORNELIA L. BROWN and ABRAHAM LOTT, as executors of the last will and testament of Belinda Bergen, deceased, against THOMAS HOLOHAN and Mary, his wife, Francis J. Holohan and Almira, his wife, Daniel P. Barnard and Hester, his wife, John Kearney, Timothy O'Farrell, Patrick Campbell, Jeremiah T. Donovan, Eli P. Shotwell, William Beard, Ephraim D. Brown as President of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank of the City of New-York, Nelson Shaurman, Charles W. Thomas, Samuel J. Gerritsen, as Board of Improvement to lay out, regulate, construct, and complete Union street in the City of Brooklyn, from the Gowanus Canal to the north-westerly line of Prospect Park, and the City of Brooklyn.—To each of the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served on you and this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the Kings County Court-house, in the City of Brooklyn, in said County of Kings, in the State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 13 Willoughby street, in the said City of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Brooklyn, March 15, 1875.

A. & J. Z. LOTT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.
No. 13 Willoughby street, Brooklyn.
mh18-law6wTh*

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.
DESKS,
OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE,
No. 103 Fulton st.,
New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS SHOULD BUY THE Zero Refrigerator, with water and wine cooler. It saves food and ice—no water on the floor. Call or send for circular. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 226 West 23d st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION in prices of marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, near 19th st., will have their opening of a choice selection of French Bonnets and English Round Hats, in Chip and Straw, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, March 18 and 19.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, March 20, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, April 3, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, April 10, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC..........SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, LACHESNEZ..........SATURDAY, March 20
L'AMERIQUE, POUZOLS..........April 3
PEREIRE, DANRE..........SATURDAY, April 17
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine.)
First Cabin, $100..........Second, $65.
Third cabin and steerage at low rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 20, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, March 24, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, March 31 from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodation for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, SATURDAY, March 20.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, March 24.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

Excursion tickets to Charleston and return will be issued for $30, good from 20th March to 10th April, available to all officers and members of the military of Boston, New-York, Brooklyn, and Philadelphia to visit the Grand Easter Fair of the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.
First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:
NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.
ANDES..........March 31.
ATLAS..........April 17.
HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.
CLARIBEL..........March 22.
ALPS..........April 9.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

ANCHOR LINE.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY SATURDAY.
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD, TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, OR BELFAST:
Cabin, $50, $60, and $70, according to accommodations.
INTERMEDIATE AND STEERAGE as low as by any other first-class line.
Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, March 16.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, March 25.
For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
MCKELLAR, LULING & Co., Agents in Havana.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ROBERT HENRY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 349 West 22d street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Jauary, 1875. ANDREW HUTTON, Executor.
ja21-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS CHRISTY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, No. 418 West Twenty-third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifteenth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of November, 1874.
SAMUEL S. CONSTANT, CHARLES R. CHRISTY, HENRY J. CHAPIN, } Executors, &c., of Thomas Christy deceased.
n12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FLOYD SMITH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No 18 Vesey st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of April next. Dated, New-York, the 20th day of October, 1874.
GRANVILLE A. MENDON, Executor.
o22-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNIE JUDSON CARVALLO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 63 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated, New-York, the 14th day of October, 1874. WALTON W. EVANS, Administrator, &c.
o15-law6m-Th*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO N. MATTISON, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of J. M. Martin, No. 51 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the thirtieth day of December, 1874.
d31-law6mTh MARY D. MATTISON, Executrix.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURSIONS to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Iona Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A SECOND FLOOR OR FLAT, UNFURNISHED, consisting of four or five rooms, (with owner preferred,) situated between 15th and 40th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. Address, stating lowest terms to a good tenant, J. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A second floor of a house in the Ninth Ward, from May 1. Address, stating location and terms, H. H., Box No. 300 *Times* Office.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

NOTICE TO BROKERS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.

Having decided to dispose of the estate of the late Samuel Cochran, we offer the following property, at private bids, in manner following:

Sealed bids to be received at any time, but will not be opened until the 20th day of March, 1875, at 3 P. M., addressed to GEORGE MOORE, President of the West Side Bank, corner 34th st. and 8th av.

BIDS MARKED COCHRAN ESTATE.

Brokers will be entitled to full commission for any sale effected through them.

House No. 158 West 53d st., 100 feet east of 7th av.; a new four-story and basement brown-stone high-stoop house; size 19x60; containing all modern improvements, built in most thorough manner by days' work, and finished in first-class style for owner's use; size of lot, 19x75 on one side, and 80 on the other.

No bid will be considered below $20,000.
The present value of lot is..........$10,000
Cost of producing house in its entirety..........19,000
House and lot, total cost..........$29,000

One mortgage of $9,000 on house, held by Savings Bank.

Also, two full lots on north side of 51st st., between 10th and 11th avs., 475 feet east 11th av.; mortgage $1,500 on both.

No bid will be considered below $2,500 each.

Three full lots on 116th st., and three full lots on 117th st., directly in rear of 116th st. lots, between 7th and 8th avs., 400 feet east of 8th av.; these lots will be sold in pairs, that is, one on 116th st. and one on 117th st., directly in rear, together; 116th st. is a 100 foot street, and is being macadamized, and finished in every respect as a Boulevard, from Avenue A to the Grand Boulevard; lots on this street are held as high as $8,000 each at the present time.

One pair of lots is free and clear, the other two pair are mortgaged for $3,000 each.

No bid entertained below $8,000 a pair.

One plot of ground on Dean st., 275 feet from Paca av., Brooklyn, 75 feet front by 175 feet 2½ inches deep.

No offer entertained below $1,000.

The Executors reserve the right to sell any or all the foregoing property at private sale, prior to the date for opening bids.

GEORGE MOORE,
W. F. MARTIN,
A. T. SERRELL,
Executors of Estate of Samuel Cochran.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 16, 1875.

OFFICE OF PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY, PITTSBURG, PENN., Dec. 5, 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE HOLDers of the Third Mortgage Bonds of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company maturing May 1, 1875, that the Pennsylvania Company, in charge of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, under its lease to the "Pennsylvania Railroad Company," are prepared to pay, at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, all of the said bonds on and after DEC. 15, 1874, at par and interest to the date of presentation, at any time before maturity.
THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY BONDHOLDERS, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

OVER $1,000,000 OF BONDS HAVING already been deposited, outstanding bondholders are requested to deposit their bonds at once with the New-York State Loan and Trust Company, No. 50 Wall st., New-York, in order to take part in a meeting soon to be called to pass upon a plan of reorganization.
MARCUS L. WARD, ABRAM S. HEWITT, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 11 WALL ST.,
NEW-YORK, March 10, 1875.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, DANIEL D. WHITNEY was unanimously elected President of the company.
D. D. LEEDS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK CO., Nos. 74 AND 76 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK, March 8, 1875.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at its offices, Nos. 74 and 76 Wall street, at noon of WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of April, 1875, to receive the report of the committee appointed at the meeting of Feb. 4, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.
WM. H. GUION, Chairman.
A. HEGEWISCH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, March 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR TEN DIRECtors of this company will be held on TUESDAY, March 23, 1875, at the General Office of the company, No. 233 South 4th st., Philadelphia. The polls will be open from 10 o'clock A. M. until 6 o'clock P. M.

No share or shares transferred within sixty days preceding the day of election will entitle the holder or holders thereof to vote.
JOSEPH LESLEY, Secretary.

DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS A SPEcialty, and bought by the old-established house of ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Stock Brokers and Auctioneers, No. 43 Pine st., New-York.

N. B.—7, 8, and 10 per cent. choice City bonds and other A 1 investment securities our specialty 23 years, paying 10 to 15 per cent.; interest, promptly paid; for sale below par.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD STOCK will be received on a basis of $55 per share, in exchange for a beautiful country residence at Hackensack, N. J., containing two acres, highly cultivated and elevated ground, with abundance of fruit; excellent frame house, new barn, hennery, &c.; eight minutes' walk to the Erie or Midland Depot; price $7,500. For further particulars inquire of Messrs. A. H. MULLER & SON, or address Hackensack Post Office, Box No. 40.

$100,000.—WANTED, BY A MEMBER of the New-York Stock Exchange of many years' experience, a partner, either active or special, and this amount, to engage in the stock, bond, and gold commission business; best of references given. Address E. W., Box No. 4,381 New-York Post Office.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, UNION, NEW-York, and Orient Marine Insurance Scrips wanted by WILLIAM C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

AUCTION SALES.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of the joint decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, and of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Illinois, made in the suit of the Union Trust Company, of New York, against the Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, in execution of the trust deed made by the defendant corporation to the complainant of date the 1st July, 1871, I will, on the

26TH DAY OF APRIL 1875,

at the door of the court-room of the United States Courts, in the Government building, in the City of Indianapolis and State of Indiana, and between the hours of 10 o'clock in the forenoon and 4 o'clock of the afternoon, offer for sale to the highest bidder "all and singular the railroad of the said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, as the same is and shall hereafter be constructed, extending from the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, to the City of Decatur, in the State of Illinois, a distance of one hundred and fifty-one miles, together with all lands, tenements, and hereditaments acquired or to be acquired for the rights of way for the said railroad, and all the appurtenances thereto belonging; and also all lands acquired or appropriated for depots, superstructures, buildings erections, and fixtures on the said line of railway, and all trucks, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, and all houses, buildings, and superstructures thereon or appertaining thereto, and all other property, real or personal, now owned or to be acquired by said railway company for the construction, operation, or management of said railroad, including all locomotives, tenders, cars, and other rolling stock and equipments, machinery, tools, materials, and all and singular the other personal property of every nature, kind, and description whatever belonging to the said railway company; and also all the franchises, powers, rights, and privileges now owned, possessed, or hereafter acquired for the construction, maintenance, and operation of its said railroad."

The sale will be for cash in hand; provided, that should said property be purchased by the complainant or some bond creditor in behalf of himself and all other bond creditors of said railway company, I am in such case, by the terms of said decrees, required to accept in pro rata payment of any sum bid, and for the purchase-money, (except as to the costs and expenses of sale, all of which must be paid in cash,) the surrender and delivery of the morgage bonds of said Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Company, issued under the mortgage foreclosed in said decrees, together with the accompanying coupons, in proportion on the said bid as the sum due on such surrendered bonds and coupons bears to the whole sum due upon the whole issue of said bonds and coupons. And for the pro rata in cash required to satisfy the holders of bonds and coupons not so surrendered in payment of such bid, and until the same shall be adjusted and determined, I am authorized to receive the bond of the buyer in such penalty and with such sureties as may be adequate, conditioned that such sum be paid promptly into the Registry of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana.

J. D. HOWLAND, Master in Chancery.
MCDONALD & BUTLER, Solicitors of Complainant.
INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 7, 1875.

ART.

MR. DANIEL A. MATHEWS' FIRST SALE OF HIGH-CLASS WATER COLORS.
By distinguished American and foreign artists, will take place on
THURSDAY AND FRIDAY, MARCH 18 AND 19,
At 12 o'clock each day,
At the
MATHEWS GALLERY,
NOS. 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST.
Now on exhibition, with catalogues.
DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

POULTRY, MEAT, &c.

J. SEEBACHER, Auctioneer, will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at No. 164 Chatham st., at 10 o'clock A. M., by virtue of an order signed by Hon. David McAdam, one of the Justices of the Marine Court, to me directed, a large lot of Live Geese, Meat, &c.
LOUIS LEUBUSHER, Marshal.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

MRS. PITKIN, NO. 235 WEST 38TH ST., having leased the two elegant connecting houses on the north-west corner of Madison av. and 49th st., is prepared to make favorable arrangements for board with families for the Spring and Summer months; rooms en suite; parlor floor, with private bath, &c.; house opposite Columbia College grounds; ready for occupancy April 15.

ONE LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished; hot and cold water, large closets; with board for one or two gentlemen, with American family of adults; central location, moderate terms; references exchanged. No. 176 West 11th st.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.— With board, large handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom on second floor for a party of gentlemen or family; house and table first class; no moving in May.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 62, WEST.—To let—A large room on second story, alcove; hot and cold water; also, rooms for single gentlemen; first-class board; also table board; references.

ONE LARGE, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED front room, with board; No. 114 East 19th st., near Broadway; elegant location; table and everything first class; also day board; references exchanged.

NO. 41 WEST 36TH ST.—WILL BE VACATED April 1; one suite, second floor, consisting of four light rooms; hot and cold water; with or without private table; refer to parties vacating.

ONE BLOCK FROM BROADWAY, NO. 114 East 19th st.—Handsomely-furnished large front room with board; everything first-class; also, day board; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with and without board, obtained by applying to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th av. Register established nine years.

NO. 39 EAST 10TH ST., BETWEEN BROADway and University place.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; transient and day board. References exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—THIRD floor, front, bath, &c., with or without private table; also, parlor and bed-room; table board.
JOHN P. WORSTELL.

ONE SMALL ROOM, WITH BOARD, FOR GENtleman, with American family of adults; central location, moderate terms; references exchanged. No. 176 West 11th st.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61 WEST.—TWO connecting second-story front rooms; also other rooms to rent, with board to adults desiring a refined home.

IRVING HOUSE, EUROPEAN PLAN, BROADway and 12th st., two blocks from Union square. Rooms, $1 per day. GEORGE P. HARLOW, Proprietor.

NO. 12 WEST 10TH ST., THIRD HOUSE FROM 5TH AV.—Rooms to let, with board, to a family or a party of gentlemen, terms moderate.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND MADISON AVS.—One or two handsomely-furnished front rooms, with or without board.

ROOMS WITH BOARD—THREE SINGLE AND one double.—Table first-class. References given and required, at No. 45 East 29th st.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—GENTLEMEN will find pleasant apartments, with first-class board and attendance; references.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED APARTMENTS to let, adjoining Grand Hotel, No. 36 West 31st st.; highest references exchanged.

TO LET—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, NICELY FURnished, by a private American family; references. No. 88 Bedford st., City.

NO. 22 EAST 49TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished rooms, en suite or singly; superior board; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 27TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board, on the third and fourth floors; references exchanged.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—HANDSOME THIRD floor room for gentleman and wife, with board.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN WOULD like an unfurnished room and bedroom, with board, near Central Park; terms not to exceed $70 per month. Address BOARDER, Station C.

WANTED.—BOARD IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE family, for a brother and sister, with three rooms, two uniting; location between 33d and 40th st.; references exchanged. Address A., Box No. 3,892 New-York Post Office.

WANTED.—BOARD FOR SUMMER MONTHS, within 30 miles of New-York, for gentleman, wife, infant, and nurse. Address, stating terms and location, E., Box No. 2,536 New-York Post Office.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MAYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court, by Morris Mayer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of March, 1875, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of March, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh4-law3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY J. LELAND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Henry J. Leland, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, 17th day of March, 1875.
mh18-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK A. BROWN, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 5th day of April, A. D. 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M. OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger,
Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES R. FOWLER and EDWARD FOWLER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the first day of March, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate and effects of Charles R. Fowler and Edward Fowler, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the second day of January, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. MARTIN KATTENHORN, Assignee,
mh4-law3wTh* No. 88 Wall street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS MAWBY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Mawby, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1875.
WHITTEN E. KIDD, Assignee,
No. 425 Broadway, New-York City.
J. H. & B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No 291 Broadway.
mh18-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN A. PAGE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John A. Page, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of March, A. D. 1875.
mh18-law3wTh WILMER S. WOOD, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, Eastern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN M. SMITH and CHARLES A. BALL, bankrupts.—The undersigned hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction at No. 12 Pell street, in the City of New-York, on the 30th day of March, 1875, at 11 A. M., all the property and assets of the abovenamed bankrupts, consisting of one Safe, a lot of Cotton Waste, Jute, Bagging, Hair, &c., and book accounts.—New-York, March 3, 1875. ARNOLD WYMAN,
mh4-law3wTh* Assignee, &c.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MORRIS MAYER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Morris Mayer, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of September, A. D. 1874. HENRY H. RICE, Assignee.

STEAM-BOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine slip at 11:30 A. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLIcation will be made to the Board of Health on TUESDAY, 23d inst., for permit to erect a building for the slaughtering of animals on block bounded by 58th and 59th sts., 11th av., and Hudson River.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. BOUCICAULT.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. Lester Wallack.
LAST 9 NIGHTS
of the engagement of Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT
at this theatre.
The box-book for the reservation of places for any night during these
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
will be open daily at the box-office.
EIGHTEENTH WEEK,
LAST BUT ONE,
of the engagement of
MR. DION BOUCICAULT,
who will appear
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE
in his own Irish play,
THE SHAUGHRAUN.
122d to 128th performance.
Mr. Montague, Mr. Gilbert, Messrs. Beckett, Arnott, Polk, Holland, Leonard, Edwin. Mesdames Ada Dyas, Lewis, Ponisi, Burke, Sefton, and Blaisdel, will appear.
In preparation,
A ROMANTIC DRAMA.

PARK THEATRE. GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
LAST THREE NIGHTS.
LAST MATINEE, SATURDAY,
of Lecocq's melody
GIROFLE-GIROFLA.
FRIDAY, BENEFIT OF MLLE. MINELLI.
SATURDAY, MARCH 20, FAREWELL NIGHT
Of the French Opera Troupe, when each lady will be presented with the "Girofle-Girofla Waltz," just issued by Edward Schuberth & Co., No. 23 Union square, in commemoration of the
FIFTIETH PERFORMANCE.
Mr. Stuart being desirous to make a success unprecedented in the records of
OPERA BOUFFE.
MONDAY, MARCH 22,
MR. FRANK MAYO
in
DAVY CROCKETT,
An American play, in five acts.
Box-sheet now open.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. SIXTH WEEK
JARRETT and PALMER..........Lessees and Managers
THE REGAL SHAKESPEAREAN PAGEANTRY,

HENRY V.

Begins evenings at 7:45; SATURDAY MATINEES at 1:30. Carriages may be ordered for 11:15 evenings. Box office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

LADIES' FAIR
For the benefit of the
CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY,
MASONIC TEMPLE,
corner of 23d st. and 6th av.,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 16, 8 to 12 P. M.;
WEDNESDAY, 17th; THURSDAY, 18th;
FRIDAY, 19th, 10 A. M. to 12 P. M.
SINGLE ADMISSION, $1.
PUNCH AND JUDY. MUSIC.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104, and 106 Court st., near State.
APPLICATIONS NOW RECEIVED DAILY.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 18,
READING OF HENRY V., BY
MR. GEORGE VANDENHOFF.
Reserved seats, $1; admission, 50 cents.
Box office now open from 2 until 4 o'clock.

FAIR MISSIONS.—BY ST. GEORGE'S SUNDAYschool, at the Chapel, on East 16th st., TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, of this week, from 12 M. to 10 P. M. Lady Washington's Tea Party, THURSDAY EVENING, from 8 to 10 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6,10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 and 7, P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 11:20 A. M. and 10:35 P. M., daily 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5,10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 7:35, 7:40, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40 and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Jan. 18, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:15 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:15, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 15, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester and Buffalo.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains December 1874. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d St. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 30, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:35 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:35 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.) Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........A. M. PALMER
Begins at 8; over at 11.
EIGHTY-SEVENTH TO NINETY-FOURTH TIME
of
Mr. Hart Jackson's adaptation of
THE TWO ORPHANS,
THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PLAY SEEN IN NEW-YORK FOR YEARS.

The success of this marvelous play is greater than that of any previous production here, and has never been equaled elsewhere.

The cast includes Charles R. Thorne, Jr., McKee Rankin, F. B. Mackay, Stuart Robson, John Parselle, W. J. Cogswell, H. W. Montgomery, T. E. Morris, W. H. Wilder, Lysander Thompson, W. S. Quigley, and others; Misses Fanny Morant, Kate Claxton, Kitty Blanchard, Maud Granger, Marie Wilkins, Ida Vernon, Roberta Norwood, Kate Holland, Cora Cassiday, and Hattie Thorpe.

THE SCENERY, BY MARSTON, IS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT EVER SET UPON ANY STAGE.
SATURDAY, March 20, FIFTEENTH MATINEE of THE TWO ORPHANS.
Seats may be secured one month in advance.
THE ONE HUNDREDTH PERFORMANCE
of this great play will take place on
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 27.

THE GREAT $1,000 CHALLENGE
WALKING MATCH
AT THE HIPPODROME!
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20.
DANIEL O'LEARY, OF CHICAGO,
AND
WILSON REID, OF NEW-YORK,
IN THEIR
TWENTY-MILE CONTEST!
COMMENCE AT 8.

HIPPODROME TROTTING CARNIVAL.
FRIDAY NIGHT, MARCH 19.
THE BEST OF THE SERIES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
KELLOGG GRAND ENGLISH OPERA.
Mr. C. D. HESS..........Director
FIVE CLOSING REPRESENTATIONS.
Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday afternoon, March 29, 31, April 1, 2, and 3.
CLOSE OF THE
BRILLIANT FALL AND WINTER SEASON.
Reproduction of Balfe's TALISMAN.
Last representation of Thomas' MIGNON.
One performance of Balfe's BOHEMIAN GIRL.
KELLOGG IN EACH.
THURSDAY EVENING, April 1, benefit of
Mme. JENNIE VAN ZANDT.
Sale of seats commences Thursday, March 25, at 8 A. M., at Academy of Music, and No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway; reserved seats, $2.

CHARITY BENEFIT ST. MARY'S GUILD.
BILLIARD EXHIBITION
AT IRVING HALL,
On THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, 1875.
The games for that occasion will be one two-handed game, 150 points, French caroms, between
MAURICE VIGNAUX and JOSEPH DION.
One four-handed game, 150 points, French caroms, between A. GARNIER and CYRILLE DION,
MAURICE DALY and A. P. RUDOLPHE.
Will close with fancy shots by Francois Ubassy, A. Garnier, and A. P. Rudolphe.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
GENERAL REHEARSAL
FRIDAY, MARCH 19, AT 2:30 P. M.
FIFTH CONCERT
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 20, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Dr. LEOPOLD DAMROSCH, Violinist.
GRAND ORCHESTRA OF 100 PERFORMERS.
Herr CARL BERGMANN, Conductor.

BOWERY THEATRE.
MILTON NOBLE'S BOHEMIANS, and Detective Ada Laurent, Theodore Loyal, Satsuma, Little All Right, and Dollie Warren.

STEINWAY HALL.—FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 19, at 8, BARTHELEMI LAURENT'S Concert, with members of the Philharmonic Society.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of March, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the desks, seats, and other furniture required for the new primary school building on 1st st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place for the steam heating apparatus for said building.

Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder.

Proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
ROBERT A. BARRY, M. D,
ADAM WEBER,
OWEN MURPHY,
FREDERIC C. WAGNER,
HENRY MERZ,
Board of School Trustees, Seventeenth Ward.
Dated New-York, March 8, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR, No. 74 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875.

Proposals will be received at this office until the 24th inst. at noon for furnishing and setting two tubular boilers, also one hot-water boiler, one exhaust tank, and all the piping required for making the necessary connections with pumps, tanks, engine, &c.; also, the shafting required for running the blower and elevator.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Governor's office, Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, by applying to the Superintendent.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any bid which shall not be deemed for the interest of the institution. Proposals to be addressed: Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, care Thomas Greenleaf, Controller, No. 74 Wall st., New-York.
RICHARD P. SMYTH, Superintendent.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A—LANDAUS, CLARENCES, LANDAULETS, coupes, four and six-seat park phaetons, rockaways, T carts, dog carts, doctors' phaetons, pony phaetons, top and no top wagons, &c., at M. CURLEY'S factory and warerooms, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—ALL THE LATEST improvements, of our own make; good smooth castings of No. 1 iron fitted by skilled workmen. Call and see specimens, or send for an illustrated catalogue, free. JAMES & KIRTLAND, Nos. 8, 10, and 12 Reade st.

FOR SALE—FOR WANT OF USE, VERY FINE bred trotting horse; superior roadster; very handsome animal, seven years old this Spring; kind and gentle; a bargain. Private stable, No. 129 West 48th st.

HARNESS, RIDING SADDLES, AND HORSE clothing; large stock, great variety, and the lowest possible prices. E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

PRIVATE STABLE WANTED IN VICINITY of 41st st. and 5th av. from May 1, or would rent part of stable with rooms for coachman. Address C. L., No. 6 East 41st st.

STABLE.—A LARGE PRIVATE STABLE TO RENT, 28th st., near 7th av.; six stalls and two box-stalls; size 25x100. ROBERT T. MEEKS, No. 34 Pine st.

HARNESS.—FOR SALE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE fine new carriage harness, light double and single and coupé harness; all fine; City made. Call at No. 143 East 59th st.; ring the bell three times.

EXTRA LARGE AND ELEGANT STABLE in 24th st., near 8th av., two stories, for sale. Address EUGENE BEEBE, No. 11 Pine st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EDUCATED AND CHRISTIAN GENTLEman, familiar with the business offered, gives an opportunity to an energetic man of culture and business experience, controlled by like Christian principles, who can furnish from $1,500 to $2,500 capital, to become associated with the writer in the office charge of a book business (serial form,) somewhat novel but proved already beyond uncertainty. Address NEGOTIUM, Box No. 189, *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN OF EXPERIENCE IN the management of real estate, who can furnish some money, to unite with me in improving and selling a valuable tract of land well located within an hour of New-York, and in the centre of a flourishing town. Address A. O. R., Box No. 187 *Times* Office.

$6,000 TO $12,000 FOR THE MANUfacturing of a very profitable article of a wholesale demand; I want a capitalist to invest gradually the above amount. Address N. M., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

A POULTRY, GAME, FRUIT, AND VEGETABLE stand in Tompkins Market for sale cheap; sickness the cause. J. J. MALONE, Store Agency, No. 191 Nassau st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers under the firm name of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
A. J. BLEECKER.
JAMES BLEECKER.
NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875. JOHN T. WHITE.

The subscribers continue the Auction and Commission Business and Real Estate Agency at No. 35 Pine st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.
JAMES BLEECKER.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—MARCH 17, ON 6TH AV., between 19th and 26th sts., an amethyst ring. The above reward will be given on its return to No. 33 West 19th st.

$5 REWARD.—STRAYED FROM HOME TUESday, March 16, a young MALTESE CAT. The above reward will be paid by returning him to No. 14 East 22d st.

DIVIDENDS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, NEW-YORK, March 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the Preferred and Common Stock, payable on the 1st day of April next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M., March 20, 1875, and reopened at 10 A. M., on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.
Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

A BIG SUCCESS!

THE BIG BONANZA!

Houses Crowded!! Laughter Incessant.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.
, Seats may be reserved twenty days in advance.

THE BEST RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES, SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE, AT TYSON'S NEW THEATRE TICKET OFFICE, WINDSOR HOTEL.

RISTORI.—BROOKLYN—TO-NIGHT—ELIZABETH
BROOKLYN ACADEMY THIS THURSDAY, March 18.
Rentree and only appearance in Brooklyn of
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI, (Marchioness del Grillo,) as
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Reserved seats, $2. Admission, $1. Family Circle, 50c.

LYCEUM THEATRE. RISTORI—Marie Antoinette
TO-MORROW, LAST NIGHT BUT THREE OF
MME. RISTORI'S FAREWELL PERFORMANCES,
As her rentree in Boston is fixed for March 29.
THIS FRIDAY, March 19, and MONDAY, March 22,
Only performance of Giacometti's greatest work,
MARIE ANTOINETTE,
expressly written for Mme. Ristori's American tour, and originally produced by her in New-York.
RISTORI in her superb rôle, MARIE ANTOINETTE.
SATURDAY—(LAST BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.
ONLY MATINEE OF LUCREZIA BORGIA.
NEXT WEEK—LAST OF RISTORI IN NEW-YORK.
RISTORI NIGHTS—MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY.
HER LAST PERFORMANCES IN NEW-YORK.

RISTORI. MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.
LYCEUM THEATRE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 1:30.
LAST (BUT ONE) RISTORI MATINEE.
Only Matinée performance of Victor Hugo's renowned
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
RISTORI (last time)........as........LUCREZIA BORGIA.
Reserved seats, $2. Admission, $1.

STEINWAY HALL. NEXT SUNDAY.
SUNDAY EVENING, March 21.
In response to many requests,
MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
will repeat her new theme,
"A WOMAN'S OPINION OF IT,"
which has received the unqualified praise and approval of the press, pulpit, and public, and is creating a profound sensation everywhere.
The sale of seats begins
TO-MORROW (Friday) MORNING,
at Steinway Hall Box-office.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.
Mr. JOHN F. POOLE..........Manager
THE POPULAR RESORT
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN, AND FAMILY PARTIES.
The best entertainment in the City.
"EVERYBODY SAYS SO."
THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
STANDING ROOM ONLY
AT THE RISE OF THE CURTAIN.
MATINEES, WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.

ROBINSON HALL, 16TH ST. & B'WAY, TO-NIGHT.
FAMILY MATINEE, SATURDAY AT 2:30.

GEORGIA	LAST WEEK BUT ONE.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	THE GREAT SLAVE TROUPE	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	4 END MEN; 21 ARTISTS.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Uproarious! Unequaled!	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best we ever saw.—*Graphic.*	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	Best ever seen here.—*Sun.*	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL.	MINSTRELS
GEORGIA	New Acts, Songs, and Sketches.	MINSTRELS

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
New Opera-house Broadway and 29th st.
RISTORI'S MEDEA,
THE TWO ORPHANS, OTHELLO and MACBETH, &c., received with screams of delight.
Seats secured. MATINEE SATURDAY at 2.

COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM. COLOSSEUM.
MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8.
PARIS BY NIGHT AND THE MIDNIGHT STORM.
FRENCH BEAUTIES IN RICH ORIENTAL COSTUMES.
NEW ENTERTAINMENTS in the LECTORIUM.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART,
NO. 128 WEST 14TH ST., NEW-YORK.
Open daily, 10 A. M. to 5 P. M. Mondays free.

THIRD EVENING OF ENGLISH GLEES at Union League Theatre, on THURSDAY EVENING, March 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, $1 50 each; may be had of G. G. Rockwood, No. 839 Broadway; G. E. Aiken, No. 194 Broadway, and at the door.

MUSICAL.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY DECLINING HOUSEKEEPing will dispose of their brilliant-toned 7½ octave four round-cornered carved piano-forte, made to order; all improvements, full patent agraffe, cost $850, for $275; stool, cover, box for shipping; guarantee for five years; in use only six months; call and examine. Private residence, No. 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

M. M. MERRELL,
NO. 8 UNION SQUARE, (No. 165 4th av.)
A LARGE STOCK OF
PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT,
To Rent or Sell Cheap.
SALES ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

A. BRAUTIGAM'S UPRIGHT AND SQUARE pianos are second to none. Prices moderate. Constantly on hand a large assortment of second-hand pianos from best makers. Pianos to rent. Warerooms, No. 701 Broadway.

THE CORNET.

For instruction on this beautiful instrument from a brilliant performer, on very low terms, (in the evening if preferred,) address Box No. 3,656 New-York Post Office.

S. X. BALL & CO.,
No. 15 East 14th st.,
Chickering's, Steinway's, and all other Pianos and Organs low for cash, on installments, and for rent.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes or ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTS,
Florida, Orange County, N. Y.
One hundred and fifty dollars pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for twenty weeks in this well-known institution. F. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Boarding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 13 East 31st st., New-York.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

$250 FOR TEN MONTHS.—INSTITUTE FOR young boys. E. HINDS, Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

MT. PLEASANT INST.—PRIVATE CLASSES FOR Boys. Amherst, Mass., est. 1846. H. C. Nash, A. M., Prin.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—GEO. C. SMITH, A. M. Send for circular.

FINE ARTS.

PRIVATE GALLERY OF PAINTINGS TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.

The well-known and valuable collection of paintings formed by

Mr. SHEPARD GANDY,

comprising examples of nearly every native artist of repute, as well as choice works by eminent foreign painters.

Many of the paintings are important productions of the American school, they having been painted expressly to the order of Mr. Gandy.

To these are added a number of excellent paintings, BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF THE LATE MR. GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT.

The works of ninety-three different artists are represented, comprising a great variety of subjects from the various schools of art, including the names of Church, Bierstadt, Boughton, Baker, Huntington, Casilear, Durand, Kensett, Gifford, E. Johnson, Mignot, W. T. Richards, Whittredge, &c. And among the foreign names are Ed. Frere, Duverger, Plassan, Castan, Dillens, Lambinet, Coomans, Boddington, Koek-Koek, Learel, Pasecutti, &c.

THE EXHIBITION NOW OPEN DAY AND EVENING, AT THE GALLERY NO. 82 5TH AV., CORNER OF 14TH ST., where they will be sold on
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
March 24 and 25.

The Sale, being made to close estates, will be peremptory.
R. SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

HENRY VARLEY
will preach in the
M. E. Church, Rev. W. McAllister,
2d st., near Avenue C,
THIS AFTERNOON at 4, and THIS EVENING at 7:30.

AT BENJAMIN ALBRO'S FRIDAY EVENING meetings, No. 353 West 36th st., will be sung Jubilees, (with organ accompaniment,) as sung by the educated colored people at Fisk University, (Nashville, Tenn.,) of the American Missionary Association. Admittance free.

LECTURES.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE POLYTECHNIC Branch will meet THIS EVENING, in Hall No. 24, Cooper Union. Mr. D. W. BRADLEY will read a paper on "THE EARLY HISTORY OF THE WATCH AND CHRONOMETER, WITH AN ACCOUNT OF THE DIFFERENT ESCAPEMENTS USED DOWN TO THE PRESENT TIME." Admission free.
R. WEIR, Secretary. S. D. TILLMAN, Chairman.

SEVENTEENTH OF MARCH.

CELEBRATION OF THE IRISH NATIONAL HOLIDAY.

PROCESSIONS IN NEW-YORK AND ELSEWHERE—RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL—ANNUAL DINNERS OF THE KNIGHTS AND FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK—SUBURBAN OBSERVANCES.

There has never been a finer day for the celebration of the Irish national holiday than yesterday. The morning was calm and bright, the streets clean, and the afternoon was all that could have been desired by the celebrants. The thoroughfares were crowded at an early hour by persons from every part of the City, anxious to witness the feature of the day—the procession—which, if not so large as those of former years, was far better organized and less of a hindrance to public travel than they. About 20,000 persons took part in it, and, when dismissed in the afternoon, went quietly to their homes. In the evening occurred the annual dinners of the Knights of St. Patrick and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick—occasions, though perennial, never to be forgotten by the participants in them. The feast in New-York was, as will be seen below, in every way gratifying to Irish citizens. In Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark, Paterson, New-Brunswick and Elizabeth the observances were of the most enthusiastic character, and were completed in the most orderly manner. Among the features of the day were the Pontifical mass by Cardinal McCloskey in New-York and the consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral in Newark, N. J., by Bishop Bayley.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession was the main attraction to the Irish population, who thronged all the principal down-town streets during the hours in which it was in motion. In Second avenue, the Bowery, Canal street and other thoroughfares along the line of march, large crowds gathered at an early hour, and the venders of miniature Irish flags and other national emblems drove a thriving trade. By noon the different civic societies, headed by bands of music, were on their way to the general rendezvous, Second avenue. Here the line was formed, with the right, the post of honor, occupied on this occasion by the Sixty-ninth Regiment, resting on Twenty-third street. The societies were stationed along the sides of the avenue for a distance of a dozen blocks below, and twenty above, with orders to "fall in" at a given signal. The street cars were thus allowed to run without interruption until the moment of starting, and even after that one track was generally left free for travel. Owing to some delay on the part of the military the hour of moving, which had been fixed for 1 P. M., was deferred until 1:40, when the firing of a gun gave the signal for starting. A squad of mounted Police led the way, followed by a second squad of Police on foot. Then came in regular order the Marshals, the carriages containing invited guests, the band of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, the regiment, ten companies, fourteen files front, in their new uniform, and the various Hibernian and Temperance societies, under the command of their respective officers. Each of the civic bodies was headed by a band of music, and several of the Total Abstinence societies by companies of cadets, composed of boys between the ages of ten and fifteen years. These last were clad in red and green uniforms, with spangled trimmings, and formed a prominent feature of the parade. For the first half hour something like an attempt was made to adhere to the rule laid down by the Police Commissioners to keep to the right of the street railroad tracks, and thus impede public travel as little as possible. Before many minutes had elapsed at least one of the tracks, and often both, were monopolized by the advancing column. An excuse was furnished for this infringement of the rule by the accumulations of mud and water on either side, through which any attempt at marching would have been impossible.

Along the line of the downward route the pavements, windows, and in many cases the roofs of houses were occupied by sight-seers, who cheered the procession as it passed. The line of march was from Second avenue to Second street, through Second street to Bowery, down Bowery to Canal, up Canal to Centre, down Centre to City Hall Park. The park, with the neighboring streets and buildings, including the City Hall and the new Post Office, were filled with an admiring multitude. At the extreme southerly point of the esplanade were grouped the Mayor, Controller Green, the members of the Common Council, the City Marshals, and several other officials. As the head of the procession passed his Honor acknowledged the marching salute by raising his hat and bowing. This was repeated several times, after which the Mayor simply nodded to each of the societies. The weather at this time (2:35 P. M.) was very pleasant, the sun shining brightly, and the wind decreasing to a breeze just stiff enough to display the flags on the City Hall and neighboring buildings. The general verdict of the observers was that the procession, while not as large as those of former years, was one of the most orderly and well-behaved in the history of St. Patrick's Day parades. Not a single case of disturbance on the part of a member of the procession was reported during the entire day. Estimates as to the number of men engaged in the parade vary from 15,000 to 18,000, or fifty societies. The time occupied in marching by the City Hall was one hour and ten minutes, the last squad of Police passing at 3:45. Up Broadway the route was entirely uninterrupted, the street having been cleared of all vehicles by the Police, and thoroughly cleaned and swept by the Street-cleaning Bureau. Flags were displayed from several of the prominent hotels and a number of stores and places of business. On arriving at Union square the procession defiled to the right, passing around Washington's monument, and thence westward along Fourteenth street to Ninth avenue. Along the latter thoroughfare, which is largely inhabitated by Irish, the number and frequency of flags, banners, and other patriotic devices was very great. From Thirty-fourth street, the route was across the island to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Twenty-third street, up Twenty-third street to Third avenue, down Third avenue to Fourteenth street, and through Fourteenth street to Union square, where the procession disbanded.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment reached the square at a few minutes before 5 o'clock, and the last of the procession had arrived and dispersed before 6. Both the Police and the officers in charge of the parade successfully maintained good order throughout. The stoppage to street-car travel, while vexatious enough, was by no means as extensive as on former occasions. The entire blockade on the east and west side lines did not exceed three-quarters of an hour. Much of this decrease in inconvenience to the public was owing to the favorable state of weather. Had a storm, or even ordinarily bad weather prevailed, the detention to travel would have been much greater.

SERVICES AT THE CATHEDRAL.

Cardinal McCloskey celebrated Pontifical high mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral yesterday at 10:30 A. M. He was assisted by Vicar General Quinn, Assistant Priest; Chancellor Preston, of St. Ann's Church as Deacon of Honor; Rev. Mr. Curran, of St. Andrew's Church, Deacon, Rev. Mr. Harvan as Sub-deacon, and Rev. Messrs. Kearney and Farley as masters of ceremonies. The rear of the sanctuary, the crucifix, and the statues of the Blessed Virgin and St. Joseph were draped in purple, in accordance with the Lenten custom. The music of the mass was Prince Poniatowski's "Messe Solennelle," in F major, and was rendered under the direction of Prof. Gustavus Schmitz, Mme. Bredilli, soprano; Mme. Ellenrich, alto; Herr Bersin, tenor; Herr Urchs, basso, assisted by a large chorus. At the conclusion of the gospel and preceding the sermon the "Veni Creator" was sung by Mme. Ellenrich. At the offertory, Rossini's "Inflammatus" was sung by Mme. Bredilli. The "O, Salutaris Hostia" was sung by a trio of male voices consisting of Herr Bersin, Herr Schmitz, and Herr Urchs. The sermon was preached by Rev. Father Duffy, of St. Joseph's Church, who based his discourse upon a passage selected from the Gospel of the day—"While you have the light, believe in the light, that you may be called the children of light." If it be proper, said he, for our country to teach us to revere the memories of her soldier-dead, is it not proper for the church to sing the solemn canticles of the glories of St. Patrick, the civilizer and the evangelizer of Ireland at a time when all Europe was in revolt and the country was being ravaged by its enemies? The reverend gentleman depicted the sufferings of the patron saint, and his subsequent efforts in the Christianizing of Ireland, and concluded by enumerating the virtues and Christianity of the saint, whose holy life was worthy of being the model which should be followed by all good people.

BANQUET OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

The Knights of St. Patrick honored the day in their usual manner by a banquet at the Sturtevant House, the dinner being gotten up by the Lelands. The tables were tastefully laid, that set apart for the guests being particularly attractive. The centre tables were adorned with natural flowers in epergnes and rare productions of the confectioner's art. In front of the Chairman's seat was placed a harp composed of the choicest flowers, and a representation in frosted sugar of a locomotive and train of cars of the Great Southern and Western [Irish] Railway. The decorations of the hall were simple, but appropriate. At either side of the mirror to the rear of the platform were hung the Irish and American flags, while the mirror itself bore the inscription, "Cead mille failthe," and a representation of an ancient Irish castle and round tower. Opposite the entrance to the hall an oil painting of O'Connell was suspended, and around the room were hung bannerets bearing the following inscriptions: "Wolf Tone," "Napper Tandy," "Emmet," "Corcoran," "Grattan," "Curran," "O'Connell," "Meagher," "Burke," "Fitzgerald," "Sarsfield," "Sheridan," and "Davies." The chair was occupied by Judge William J. Kane, President of the association, and about 100 persons, comprising the leading Irishmen of this City, sat down to dinner.

Among those present were Judges William J. Kane, Denis Quinn, Shea, Fowler, McAdam, ex-Judge Curtis, Hon. Fernando Wood, Hon. Richard O'Gorman, Hon. S. S. Cox, Hon. Algernon S. Sullivan, Hon. B. A. Willis, Hon. Erastus Brooks, Smith Ely, Dr. J. M. Carnochan, Col. John R. Fellows, George Shea, ex-Alderman Henry Hughes, P. V. Hickey, John J. O'Brien, Henry A. Gumbleton, Superintendent Walling, John Mullaly, ex-Alderman Bernard Reilly, ex-Alderman James Fitzgerald, Hugh F. Farrell, Thomas F. Meagher, John Boyle, John Kavanagh, Patrick S. McCarrin, Augustus T. Docharty, Patrick F. Ferrigan, Rev. John Barry, John H. Harnett, Francis O'Neill, Joseph M. Dunn, Richard G. Duffy, Hugh Lalor, John Tucker, Martin E. Deegan, John Power, John Brosnan, N. J. Sinnott, Daniel R. Lyddy, Alderman Purroy, and a number of others.

The reunion was a decidedly enjoyable one, the Sons of St. Patrick giving full vent to their natural exuberance, and witty jokes, laughter-provoking stories, and patriotic speeches aided digestion. An excellent band was in attendance and performed a choice selection of Irish and American airs during the evening.

After the cloth had been removed, the Chairman, in an appropriate speech, thanked the company for their attendance at their Irish Thanksgiving Day, and wished them many returns of it.

The Secretary read a number of letters of apology, expressing the regrets of the writers at being unable to attend, from President Grant, Gov. Tilden, United States Senator Kernan, Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Hon. William R. Roberts, Speaker McGuire, Gen. Hancock, Gen. Fitz John Porter, John McKeon, Thomas Clarke Luby, Thomas B. Connery, Gov. Bedle of New-Jersey, ex-Gov. Wise of Virginia, Hon. Edwin R. Meade, Hon. John Morrissey, Judge Lawrence, Hon. John Kelly, and a number of others.

The Chairman then proposed the first toast, which, like each of its successors, was responded to by the gentlemen whose names were attached to it:

1. The United States of America—"The surest guarantee for the perpetuation of constitutional freedom is to be found in the maintenance of the spirit of unity and independence, which characterized their glorious struggle for popular liberty." Hon. Fernando Wood.

"The Day We Celebrate—May it be honored by Irishmen all the world over, and the glorious memories which it recalls never be forgotten." Hon. Richard O'Gorman.

"The State of New-York—An empire in extent, in wealth, and in the varied character of its industrial resources. May it always be a sovereign State of a free republic." Col. John R. Fellows.

"The City of New-York—Distinguished alike for the enterprise, the generosity, and the liberality of its people, it is pre-eminently entitled to the high position it has attained as the Metropolis of the New World." Hon. S. S. Cox.

"The Irish Race—Coeval with the most ancient and civilized races of the world, it has ever been distinguished by its genius, its love of justice, and indomitable courage, and its heroic devotion to freedom." Judge Denis Quinn.

The other toasts were "John Mitchel," responded to by John Mullaly; "Ireland," by Hon. A. S. Sullivan; "The Exiles of Erin," by Alderman H. D. Purroy; "Civil and Religious Liberty," by Rev. Mr. Thompson; "The Press," by Hon. Erastus Brooks; "The Bench and Bar," by Judges Shea and McAdam; "The Dramatists and Poets of Ireland," by Dion Boucicault; "Our Guests," by Dr. Carnochan; "The Army and Navy," by Col. B. A. Willis; "Our Sister Societies," and "Woman."

THE FRIENDLY SONS OF ST. PATRICK.

The ninety-first anniversary dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was given last evening at the Hoffman House. The dining-hall was handsomely decorated with streamers and American and Irish flags, and at one end of the hall was the motto "E Pluribus Unum." Among the 250 guests who sat down to partake of the social cheer of the Friendly Sons were representatives of different societies and nationalities, whose main object was to fraternize on this occasion, and do honor, in a jovial way, to the patron saint of Ireland. Mr. Thomas Barbour, President of the Friendly Sons, was seated at the main table, having Mayor Wickham at his right and District Attorney Phelps at his left. At the same table were Messrs. Edward Hill, Vice President of St. George's Society; James Brand, Vice President of St. Andrew's Society; Isaac H. Bailey, President of the New-England Society; A. R. MacDonough, President of St. Nicholas Society; Clark Bell, President of the Medico-Legal Society; Judge Joachimsen, and Messrs. Elliot C. Cowdin, James C. Carter, Alvah Hall, and Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. Among the other guests present were Judge John R. Brady, Postmaster James, Collector Arthur, Algernon S. Sullivan, Charles W. Brooke, Judge Shea, Corporation Counsel Smith, William C. Barrett, ex-United States District Attorney Courtney, Judge C. P. Daly, ex-Collector Murphy, and Nelson Tappan. On the tables were several handsome "pieces montees," among which were "Le Temple de St. Patrick," "La Harpe de la Verte Erin," "Le Kiosque Chinois," and "La Soutaine de Jouvenel." During the repast a German musician went from table to table playing on a "French bagpipe" to an Irish audience "The Wearing of the Green" and other Irish melodies, winning cheer upon cheer. This was followed by the "Marseillaise" by the band, creating the utmost enthusiasm, for those present were ready to be pleased with anything that touched their national feeling, or that represented the feeling of any branch of the Celtic race. At the conclusion of the dinner the President returned thanks for the honor conferred upon him by electing him to be the President of such an organization.

"St. Patrick's Day," the first regular toast, was responded to by Mr. Robert Sewall. "The United States" was responded to by Hon. A. S. Sullivan.

After the song of "The Cruiskeen Lawn," Mr. Charles W. Brooke responded to the second regular toast—"Ireland."

The song of "The Irish Jaunting Car" was followed by the third regular toast, "The State of New-York," responded to by District Attorney Phelps.

The next regular toast was "The Bar," to which Mr. Condert responded. The other toasts were, "The Army and Navy," responded to by Mr. James C. Carter; "The City of New-York," by Mayor Wickham; "Our Sister Societies," by their representatives; and "Woman," by Judge Shea. Each guest was provided with a handsome badge and a pretty bouquet, and several ladies graced the occasion by their presence.

The festivities did not conclude till long past midnight.

THE CELEBRATION IN BROOKLYN.

St. Patrick's Day in Brooklyn was celebrated by the usual street parade of the Irish societies in the day, and at night by a number of banquets and balls. The City Hall and other public buildings were decorated with flags of all nations. About 12,000 men, with bands of music, marched over the route published in THE TIMES a few days ago. The procession reached the City Hall at 3 o'clock, where it was reviewed by the Mayor and Common Council from a stand erected for the purpose. The procession was led by the Grand Marshal, Alderman Daniel O'Reilly, mounted on a black charger and attended by a number of mounted aids. Following them came the officers of the various societies and their guests in open carriages. The societies came after the carriages on foot in the following order:

Ancient Order of Hibernians (30 divisions)—Peter McKeon, Marshal; John Brady, Michael Leonard, Daniel Stone, Aids.

Father Mathew T. A. B. Society, No. 1—Patrick Dolan, Marshal; Dennis Feeney, Frank Travers, Aids.

St. James' R. C. B. Society—J. H. Farrel, Marshal; Thomas Finn, Bernard McGuinness, Aids.

St. Joseph's T. A. B. Society—John E. Whalen, Marshal; James Tracy, Thomas Donovan, Aids.

Lady of Victory Society—John McDonald, Marshal; Michael McDonald, Joseph Murphy, Aids.

St. Anthony's Society.

Garryowen Benevolent.

St. Patrick's Mutual Alliance—George H. Quinlan, Marshal.

A large crowd of spectators witnessed the parade, which was dismissed on Myrtle avenue about 4 o'clock.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

The memory of Ireland's patron saint was duly commemorated throughout the State of New-Jersey yesterday by parades of societies and organizations. The parade in Jersey City was the largest and finest ever seen there. The line was formed on Jersey avenue, with the right resting on Newark avenue. At 10 o'clock the various societies arrived at this point, and at 11:30 the line was formed and the march up Jersey avenue to Hamilton Park begun. Here they countermarched to Newark avenue, thence to Grand street to the ferry, thence up Newark avenue by the City Hall, where his Honor Mayor Traphagen, the Board of Aldermen, and the heads of the different departments of the city reviewed them; thence the line of march was to Hoboken, where, after passing in review before the Mayor and Common Council, the procession was continued through old Hudson City and Bergen, thence to Washington Hall, on Jersey avenue, where it was reviewed by the Grand Marshal and his aids, and dismissed.

The various streets through which it passed were crowded. The American and Irish flags were conspicuously displayed from all the prominent buildings in the city.

In the evening the Knights of St. Patrick gave a banquet at the Philadelphia Hotel, while the Friendly Sons of Ireland enjoyed another at Taylor's Hotel. The prominent toasts of the evening were ably responded to by Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh, member of Congress, of Hudson County; Mayor Traphagen, John Garrick, and John A. Blair, of the legal profession, while Hon. J. N. Duell, of Washington, ably represented the press.

At Newark the day was introduced by the chimes of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the consecration of which was to be a feature of the celebration. At 6:30 o'clock the "Hymn to St. Patrick," "St. Patrick's Day," and other Irish national airs were rung by Messrs. R. J. McGoldrick and George James, of Albany, N. Y., who were specially engaged for that purpose. At 10 o'clock they again pealed forth with national airs of this country and of the "Green Isle." The procession, which was one of the most imposing ever witnessed in the city, formed at 3 o'clock in front of the new Cathedral, and, under the direction of the Grand Marshal, marched over the prescribed route, meeting with enthusiasm everywhere.

The day was duly observed at Elizabeth by the various Irish associations, the procession being headed by a company of cavalry of the National Guard. Everything passed off peaceably, no accidents or disturbances occurring to mar the festivities of the day.

At New-Brunswick, Paterson, Passaic, and other places parades were peaceably enjoyed.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEWARK CATHEDRAL.

St. Patrick's Day in Newark, N. J., was marked by an event of more than usual importance, the solemn consecration of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The foundation of the edifice was laid twenty-seven years ago, under the Pastorate of Very Rev. Father Moran, V. G. When it was about half completed Rev. Father Senez was appointed Pastor, and during his Pastorate the building was completed. Subsequently Rev. Father McQuade, now Bishop McQuade, took charge of the parish, and under his administration the chapel was added. On March 10, 1850, the church was dedicated by Archbishop Hughes, of New-York, and three years later Bishop Bayley, the first Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, made it his cathedral. In the past six years a debt of $30,000 has been paid off, besides a very large amount raised for religious and charitable purposes. The edifice has been thoroughly renovated during the past year, repainted inside and out, new stained windows put in, as well as a new organ, and six bells added to the four already in the tower, making a chime of ten bells. None but the Bishops and clergy were allowed in the building during the performance of the ceremonies, which commenced at 7 o'clock. At that hour Bishop Corrigan, accompanied by Archbishop Bayley, of Baltimore, Bishop McQuade, of Rochester, Bishop Williams, of Boston, and a very large number of clergymen, formed in procession and made a circuit of the outside of the church three times, chanting hymns and sprinkling the walls with holy water. On reaching the main entrance, each time, the procession halted and the officiating Bishop recited a prayer, after which he struck the door lightly with his crozier, saying "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, and be lift up ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in." To this appropriate response was made by a clergyman on the inside. The third time the doors were opened and the Bishop made the sign of the cross with his crozier on the threshold, and bade all evil spirits to depart. The Bishop then made the letters of the alphabet in Greek and Latin upon a cross made with ashes upon the floor, and extending the whole length of the building. This ceremony signified that all men must down in the dust before the Divine Majesty. The ceremony of consecrating the high altar was next performed, this being the most important and impressive of all. After a fervent prayer the Bishop made a circuit of the altar seven times, sprinkling it with holy water and chanting a psalm. The procession formed again, and marched slowly around the interior of the church three times, the Bishop blessing the walls and sprinkling them with holy water. Other ceremonies followed this, such as depositing the relics of saints in the altar and blessing the altar, linen, and utensils used in the celebration of the mass. At 10:30 o'clock a Pontifical high mass was sung, and at that time the vast edifice was filled to its utmost capacity with devout Catholics from every part of the State. Bishop Corrigan officiated as celebrant. The music was rendered by the choir of St. Stephen's Church in New-York, assisted by the choir of the cathedral, and was very fine. After the first gospel Archbishop Bayley preached an eloquent sermon.

THE DAY ELSEWHERE.

The telegraph announces that St. Patrick's Day was celebrated as usual in Baltimore, Washington, Montreal, Canada, New-London, Conn., and many other places. In Philadelphia. In Albany, N. Y., the procession was reviewed by Governor Tilden, and in Boston, Mass., by Governor Gaston.

Ten thousand men paraded in Philadelphia.

FOURTEEN PICKPOCKETS ARRESTED.

By the orders of Superintendent Walling, the Central Office detectives and the special officers of the various precincts kept a sharp look-out yesterday for pickpockets along the line of the procession. Detective Woods, of the Central Office, arrested Thomas Farrell, Thomas Coleman, alias Congden, John H. Dawson, and Eugene Bronson; Detective Von Gerichten arrested Alfred Vallas, George Tully, and John Meehan; Detective Keeley arrested George McMullen, alias Reddy, John Smith, and John Harkins; Detectives Titus and Thompson arrested the well-known criminal, Charles Wilson, alias John Lawrence, alias "Mosey," Sara Gacie, Joseph Dock, and Thomas Price.

THE TROTTERS AND DRIVERS.

The Court of Appeals of the National Association of Trotters and Drivers resumed its session yesterday morning at the Everett House, Col. Woolley in the chair. A number of cases were heard, including the following: No. 342, James Flanagan's application for a decision from the court respecting a disputed record of the black gelding Vulcan made on an Eastern course last Summer. No. 361, George Everett, of Boston, vs. the Beacon Park Trotting Association, being an application for the removal of suspension penalty imposed on the brown stallion Bismarck for non-payment of entrance money. Mr. Everett testified in his own behalf that the entry of his horse was done conditionally, and that he was consequently exempt from paying. No. 337, John E. Sumer, of Philadelphia, vs. the Utica Park Association, in which the complainant appeals from the decision of the judges of the race contested last August by the bay mare Nellie. No. 265, John Cunningham vs. John Mortimer, the complainant alleging fraudulent concealment of the bay mare De Rose, formerly known as Lady Cecil. In this case the counsel for the respondent produced an affidavit to the effect that Mr. Mortimer purchased the mare, knowing nothing of her previous record, and named her De Rose. No. 339, R. P. Stetson vs. The Syracuse Driving Park Association, being an appeal from the suspension of the bay mare Susie Kurtz for non-payment of entrance money. Mr. Stetson submitted affidavits, averring that the horse was deterred from arriving at Syracuse in due time. No. 356, John E. Sumer vs. The Indianapolis Trotting Association; application for premiums awarded him in July, 1874.

TROTTING AT THE HIPPODROME.

There was a comparatively large audience present at the trotting race at the Hippodrome last evening. A new feature in the shape of a trotting match to wagon was introduced. In addition to the races announced on the programme, Pilot, ridden by Doty, trotted against the fastest time (2:39) ever made in the Hippodrome. He failed, after making two attempts. Time, 2:40¾, 2:40¼. The mile and repeat race, for a purse of $225, was won in two straight heats by Mary M., Josie being second, and Lyman third in both heats. The other trots were won by Brown Prince and Boston.

The following is a summary of the races:

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $225, free to all; mile heats, best three in five, under saddle; first, $100; second, $60; third, $40; fourth, $25.

Dan Mace's b. g. Boston	1	1	1
Ben Mace's b. g. Longfellow	3	3	2
P. Manee's r. g. Copperbottom	2	4	3
G. Vandewater's b. g. Tony Pastor	4	2	4
H. Hynard's b. g. Frank	dr.		

Time—2:58½, 2:50, 2:50¾.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $200, free to all; mile heats, best three in five, to wagon; first, $100; second, $50; third, $30; fourth, $20.

Dan Mace's br. g. Brown Prince	1	1	1
John Doty's b. m. Bessie	2	2	2

Time—3:06, 3:04, 3:09.

THIRD RACE.—Purse $225, free to all; mile heats, best three in five, under saddle; first, $100; second, $60; third, $40; fourth, $25.

Ben Mace's s. m. Mary M.	1	1
Dan Mace's b. m. Josie	2	2
Alonzo Nodine's b. g. Lyman	3	3
John Rogers' b. m. Helen	dr.	

Time—2:50, 2:46¼.

To-morrow night four trots will be contested.

A BROKEN DAM.

A messenger from Valley Stream, Long Island, brought intelligence to the office of the Brooklyn Board of City Works yesterday that the dam of one of the small ponds at that place had burst during the night and inundated the surrounding country. The pond furnished to the city about 3,000,000 gallons of water daily. A portion of the South-side Railroad track was swept away by the liberated waters. The dam was constructed in 1857, and has been out of repair for the past two years. Chief Engineer Adams said yesterday that the accident would not interfere with the waters of the other ponds reaching the City as usual. Considerable damage was occasioned to the surrounding country by the bursting of the dam, but, fortunately, no lives were lost.

THE ALUMNI MEETING OF THE COLLEGE OF PHARMACY.

A reunion of the Alumni Association of the College of Pharmacy of the City of New-York was held last evening in the University Building, corner of Waverley place and University place. At the business meeting a new constitution and by-laws were adopted, and the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: George C. Close, President; Ewen McIntyre, First Vice President; J. B. Mauch, late of Capt. Hall's North Pole expedition, Second Vice President; C. F. Schleussner, Third Vice President; L. M. Royce, Secretary, and Theobald Frohwein, Treasurer. After a social supper William Falke read a paper on "The Relation of Hydrogen to the Elements," and B. F. McIntyre one on "Oleic Acid." A valuable collection of chemical specimens prepared by recent graduates of the college was then exhibited.

A SHANTY MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

THE RESULT OF A QUARREL BETWEEN BROTHERS-IN-LAW—THE GRANDMOTHER OF THE VICTIM WOUNDED—AN EXCITED CROWD FOLLOW THE MURDERER TO THE STATION-HOUSE—HE GIVES HIMSELF UP.

About 6 o'clock last evening a young man rushed into the Tenth Precinct Station-house, at the corner of Flatbush avenue and Pearsall street, Brooklyn, and placing a pistol on the desk informed the Sergeant on duty that he had just shot John Monaghan, his brother-in-law, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Douglass street. The man said his name was James Reilly, and that he had fired the shot in self-defense. Reilly had hardly reached the station-house, when a crowd of excited men, who had followed in close pursuit, came clamoring at the door for admittance. Capt. Campbell, who happened to be in the station-house at the time, ordered an officer to take Reilly into a back room where he was questioned as to the statement he had just made. Among the crowd who had followed Reilly to the station-house were one or two men who claimed to have seen the shooting. These were at once detained as witnesses, and the others turned away. In answer to some questions hastily put to him by the Captain, Reilly said that Monaghan came into the house where he boarded, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Douglass street, and struck him several times, and that he shot him in self-defense. When the Captain had learned these facts, he ran at once to the scene of the shooting, accompanied by Detective Powers and Officer Henyer, of the Sanitary Squad. They arrived in time to see Monaghan die, and learned, while in the house, that an old woman named Rose Connor, aged sixty, had been shot in the breast, but not dangerously wounded. A few minutes after the shooting Dr. Wild was called, but he could do nothing for the wounded man. Monaghan was shot through the heart. He lived for twenty minutes after the shooting, but did not speak. Capt. Campbell found it almost impossible to ascertain the facts of the case owing to the intense excitement that prevailed and the contradictory stories told by the parties questioned. The house in which the shooting occurred forms one of a group of one-story shanties, and the Police describe the neighborhood as the worst in the precinct. There are only two apartments in the shanty—a kitchen and bedroom. It was in the bedroom that the shooting took place. Reilly and Monaghan were brothers-in-law, and were both fish peddlers. Within the past few weeks they have had several causes of disagreement. Reilly gave to Sergt. John Easton a statement of the case, the substance of which is as follows: He said, after relating the causes of disagreement that existed between himself and his brother-in-law; that yesterday afternoon he met Monaghan at a liquor store on Dean street, near Flatbush avenue. Monaghan got a man to hit Reilly, but the latter, seeing there was a crowd, did not like to hit back, and so came away, and went to the shanty where he boarded. The proprietor of the place, an old man named Owen Carroll was asleep in the bedroom. While he was in the house Monaghan came in and they had some words. He asked Monaghan why he had got a man to hit him on Flatbush avenue. Monaghan replied with some vile epithet, and going close to Reilly struck him in the mouth. The latter, as he says, warned Monaghan not to strike him again. Monaghan again struck Reilly, cutting his lip, and at the same time threatened to kill him. Reilly then ran into the bed-room, and taking his pistol fired two shots at Monaghan. Reilly says he fired the shots to frighten him. Both bullets took effect in Monaghan's left breast, one of them piercing his heart. The noise of the firing attracted a crowd round the door. Reilly rushed through the crowd into the street. Chase was given him, however, and as many of his pursuers armed themselves with sticks and stones, he turned and fired three times into the crowd. One of the shots took effect in the breast of Rose Connor, Monaghan's grandmother, who lives close to the house where Reilly boarded. She was not seriously wounded.

A number of men have been arrested by the Police as witnesses, but several of them were under the influence of liquor, and tell incoherent stories of the affair. Reilly, who is twenty-three years of age, was perfectly sober when he reached the station-house. Mrs. Connor says that the prisoner fired three shots deliberately at her, but this statement is not given much credit by the Police. Monaghan, who was twenty-four years of age, leaves a wife and one child. Reilly was informed last night, in the presence of a TIMES reporter, that Monaghan was dead. He said he was very sorry, and that he didn't mean to kill him. The prisoner is a quiet-looking, smooth-faced, young man, with brown, curly hair and a pleasant voice. Monaghan belonged to the Order of Hibernians, and paraded yesterday with his society. He had been drinking throughout the day, and is said to have been very much under the influence of liquor at the time of the shooting. He bore a bad reputation, and only a few weeks ago was arrested by the Police as a suspicious character. Round the house where the shooting occurred an excited crowd was collected up to a late hour last night. Within the shanty the murdered man was stretched on a bed covered with a sheet. A smoky kerosene lamp shed a dim light and revealed a crowd of women who, swaying themselves on low seats, filled the air with groans and cries. Coroner Simms will make a post-mortem examination to-day.

SAVINGS BANKS OF THE STATE.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT—A YEAR OF PROSPERITY.

Figures which the Troy *Times* furnishes from the forthcoming annual report of Hon. D. C. Ellis, Superintendent of the Bank Department, show that the aggregate of the resources and liabilities of the savings banks of the State, as exhibited by the reports of their condition, on the morning of the 1st day of January, 1875, was as follows:

RESOURCES.		
Bonds and mortgages		$116,639,852
Stock investments, par value:		
United States stocks	$54,631,250	
New-York State stocks	7,729,000	
Stocks of other States	11,403,060	
Bonds of cities in this State	72,307,824	
Bonds of counties in this State	9,634,654	
Bonds of towns in this State	4,958,358	
Bonds of villages in this State	255,556	
Other stocks and bonds	1,464,792	
Total	$162,384,494	
Stock investments, estimated market value	$172,262,793	
Amount of stocks and bonds at cost		$164,518,656
Amount loaned upon public stocks		3,238,209
Amount loaned upon stocks and bonds of private corporations		1,919,643
Amount loaned upon personal securities		581,224
Real estate		8,598,861
Cash on deposit in banks or trust companies		19,300,085
Cash on hand not deposited in banks		5,153,252
Assets of every description, not included above		8,594,486
Add for cents		304
Total		$328,574,572
LIABILITIES.		
Amount due depositors		$303,935,649
Other liabilities		328,677
Excess of assets over liabilities		24,310,086
Excess of assets over liabilities on basis of market value of stock investments	$32,024,223	
Excess of assets over liabilities on basis of par value of stock investments	22,145,924	
Add for cents		160
		$328,574,572
STATISTICS.		
Number of open accounts Jan. 1, 1875	872,498	
Number of accounts opened during 1874	203,356	
Number of accounts closed during 1874	166,725	
Number of accounts opened since organization	3,268,927	
Institutions in operation	158	
Amount deposited in 1874, (including interest credited)		$167,040,908
Amount withdrawn in 1874		148,743,231
Amount of interest or profits received or earned in 1874		19,809,337
Amount of interest placed to credit of depositors in 1874		16,139,949
Average of each deposit		348

A comparison of the total deposits of 1874 with those of 1873 shows that there has been an increase during the year in the savings of the people of $18,415,564, the sum due depositors Jan. 1, 1874, being but $285,520,085, against $303,935,649 on the 1st of January, 1875. Of this latter sum $195,000,000 belongs to depositors in the City of New-York, and $48,000,000 to those in Brooklyn—or nearly three-quarters of the entire amount. The increase in the surplus of the banks in the State is also remarkable, it being no less than eight-tenths of one per cent. of the deposits—a percentage never before attained. The depositors have increased in number during the year 33,000. The average deposit is $348 35—the largest ever reported having increased since 1872, $1 56. In 1873, owing to the panic, it fell off $6.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The 11 o'clock night boat from Peck slip, for New-Haven, has resumed her trips for the season.

Andrew G. Cheney, of Norwich, Conn., was seriously injured by a ladder falling on him in front of No. 325 Broadway yesterday.

Postmaster James has not yet taken any steps in relation to the new Westchester District which has been placed under his control.

Five hundred cigars were seized yesterday by Custom-house officers on the Havana steamer City of New-York for illegal importation.

We have received $10 from Sympathizer, and $1 from Pennsylvania, for the poor widow and three children at No. 223 East Twenty-second street.

The annual election of the Minnesota Mining Company, which was to have taken place at No. 70 Broadway, yesterday, was indefinitely postponed.

Henry Varley, the English Evangelist, will preach this afternoon and evening in the Methodist Episcopal Church on Second street, near Avenue C.

An unknown man, aged thirty, was found yesterday insensible in the entry-way of No. 355 East Twenty-first street, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Dunn, of Seventy-sixth street and Third avenue, fell on the sidewalk at Seventeenth street and Third avenue yesterday, and was severely injured.

Thomas Butler, a resident of Newark, N. J., while intoxicated fell on Broadway yesterday and cut his head severely. He was attended at Park Hospital.

Patrick Murray's junk shop, No. 103 Worth street, was damaged by fire yesterday evening. The building was damaged $100, damage to stock $200; not insured.

The annual calico hop of the New-York Masquerade Club takes place at Ferrero's Assembly Rooms, (Tammany Building,) on Monday evening, the 29th inst.

The failure of the firm of Siondet & Co., London, was caused by the suspension of Im Thurn & Co., who was Mr. Siondet's son-in-law. The latter had accepted largely for Im Thurn.

Mr. Charles E. Culver, President of the Chicago Board of Trade, was on the floor of the Produce Exchange yesterday making inquiries in relation to the state of the grain trade.

The Evergreen Bluff Mining Company held an annual election yesterday at No. 44 Exchange place and re-elected the old board of officers. No report of the condition of the company was presented.

Yesterday's foreign mail was a remarkable one. It consisted of 29,501 letters and 51 bags of newspapers. The Cuba took all the bags of newspapers and 29,500 letters. The Librador took the other letters.

Henry Wemis, of East Albany, a conductor on the Hudson River Railroad, while moving a switch at One Hundred and Fourteenth street and the railroad track yesterday, was run over by a freight train and killed.

The forty-fifth annual Commencement of the College of Pharmacy will be held at Association Hall, on Thursday evening, the 25th inst., at 8 o'clock. The graduating class of 1875 will be presented with their diplomas on the occasion.

The annual Purim reception of the lady managers of the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews takes place at No. 822 Lexington avenue on next Sunday and Monday. The reception will commence at 11 o'clock on each day and continue until 7 o'clock P. M.

The investigation into the causes of the collision between the tugboats H. Aframford and T. Watts, which was to have taken place yesterday before the Local Board of Steam-boat Inspectors, was postponed until next week, the witnesses not being ready to testify.

Michael Leonard, aged twenty-eight, of No. 242 Eleventh avenue, was run over by locomotive No. 91 of the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirty-third street and Eleventh avenue, early yesterday morning, and had both legs cut off. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

A grand vocal concert, tendered by Alberto Laurence, and under the auspices of the Twentieth Ward Council, will take place this evening, at Masonic Temple, Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue. The proceeds of the concert will be devoted to the aid of the poor of the Twentieth Ward.

The West Side Association will hold a meeting to-night at Harvard Hall, No. 729 Sixth avenue, corner of Forty-second street. The subjects of discussion will be "Rapid Transit," "Local Improvements," and "The Completion of Public Works for which Assessments have been paid."

The professional billiard experts of New-York have agreed to give an exhibition of their skill for the benefit of St. Mary's Guild. The entertainment will take place at Irving Hall this evening. The patrons of the society are Gov. Dix, Mayor Wickham, District Attorney Phelps, and others.

The semi-centennial celebration of the Church of the Messiah, corner of Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue, will take place on Friday evening, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The order of exercises will embrace verses written for the occasion by William Cullen Bryant, Rev. Charles T. Brooks, D. D., and John Pierpont, Jr.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning a quarrel occurred between John S. Clune, of No. 144 Charles street, and Robert Stack, of No. 197 Third avenue, at the Park Theatre, where they are both employed, and during the fight which ensued Clune stabbed Stack in the left side with a pocket-knife, inflicting a serious wound. Stack was taken to the West Thirtieth Street Police Station, where he was attended by Police Surgeon Fetter, and was then taken home. Clune was arrested.

BROOKLYN.

The body of an unknown man was found in the water near Harbeck's Stores yesterday, and taken to the Morgue for identification.

William Wagner, of No. 306 Broadway, E. D., was arrested yesterday on a charge of stealing $180 from Adam Barachman, of South Fifth street.

Alonzo Allen, of No. 192 Columbia street, was arrested last evening on a charge of striking Thomas Curran several times on the head with a stone, inflicting serious wounds.

The annual band concert of the Twenty-third Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. will take place at the armory of the regiment on Clermont avenue, near Myrtle, on Saturday evening, the 20th inst.

William J. Tantum attempted to commit suicide in the Tenth Precinct Station-house yesterday by hanging himself to his cell door with one of his suspenders. He was cut down by the doorman in time to save his life. Tantum had been arrested for intoxication.

Late last night the Coroner's jury in the case of Antoinette Fenner, who died at No. 68 President street on last Sunday week from the effects of criminal malpractice, brought in a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to her death from metro-peritonitis, produced by a medical malpractice by Mrs. Maxwell, of No. 114 East Tenth street, and that John H. Betts and Mrs. Jennie Gale were accessories. Coroner Simms allowed the parties against whom the verdict was brought to go on the bail which they have already given.

NEW-JERSEY.

John Fennerman was seriously injured yesterday by the explosion of a gun while shooting rats at his residence in Greenville. He was badly cut about the head and face.

Mr. Hamilton McDowell, Democrat, was elected Mayor of Burlington yesterday. The entire Democratic ticket was elected. This is the first time in six years that the Democrats have carried the city.

Patrick Buckley, residing on West Newark avenue, Jersey City, was struck by a locomotive on the Weehawken branch of the Erie Railway, while walking on the track yesterday afternoon, and instantly killed. The body was taken in charge by Coroner Reinhard, and County Physician Stout notified.

Mr. Thomas Pendleton, of Elizabeth, whose wife Sarah died, as was supposed, from poison administered by him in herbs given for rheumatism, has been exonerated by the verdict of a Coroner's jury, summoned to investigate the case. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from natural causes superinduced by the use of stimulants.

The officers of the indignation meeting held at McPherson Hall directly after the publication of the Glendenning scandal, having ascertained that Mr. Albert Metz, the Secretary, had never transmitted the resolutions adopted by the meeting to Glendenning, demanded an explanation of his negligence, and he promised to send them at once. The resolutions called upon Glendenning to leave the city at once.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning a gas explosion occurred in the building No. 3 Exchange place, Jersey City, causing considerable damage and seriously injuring one man. The first floor of the building is occupied by R. C. Culbertson & Co., real estate and insurance brokers. A gas-fitter named Irving went up to the second floor to try and discover a leak in the gas-pipe. He took a plank out of the floor, and put his face down to the aperture, when the gas was ignited by a lighted segar in his mouth, and a terrific explosion followed. Irving was hurled violently across the floor, a distance of about ten feet, and his face was badly burned. The ceiling of the room below was blown off, and the front windows of the real-estate office were hurled out from the sidewalk and completely destroyed.

THE MASONIC TEMPLE DEDICATION.

The arrangements for the dedication of the Masonic Temple, corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, on the 2d of June, are being rapidly perfected. Invitations to be present have been extended to the Grand Lodges of all the States in the Union, and those in the neighborhood have already accepted. Arrangements have been made with nearly all the leading railroad and steam-boat transportation companies by which all Freemasons who desire to attend the dedication parade and services can purchase transportation tickets good for the round trip to and from New-York at the price of a single fare one way. It is estimated that about 2,000 Freemasons will be present from Boston, and 5,000 or 6,000 from Philadelphia. Many of the visiting lodges, chapters, and commanderies will be the special guests of New-York corresponding bodies. The annual communication of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York will be held during the first week in June. It is believed that the Masonic display on the occasion of the dedication of the Temple will surpass anything of a similar character that has taken place in this country.

REDUCTION OF CANAL TOLLS.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—The Canal Board to-day adopted the report of its committee, submitted last week, recommending a reduction of tolls as follows: thirty-three and a third per cent. on grain, thirty per cent. on lumber, and fifty per cent. on merchandise going from tide water. The proposition now goes to the Legislature.

[Advertisement.]

"SPRING TIME has come," so has KNOX's new style of gentlemen's HATS, picturesque and attractive. Stores at No. 212 Broadway and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Wholesale department, No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DIAMONDS have lately advanced in price in Europe, but HOWARD & Co., of Fifth avenue, continue to sell at former prices.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, March 17.—Spanish Gold, 222@223; American, 224@225. Exchange in fair demand; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 90@92 premium; Short Sight, 93@95 premium; 60 days, gold, 118@120 premium; Short Sight, 122@125 premium; on London, 140@143 premium; on Paris, 118@120 premium. Sugar steady; No. 12 Dutch Standard, 14¼@14½ reals ₱ arroba.

THE PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 17.—The printing Cloths market is unchanged.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Cuba, for Liverpool.—Antonio de Sequeira, J. C. Burnett, United States Navy, James Cunningham, John H. Foster, J. G. Marriot, Edward F. Claypool and wife, Newton Claypool, Miss Annie B. Claypool, Alfred Rice, Mr. Whitehead, John Proctor, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Tunny, H. Hoare, Alfred Dobson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mr. McEwen, Alvah Miller, Jr., A. S. Griffiths, Thomas E. Bond, W. A. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Shearman, two children, infant, and nurse, Master McKay, George A. Bradley, James Turner and two daughters, Mr. and Mrs. A. Sheppard, Right Hon. Earl of Dunraven and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. James, Dr. W. Taylor, Mr. E. Balfour, R. F. Mason, W. P. Clyde, J. A. Leslie, Mr. and Mrs. Amadee Goujon.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana, &c.—Henry Schoonmaker, George Carlisle, M. Alvarez, Jose R. de Iberrola, J. H. Clarke, Aug. Richting, Aug. Agues, Rosa Alvarez, Antonio Alvarez, Ed. Sibley, Alcide Durand, Miguel Lopez, Franc. Malphi, J. Lovell and wife, Mrs. Helen Buckhoff and three daughters, James W. Porter, Gaspar de Villate, R. Vidal, Julius Ashby, Antonio Gramarges, George Pelletier, and 33 members of Aimée Opera Troupe.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:07 | Sun sets.....6:10 | Moon sets...4:50

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..6:05 | Gov. Island..5:54 | Hell Gate....7:16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK........WEDNESDAY, March 17.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Wyoming, (Br.,) Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., William P. Clyde & Co.; Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Vineland, Bowen, Baltimore; Neptune, Berry, Boston.

Ship Agra, (Ger.,) Gerdes, Bremen, H. Koop & Co.

Barks Henoch, (Aus.,) Haggia, Waterford, Ireland, Slocovich & Co.: Abbie B., (Br.,) Coffill, Caibarien, C. W. Bertaux.

Brigs L. and W. Armstrong, Gibson, Georgetown, Demerara, L. W. & P. Armstrong; H. M. Norris, (Br.,) Munro, Halifax, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Annie and Lilly, Bray, Sagua la Grande, John Zittlosen; Susan Bergan, Tuthill, Para, Burdett & Pond; Gladiateur, (Br.,) Lennan, Richmond, Va., Miller & Houghton.

Schr. J. Morton, (Br.,) Bell, Yarmouth, N. S., Brett, Son & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Glaucus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Metropolitan Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Auguste Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co.

Ship Taitsing, (of Greenock,) Richard, Foochow 98 ds., with tea to order—vessel to C. L. Wright & Co. Passed Anjier Dec. 27, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 27, and crossed the equator Feb. 22, in lon. 33 30; had strong westerly gales off the Cape.

Ship Bremerhaven, (Ger.,) Weyhausen, Bremen Jan. 28, with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Robert Dixon, (of Damariscotta,) Smithwick, Havre Feb. 20, in ballast to Snow & Burgess. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship Charter Oak, (of Searsport,) Chase, Mobile Feb. 24, in ballast to Carver & Barnes. Is anchored on the Bar.

Ship W. R. Grace, (of Liverpool,) Black, Liverpool 49 ds. in ballast to W. R. Grace & Co.

Bark Joachim Christian, (Ger.,) Reimer, Amoy 111 ds. with teas to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Cape of Good Hope Jan. 22, and crossed the equator Feb. 20 in lon. 23; has had fine weather.

Bark Eroe, (Ital.,) Maresca, Tarragona 45 ds. with mdse. to Gomes & Arguimbau—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 5.

Bark Argo, (Ger.,) Meyer, Trinidad Feb. 19, via Delaware Breakwater, March 15, with sugar to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to order.

Bark Victor, (of Boston,) Pond, Zanzibar 83 ds., with mdse. to Arnold, Hines & Co. Passed Cape Horn Jan. 15, and crossed the equator Feb. 19, in lon. 34; March 10, lat. 32 N., lon. 72 W., spoke steamer Alfred Kean, from New-York for Cuba.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, (of Philadelphia,) Phelan, Cardenas 13 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell, Son & Co.—vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Was 4 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. E. gales.

Bark Arletta, (of Searsport,) Gilkey, Cardenas 14 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to master.

Bark Rusoer, (Norw.,) Pedersen, Bristol 49 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Goethe, (Ger.,) Steenken, Liverpool Jan. 12, in ballast to Charles Luling & Co. Is anchored on the Bar.

Bark Anna Walsh, Lawrence, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes.

Bark Commodore Dupont, (of Searsport,) Nichols, Matanzas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Walsh & Field. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Herman, (of Stockton,) Patterson, Matanzas March 4, with sugar to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. Is anchored on the Bar.

Brig Alice, (of Gibraltar,) Vives, Palermo 67 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to master. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 30.

Brig Mariposa, (of Boston,) Milton, Matanzas 13 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Isis, (of Boston,) Anderson, Messina 62 ds., with fruit to Devlin & Rose—vessel to Lunt Bros. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 3.

Brig Emma, (of Portland,) Buckman, Trinidad, Cuba, 23 ds., with sugar to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Walsh & Field. Has been 11 ds. N. of Hatteras, with N. and N. W. gales.

Brig Sagilla, (Ger.,) Behrens, Rio Janeiro 56 ds., with coffee to Johnson, Perry & Co.—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Brig Erie, (of Boston,) Sears, Mayaguez 14 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co.

Schr. W. G. R. Mowry, (of Calais,) Eaton, Chiltepec 20 ds., with mahogany to Thebaud Bros.—vessel to John Boynton's Son.

Schr. E. M. Sawyer, (of Jonesport,) Kelly, Cardenas 10 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Adda Doane, (of Harwich,) Bryant, Baracoa 9 ds., with fruit to J. Lluhi & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Left in port, schr. H. E. Smith, to sail for New-York in 2 ds.; Luisita, for do., ldg.

Schr. Mary E. Woodhull, Davis, Corpus Christi 21 ds., with hides, wool, &c., to J. H. Brower & Co.

Schr. Rebecca Sheppard, (of Philadelphia,) Robinson, Sagua Feb. 23, via Norfolk March 12, with sugar to order. Is anchored off the Highlands.

Schr. William Douglass, McIndoe, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Alexander Douglass & Son—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Mary E. Van Clief, Thorndike, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores and cotton to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Abby K. Bentley, Mehaffy, Jacksonville 7 ds., with lumber to Drew & Bucki—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

WIND—Sunset, heavy, N. W., clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Cuba and City of London, for Liverpool; South Carolina, for Charleston; Cleopatra, for Savannah; Gulf Stream, for Wilmington; Fanita, for Philadelphia; Geo. Washington, for Portland; ships Agramagdalene and Nevada, for Bremen; Edith Warren, for Liverpool; barks Kong Carl, for Antwerp; Farewell, for Galway; Laugen, for Stockholm; Folkvang, for Marseilles; S. Y. N., for Santander; Lepanto, for Sydney, N. S. W.; Madcap, for Lisbon; R. W. Griffiths, Union, and Rebecca Caruana, for Matanzas; G. W. Rosevelt, for Havana; A. C. Adams, for Galveston; brigs Amor, for Bremen; H. M. Norris, for Halifax; Annie and Lilly and Magenta, for Sagua; J. M. Wiswell, for Montevideo; Mary Fink, for Corunna; H. S. Bishop, for Havana; Matrie, B. Russell, and Arctic, for Cardenas; Balear, for Jacmel; Wm. D. Andrews, for Port au Prince; schrs. Ida Richardson, for Para; H. J. Olive, for St. Thomas; Nellie Shaw, for Kingston, Jam.; R. T. Carlisle, for Cienfuegos; Rebecca J. Evans, for Baracoa; Geo. E. Young, for Matanzas; Helen G. King, for Key West; Jas. Ponder, for Wilmington, N. C., Enoch Moore, for Georgetown, D. C.; Annie S. Gaskill, for Norfolk; Jamestown, for Richmond; Helen A. Hoyt, for Baltimore; Wm. J. Tufts, C. H. Eaton, Carrie L. Godfrey, F. P. Simmons, Mary Price, Ida B. Gibson, E. Benton, Moderator, Wm. Young, J. L. Housman, R. A. Collins, Belle Halliday, and Hannah McLoon, for ——.

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"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world."

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The report published a few days ago, that the Throg's Neck buoy had been carried from its position, was inaccurate. The buoy is still in place.

STEPHEN D. TRENCHARD.
Commodore U. S. N., Light-house Inspector Third District.

TOMPKINSVILLE, Staten Island, March 16, 1875.

MISCELLANEOUS.

As the brig Gladiateur was being towed to sea this afternoon, the hawser parted, when off Governor's Island, and she drifted afoul of the brig Amelia Emma, also being towed to sea. Both vessels sustained slight damage to rigging, and returned for repairs.

The schr. Marcia Reynolds, while being towed to sea this afternoon, came in collision with the German brig Blitz, lying off Bedloe's Island, carrying away her jib-boom and head-gear. The schr. was obliged to cut away her mizzenstays and other rigging, and sustained some other slight damage.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HAVANA, March 16.—Arr. steamers W. P. Clyde, New-Orleans; City of Vera Cruz, New-York.

Sld. steamer City of Havana, Vera Cruz, &c.; schrs. Edwin J. Morrison, Matanzas; Nellie F. Sawyer, Cardenas.

CIENFUEGOS, March 13.—Arr. bark Oseco, (Br.,) St. Thomas.

Sld. bark M. E. Chapman, (Br.,) New-York; brig Tevict, (Br.,) Boston.

MATANZAS, March 15.—Arr. barks Oliver Emery, (Br.,) Havana; J. H. Chadwick, New-York; Elliot Ritchie, Providence; Germania, Baltimore; brig Charlotte Buck, Havana; schrs. Frank B. Colton, Philadelphia; Florence P. Hall, Charleston; Colonel S. W. Razee, Sagua.

CARDENAS, March 14.—Arr. brig Five Brothers, New-York; schrs. Gertrude E. Smith, New-York; Mary E. Long, Baltimore; Ramon de Ajuria, Philadelphia.

SAGUA, March 14.—Arr. brig L. M. Merritt, New-York; 15th, brig Hattie, New-York.

Sld. schr. E. S. Newman, N. of Hatteras.

BARACOA, March 8.—In port schrs. Wm. Douglass, for New-York; H. E. Smith, for New-York in two days; and Luisita for do. loading.

SINGAPORE, Feb. 4.—Sld. bark Glamorganshire, for Boston.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 17.—Sld. for the United States, Ulrika, Vesta, Superior, Grace E. Cann, James Kitchen, Northern Queen, Maria Rose, Warren Sawyer, New-York, and Adonis.

Arr. out on the 15th inst., Kong Oscar.

Arr. out on the 16th inst., D. H. Watjen, Sandvick, Carl Both, Luigi S, Helen Angier, Marion, Grace, and Voyager.

Also arr. out, Marieta, and Carlos.

MOVILLE, March 17.—The Allan line steam-ship Moravian, Capt. Graham, from Portland, Me., March 6, for Liverpool, arr. here to-day.

MOVILLE, March 17.—The Anchor Line steamer Macedonia, from New-York Feb. 28, for Glasgow, has arr.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 17.—The North-German Lloyds steamer Mosel, from New-York March 6, for Bremen, arr. here to-day and proceeded.

QUEENSTOWN, March 17.—The National Line steamer The Queen, from New-York March 6, touched here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

CATARRH

RADICALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED.

From Rev. Dr. DEEMS

PASTOR OF THE CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.

No. 4½ WINTHROP PLACE, NEW-YORK.

It gives me great pleasure to introduce to the favorable notice of my personal friends Dr. E. B. Lighthill, a physician whom I am able to recommend for unusual skill, from the success with which he has treated a daughter of mine. When I placed her under his treatment she was suffering from catarrh in an obstinate form, which had progressed so far as to injure her whole constitution. Dr. Lighthill succeeded not only in effecting a radical and permanent cure of the catarrh, but also in restoring her health completely.

Finding in my Pastoral work how widespread catarrhal affections are, it has occurred to me that it is a simple Christian duty to give Dr. Lighthill this statement, trusting that he may use it so as to make others know where they may have skill and attention, which I do not believe can be surpassed in the present state of medical science in this department.

And I deem it due to myself that it be stated that Dr. Lighthill's fee was fully discharged in currency, and this at least is not a clergyman's payment of a pecuniary obligation by an expression of gratitude.

CHARLES F. DEEMS.

Dr. LIGHTHILL receives patients from 9 to 3 at his OFFICE, No. 212 FIFTH AV., NEW-YORK.

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CABRIOLETS,

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TABLE AND DESSERT KNIVES, CARVERS AND STEELS TO MATCH. FROM THE BEST SHEFFIELD MAKERS.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE TABLE CUTLERY. FINE CARVERS IN SETS, PRESENTATION CASES.

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No. 6 MAIDEN LANE.

HAVING HAD LONG EXPERIENCE IN THESE GOODS, WE ARE ENABLED TO OFFER EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS TO ALL CLASSES OF BUYERS.

CLOTHING.

Brooks Brothers,

BROADWAY, COR. OF BOND ST.,

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TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

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WILL OPEN MAY 1 AT

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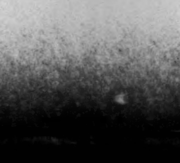

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